Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project: Environmental Report

September 3, 2025

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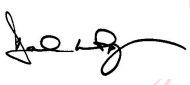
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Executive Summary

Enbridge Gas Inc (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project) to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, and Drummond/North Elmsley with reliable natural gas.

The Project will include the construction of new natural gas pipeline approximately 29 km in length, ranging from 2 to 6-inches in diameter, made of polyethylene and steel pipe. The Project is anticipated to be located entirely within the existing municipal road right-of-way; temporary working space and lay-down areas may also be required during construction.

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an environmental study for the Project. The environmental study fulfills the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario,8th Edition (2023)* (OEB Environmental Guidelines 2023).

Enbridge Gas is also required to obtain additional permits and approvals from federal, provincial, and municipal authorities that have jurisdiction, as required. This Environmental Report (ER) will serve to support these permit and approval applications.

An extensive engagement and consultation program was conducted for the Project with Indigenous peoples, federal and provincial agencies, municipal personnel and elected officials, special interest groups, the general public, residents, and businesses. The engagement and consultation program included development and maintenance of various Project contact lists which were used to distribute the required notices, newspaper advertisements, Virtual and In-Person Information Session information, and provision of feedback to agencies and members of the public who had questions, issues, concerns or feedback about the Project. Enbridge Gas is committed to ongoing engagement and consultation with interested and potentially affected parties through

detailed design and construction and will respond to stakeholder concerns throughout the life of the Project.

The potential effects and impacts of the Project on physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features have been assessed. In the opinion of Stantec, the recommended program of supplemental studies, mitigation, protective, and contingency measures are considered appropriate to protect the features encountered. Monitoring will assess that mitigation, and protective measures have been effective in both the short and long term.

The potential cumulative effects of the Project were assessed by considering development that may begin during construction or that may begin sometime in the future. The Study Area boundary was used to assess potential effects of the Project and other developments on environmental and socio-economic features. As such, the cumulative effects assessment determined that, provided ongoing consultation and appropriate mitigation and protective measures are implemented, potential cumulative effects will be of low probability and magnitude, short duration, and reversible, and are, therefore, not anticipated to be significant.

With the implementation of the recommendations in the ER, ongoing communication and consultation, and adherence to permit, regulatory, and legislative requirements, potential adverse residual environmental and socio-economic impacts of this Project are not anticipated to be significant.

Abbreviations

AA	Archaeological Assessment
AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CEA	Cumulative effects assessment
CER	Canada Energy Regulator
Checklist	MCM Criteria for Evaluating Potential Build Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes
CHR	Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment
CHSR	Cultural Heritage Screening Report
CHVI	Cultural heritage value or interest
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EASR	Environmental Activity and Sector Registry
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
END	Endangered
ER	Environmental Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act, 2007
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HADD	Harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drill

HVA	Highly Vulnerable Aquifer
Hydro One	Hydro One Networks Inc.
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IPZ	Intake Protection Zone
km	Kilometre(s)
km2	Kilometres(s) squared
LIO	Land Information Ontario
LTC	Leave to Construct
m	Metre(s)
MBCA	Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994
MBR	Migratory Birds Regulation, 2022
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOECC	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
MVCA	Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
NAR	Not at Risk
NHIC	Natural Heritage Information Centre
NHRM	The Natural Heritage Reference Manual
OBA	Ontario Butterfly Atlas
OBBA	Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas
OEB	Ontario Energy Board

OEB Environmental Guidelines	Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)
OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
OHA	Ontario Heritage Act
OP	Official Plan
OPCC	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
OWES	Ontario Wetland Evaluation System
PIF	Project Information Form
PPR	Preliminary Preferred Route
PR	Preferred Route
PTTW	Permit to Take Water
PSW	Provincially Significant Wetland
RVCA	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
SAR	Species at Risk
SARA	Species at Risk Act, 2002
SARO	Species at Risk in Ontario
SCN	Soybean Cyst Nematode
SGRA	Significant Groundwater Recharge Area
SOCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SPA	Source Protection Area
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Ltd.
SWH	Significant Wildlife Habitat

TC	Transport Canada
The Project	Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
THR	Threatened
TWS	Temporary Workspace
VIS	Virtual Information Session
WWR	Water Well Record(s)

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project) to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands and Drummond/North Elmsley with reliable natural gas.

The Project will include the construction of new natural gas pipeline approximately 29 km in length, ranging from 2 to 6-inches in diameter, and made of polyethylene and steel pipe. The Project is anticipated to be located entirely within the existing municipal road right-of-way; temporary working space and lay-down areas may also be required during construction.

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an environmental study for the Project. The environmental study fulfills the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario,8th Edition (2023)* (OEB Environmental Guidelines 2023).

1.2 Environmental Study

1.2.1 Objectives

A multidisciplinary team of environmental planners and scientists from Stantec conducted the environmental study. Enbridge Gas provided environmental support and engineering expertise throughout the study.

The environmental study was completed in accordance with the OEB Environmental Guidelines (2023), as well as relevant federal and provincial environmental guidelines and regulations.

The principal objective of the environmental study was to outline various environmental mitigation and protection measures for the construction and operation of the Project while meeting the intent of the OEB Environmental Guidelines (2023). To meet this objective, the environmental study was prepared to:

- Identify a Preferred Route (PR) that reduces potential environmental impacts.
- Complete a detailed review of environmental and socio-economic features along the PR and assess the potential environmental impacts of the Project on these features.
- Establish mitigation and protective measures that may be used to reduce or eliminate potential environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Project.
- Develop an engagement and consultation program to receive input from interested and potentially affected parties.
- Identify any necessary supplemental studies, monitoring, and contingency plans.

1.2.2 Process

The environmental study was divided into the following two main phases:

- Phase I: Identification and Consultation on a Preliminary Preferred Route
- Phase II: Confirmation of the Preferred Route, and Environmental Report

Phase I: Identification and Consultation on a Preliminary Preferred Route

The environmental study began by identifying alternate routes and subsequently determining the PPR. The PPR was determined by Enbridge Gas based on their engineering and tie-in location considerations, maximizing potential service locations, and working in the confines of available space while factoring in socio-economic constraints, as well as consideration of environmental constraints as identified by Stantec.

The Study Area for the Project was then delineated, and the following groups were notified of the Project:

- Indigenous communities
- Federal and provincial agencies and authorities
- Municipal personnel and elected officials
- Special interest groups
- Directly affected landowners
- Residents and businesses in proximity to the PPR

Feedback on the PPR was sought from these groups through newspaper notices, letters, an In-Person Information session held on December 4, 2024, a Virtual Information Session (VIS) that was accessible from December 2, 2024 to December 16, 2024, and a second VIS that was accessible from April 2, 205 to April 16, 2025.

Concurrent with consultation, environmental and socio-economic features in the Study Area were mapped and characterized using relevant published literature, maps, and digital data sources. Geographically based features were incorporated onto a series of digital base maps. Discussions with relevant agencies provided information for compiling the existing conditions inventory and mapping.

The maps produced during the route identification and confirmation process are located in Appendix C (see Figure C-1) and maps of existing conditions are located in Appendix B (see Figures B-1 and B-2).

Phase II: Confirmation of the Preferred Route, and Environmental Report

Based on feedback received during engagement and consultation, the PPR was confirmed to be the PR. The final phase of the study involved determining potential environmental and socio-economic impacts and cumulative effects that would result from the Project and developing mitigation and protective measures, supplemental studies, monitoring, and contingency plans to reduce or avoid potential impacts.

The environmental study concluded with the preparation of this Environmental Report (ER) as well as Environmental Alignment Sheets to identify site-specific mitigation and protective measures to be implemented during construction (see Appendix G).

1.2.3 The Environmental Report

The environmental study has relied on technically sound and consistently applied procedures that are replicable and transparent. The ER, which documents the environmental study, will form the foundation for future environmental management activities related to the Project.

The ER is organized into the following sections:

- **Introduction**: provides a description of the Project and the environmental study.
- **Engagement and Consultation Program**: provides a description of consultation and engagement activities that were undertaken during the environmental study
- **Existing Conditions**: describes the existing conditions of the physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features in the Study Area.
- **Route Evaluation and Selection:** provides an overview of the pipeline route evaluation and confirmation process
- **Potential Impacts, Mitigation, and Protective Measures**: predicts potential effects and impacts the Project may have upon the existing conditions; describes the mitigation and protective measures to eliminate or reduce the potential effects and impacts of the Project on physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features that have been assessed in the Study Area
- **Cumulative Effects Assessment**: provides an analysis of potential cumulative effects associated with the proposed Project
- **Monitoring and Contingency Plans**: describes monitoring and contingency plans to address potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project

- **Conclusion**: provides a discussion and consideration of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project

The ER also includes references and appendices for documentation.

1.2.4 The OEB Regulatory Process

Once complete, the ER is made available to Indigenous communities, agencies, affected municipalities, the Conservation Authorities, and the Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee (OPCC) for their review and comment. The OPCC is an inter-ministerial committee that includes provincial government ministries, boards, and authorities with potential interest in the construction and operation of hydrocarbon transmission and storage facilities. The ER is also circulated directly to interested parties and is made available on the Enbridge Gas Project webpage for the public and landowners to review. The ER will accompany a future Enbridge Gas 'Leave-to-Construct' (LTC) application to the OEB for the proposed Project.

Upon receiving the application, the OEB will hold a public hearing. Communication about the hearing will include notices in local newspapers and letters to directly affected landowners, both of which will outline how the general public and landowners can get involved with the hearing process. If, after the public hearing, the OEB finds the Project is in the public interest, it will approve construction of the Project. The OEB typically attaches conditions to approved projects. Enbridge Gas must comply with these conditions at all stages of the Project, including during construction and site restoration.

1.2.5 Additional Regulatory Processes

Enbridge Gas will also be required to obtain additional environmental permits, approvals, and notifications from federal, provincial, and municipal authorities as outlined in Table 1.1 below. This ER will serve to support these permit and approval applications and notifications.

Table 1.1 Summary of Potential Environmental Permit and Approval Requirements

Type of Approval	Permit/Approval	Administering Agency	Description
Federal Permits and Approvals	Clearing of vegetation in accordance with the *Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) and *Migratory Birds Regulation 2022* (MBR)	Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	ECCC does not require a permit to be issued for vegetation clearing, however, precautions need to be taken so that breeding birds or their nests are not harmed or destroyed during the bird nesting season as a result of construction of the Project. Avoid vegetation clearing during the bird nesting season, (April 1 to August 31) to mitigate impacts to bird nests. Nest sweeps may be implemented in simple habitats (e.g., hedgerows, urban parks) during the active season per ECCC (2022). Nest sweeps are recommended a maximum of seven days prior to removal with the risk of incidental take increasing with habitat complexity and time between surveys.
Federal Permits and Approvals	*Species at Risk Act* (SARA) (2002) (amended in February 2023)	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) (aquatic species) ECCC (terrestrial species)	Permits are required by those persons conducting activities that may affect species listed on Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) as extirpated, endangered, or threatened and which contravene the Act's general or critical habitat prohibitions in watercourses (aquatic species) or on federal lands (terrestrial species).

Type of Approval	Permit/Approval	Administering Agency	Description
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) (surface and groundwater) under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (1990) (amended in June 2021)	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	Under Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 64/16 and O. Reg. 63/16, the MECP requires an EASR for dewatering between 50,000 and 400,000 L/day. This can include trench dewatering and taking water for hydrostatic testing from a pond, lake, or other natural source. There are some exceptions for surface water takings where active or passive surface water diversions occur such that all water taken is returned to in another portion of the same surface water feature.
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Archaeological acceptance under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) (amended in January 2023)	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)	Archaeological assessments(s) (AA) are required for areas of archaeological potential. Archaeological concerns have not been addressed until MCM's letter has been received indicating that all reports have been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports and those reports recommend that: All archaeological sites identified by the assessment are either of no further cultural heritage value or interest (as per Section 48 (3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*) or that mitigation of impacts has been accomplished through an excavation or avoidance and protection strategy. A Stage 1 AA has been completed and has been submitted to MCM for review and comment. Based on the findings, a Stage 2 AA is recommended.

Type of Approval	Permit/Approval	Administering Agency	Description
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Review of Built Heritage and Cultural Heritage Landscapes under the OHA	MCM	A Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment will be undertaken for the preferred route and submitted for review and comment to the MCM and other interested parties prior to construction of the Project and after detailed design for the Project has been completed.
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Permitting or registration (e.g., O.Reg. 242/08, 830/21) under the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) (2007) (amended in October 2021)	MECP	An ESA permit or Registration is required for activities that could impact species protected under the ESA. Consultation will occur with the MECP to determine ESA permitting requirements. As indicated in Section 9 (1) a of the ESA (2007), “No person shall kill, harm, harass, capture or take a living member of a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an extirpated, endangered or threatened species.” As indicated in Section 17 (1), “the Minister may issue a permit to a person that, with respect to a species specified in the permit that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an extirpated, endangered or threatened species, authorizes the person to engage in an activity specified in the permit that would otherwise be prohibited by Section 9 or 10.”

Type of Approval	Permit/Approval	Administering Agency	Description
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Development Permit under O.reg 41/24 *of the Conservation Authorities Act*	Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority	Required for works in Mississippi Valley Conservation Regulated Area.
Provincial Permits and Approvals	Development Permit under O.reg 41/24 *of the Conservation Authorities Act*	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority	Required for works in Rideau Valley Conservation Authority Regulated Area.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Work in Right-of-Way Permit	County of Lanark	By-Law 2025-06 is needed for construction work in the Right-of-Way in the County of Lanark.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Highways and Road Classifications By-Law	Township of Lanark Highlands	By-Law 2020-1653 used to describe Highway and road classifications.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Development Charges By-law	Township of Tay Valley	By-Law 2024-04 Required for any development pertaining to General Services and Services Related to a Highway in the Township of Tay Valley.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Development Charges By-law	Township of Drummond and North Elmsley	By-Law 2024-036 Required for any development pertaining to General Services and Services Related to a Highway in the Township of Drummond and North Elmsley.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Noise By-law	Township of Lanark Highlands	By-Law 2000-113 regulates excessive sounds to minimize noise disturbances.

Type of Approval	Permit/Approval	Administering Agency	Description
Municipal Permits/ Approvals		Tay Valley Township	By-Law 2016-01 regulates excessive sounds to minimize noise disturbances.
Municipal Permits/ Approvals	Tree Conservation By-laws	County of Lanark	Permit required for injury, removal or destroyed on woodlots that are two hectares or more in an individual Roll Number (By-Law 2016-22)

2 Engagement and Consultation Program

2.1 Objectives

Consultation is an important component of the OEB *Environmental Guidelines* (2023). As noted by the OEB (2023), consultation is the process of identifying interested and potentially affected parties and informing them about the Project, soliciting information about their values and local environmental and socio-economic circumstances, and receiving input into key Project decisions before those decisions are finalized.

Stantec believes that community involvement and consultation is a critical and fundamental component of this environmental study, and that Indigenous community participation is essential to the Project. We also recognize that each potentially affected Indigenous community has unique conditions and needs and that the process followed may not satisfy the “duty to consult” component from an Indigenous community’s perspective. To demonstrate that we respect this view, we will use the term “engagement” throughout the remainder of this Report when we refer to seeking input from Indigenous peoples.

The engagement and consultation program for the Project included the following objectives:

- Identify interested and potentially affected parties early in the process
- Inform and educate interested parties about the nature of the Project, potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and how to participate in the engagement and consultation program
- Provide a forum for the identification of issues
- Identify how input will be used in the planning stages of the Project
- Summarize issues for resolution, and resolve as many issues as feasible
- Revise the program to meet the needs of those being consulted, as feasible

- Develop a framework for ongoing communication and engagement during the construction and operation phases of the Project

An extensive consultation program was undertaken for the Project and is described in Sections 2.2 – 2.4 below.

2.2 Identifying Interested and Potentially Affected Parties

As part of the engagement and consultation process, Indigenous and stakeholder contact lists (including Agency, Municipal, and Interest Groups, Third-Party Utility Owners/Operators, and directly impacted and surrounding landowners) were developed.

2.2.1 Identifying Indigenous Peoples

Engagement with Indigenous peoples was guided by the OEB *Environmental Guidelines* (2023), as noted above, but also by the Enbridge Inc. Indigenous Peoples Policy.

Indigenous engagement commenced with the submission of a Project Description to the Ministry of Energy and Electrification (MEM, formerly the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. This submission to the MEM provided details on the Project location and sought to determine the requirements of the duty to consult. Potentially impacted Indigenous peoples were identified by the MEM in a Letter of Delegation dated October 15, 2024 (See Appendix1).

The Letter of Delegation confirmed that the MEM would be delegating the procedural aspects of consultation in respect to the Project and that, based on the Crown's assessment, the following Indigenous peoples should be consulted:

- Alderville First Nation
- Algonquins of Ontario
- Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn

- Curve Lake First Nation
- Hiawatha First Nation
- Mississaugas of Scugog Island Nation

2.2.2 Identifying Interested and Potentially Affected Parties

Identification of interested and potentially affected parties was undertaken using a variety of sources, including the OEB OPCC Members List, MECP Environmental Assessment Government Review Team Master Distribution List, and the experience of Enbridge Gas and Stantec.

The parties listed below were among those considered when developing the initial stakeholder contact list:

- Federal and provincial agencies and authorities
- Municipal personnel and elected officials
- Special interest groups and third-party utility owners/operators

As the environmental study progressed, the initial stakeholder contact list evolved, and updates were made in response to changes in personnel, correspondence, and feedback gathered from the Notice of Upcoming Project, the Notice of Study Commencement, Notice of Second Virtual Information Session. Updates to the contact list also included adding directly impacted or surrounding landowners who had received the notices, and who had contacted the Project Team. The Project contact lists are provided in Appendix A.2.

2.3 Communication Methods

2.3.1 Newspaper Notices

A Notice of Upcoming Project was published in the Lanark Era newspaper on November 6, 2024. A Notice of Study Commencement and Information Session was also published on November 19, 2024 and November 26, 2024 in the Lanark Era. A Notice of Second VIS was published on April 1, 2025 in the Lanark Era.

The ads posted in the newspaper contained information regarding the Project, Project figure as well as the Stantec project website https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER that displayed the full notices found in Appendix A.3. The notices introduced and described the Project, provided a map of the Study Area, including the proposed pipeline routes, noted the formats and dates of the In-Person Information Session, First VIS, Second VIS and listed Project contact information.

Copies of tear sheets from the newspaper notices, and the notices themselves, are provided in A.3.

2.3.2 Letters and Emails

2.3.2.1 Notice of Upcoming Project

Letters were sent via email to parties identified on the Elected Official contact list on November 7, 2024 and to all parties identified on the Indigenous contact list on November 5, 2024. Notices of Upcoming Project were also mailed out to residents and business owners via Canada Post on November 4, 2024. A project description was provided as well as a map of the Study Area.

Copies of the Notice of Upcoming Project were mailed via Canada Post ad mail to landowners in the Study Area on November 6, 2024. Appended to these notices and emails was a map of the general area where the Project would take place.

Generic copies of the letters noted above are included in Appendix A.4.

2.3.2.2 Notice of Study Commencement and First Information Sessions

Letters were sent via email to all identified Indigenous communities and Elected Officials on the contact list on November 15, 2024; parties identified on the Agency contact list, members of the OPCC, Municipal and other parties identified on the contact list on November 19, 2024. A project description, and location and dates for the first Information Sessions (delivered in-person and online) were provided. An In-Person Information Session was held on December 4, 2024 at the Lanark and District Civitan Club in Lanark and the first VIS was held online from December 2, 2024 to December 19, 2024.

Due to the Canada Post strike, notices were hand distributed to the Study Area on November 27, 2024 by Stantec staff. The notices contained a project description and the timing for the first Information Sessions, and project website. Appended to these letters and emails was a map of the Study Area, including the PPR.

Generic copies of the notices and letters noted above are included in A.4.

2.3.2.3 Notice of Second Virtual Information Session

A Notice of Second Virtual Information Session was emailed Indigenous communities on March 27, 2025 and emailed to agencies, municipal employees, and OPCC members on March 28, 2025. This notice included the Preferred Route (PR) as well as a date for the second VIS taking place online from April 2, 2025, to April 16, 2025.

Notices were mailed out to landowners in the Study Area on March 28, 2025. Appended to these notices and emails was a map of the Study Area, including the PR. The Notice of Project Change was also advertised in the Lanark Era on April 1, 2025.

Generic copies of the notices noted above are included in A.4.

2.3.3 In-Person and Virtual Information Sessions – Display Boards, Presentation Slides, Interactive Map and Exit Questionnaire

The first VIS was hosted online and accessible from December 2, 2024 to December 16, 2024, the comment period was available until January 6, 2025. The same information was presented at the In-Person Information Session on December 4, 2024, at the Lanark and District Civitan Club in Lanark. The In-Person Information Session was held from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM and had eleven attendees. The In-Person Information Session and the first VIS offered the same information at both events so those unable to attend in person could still participate and review the information session materials. These materials provided information on the Project, the OEB regulatory process, environmental study process, the proposed pipeline routes, anticipated environmental and socio-economic impacts and mitigation, and next steps. The display boards were available at the In-Person session where Enbridge Gas and Stantec representatives were present to answer questions and provide clarification on the content. A paper version of the Information Sessions questionnaire was made available to attendees to fill out. Attendees were given the option to fill out the questionnaire at the In-Person session venue and submit it to a Project representative or to fill it out at another time email it to the Project team. Due to a Canada Post strike, the Project team did not encourage questionnaires to be returned via mail but emailed to the team instead.

A Project email address and phone number were provided in the VIS for attendees to ask questions and leave comments. The first VIS received 21 visits to the visual/audio presentation, 7 of which were located in Ontario. Following the first VIS, four questionnaires were received.

The second VIS held from April 2, 2025 to April 16, 2025 contained revised presentation slides that captured Project changes based on comments from the first VIS and In-person Information Session. The second VIS received 165 visits to the visual/audio

presentation, 120 of which were located in Ontario. Following the second VIS, no questionnaires were received.

Following both the first and second VIS slide presentations, a link to an online version of the questionnaire and an interactive map were provided. A downloadable version of the presentation slides, script, and the exit questionnaire was provided in the "Resources" tab on the VIS Project webpage (as described below). The exit questionnaire requested feedback on potential impacts, important features along the proposed pipeline route, and the content of the first and second VIS. The interactive map allowed attendees to view the proposed pipeline route and Study Area on a web-based map. A search function was made available on the interactive map to locate a specific address.

Copies of the questionnaire and display boards that were used for the Information Sessions are provided in A.5.

2.3.4 Project Webpage

Information on the Project, the OEB regulatory process, Environmental Study process, and Enbridge Gas' commitment to the environment was provided on the two webpages created for the Project:

The first webpage, referred to in this ER as the VIS webpage, was developed using the ArcGIS StoryMaps platform (https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER) to host the VIS presentations. This webpage contained a "Resources" tab with a link to a downloadable version of the presentation slides, the exit questionnaire, and the presentation voiceover script.

A second webpage was developed on the Enbridge Gas website (https://www.enbridgegas.com/ontario/new-customers/community-expansion/lanark-balderson-community-expansion-project) and was designed to provide information on the Project and a link to the VIS. Once the In-Person Information Session and VIS' were complete, copies of the display boards, presentation slides, the exit questionnaire and

the presentation voiceover script were made available. Upon completion of this ER, it will be posted on the Enbridge Gas website.

The Project webpages were communicated to interested and potentially affected parties in the letters, emails, and online VISs.

2.4 Consultation Events

2.4.1 Meetings

Meetings regarding the Project may occur, if required or requested, between Enbridge Gas and Indigenous peoples, agencies, the municipality, key stakeholders, third-party utilities owners and operators, and directly impacted and surrounding landowners, and will continue as the Project progresses towards detailed design and construction. There have not yet been any meetings with any stakeholders or interested parties.

2.5 Input Received

The engagement and consultation program allows interested or potentially affected parties to provide input into the Project. Input was evaluated and where applicable, integrated into the ER and Project. Comment-response summary tables are provided in A.6.

2.5.1 Indigenous Input

Enbridge Gas is committed to creating processes that support meaningful engagement with potentially affected Indigenous peoples. Enbridge Gas works to build an understanding of project related interests, ensure regulatory requirements are met, mitigate, or avoid project-related impacts on Aboriginal interests including rights, and provide mutually beneficial opportunities where possible.

The following in-person and virtual meetings were held with multiple Indigenous communities to discuss the Project:

- Alderville First Nation- December 9, 2024, January 13, 2025, February 10, 2025;
- Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn- January 9, 2025 and on May 7, 2025;
- Curve Lake First Nation- February 19, 2025 and May 21, 2025.

A summary of correspondence with Indigenous communities to date can be found in A.7 Enbridge's Indigenous Consultation Log.

Enbridge Gas will continue to meaningfully engage with affected Indigenous peoples through phone calls, virtual and in-person meetings, and email communications. During these engagement activities, Enbridge Gas representatives will provide an overview of the Project, respond to questions and concerns, and address any interests or concerns expressed by Indigenous peoples to appropriately mitigate any Project-related impacts. Enbridge Gas will continue to work with Indigenous peoples following the distribution of the ER.

To accurately document Indigenous engagement activities and ensure follow-up, applicable supporting documents are tracked. Indigenous consultation has been included in the comment-response summary table and corresponding comment records will be submitted to the OEB upon the filing of the Project application.

2.5.2 Public Input

Eight comments were received via email correspondence or via phone calls as of May 9, 2025 in response to the Notice of Upcoming Project or Notice of Commencement and Public Information Sessions. Comments received were primarily from landowners or groups who were inquiring about being serviced with natural gas or who provided input to be considered for the preferred route. Comments included:

- Landowner indicating their property location in or near the Study Area and inquiring about whether they would be potentially affected or serviced with natural gas as part of the Project.
- Landowners looking for details on the timeline for construction for the Project.
- Landowners asking about the commercial customers being upgraded.

Five questionnaires were filled out and submitted via email or submitted at the In-Person Information Session. All residents stated that they were in favour of the project overall but some had concerns regarding impacts from construction surrounding their residence and to the surrounding environment.

2.5.3 Agency Input

Federal Agencies and Authorities

One comment was received as of May 9, 2025 from a Federal Agency and Authority that was considered in the preparation of this ER. The comment received was acknowledgment of receipt of the Notice of Upcoming Project and Notice of Study Commencement. A summary of the comment received is provided below:

- Transport Canada (TC) sent a general letter recommending that the proponent complete a self-assessment for the Project using an online link provided to determine TC's potential role and requirements for further correspondence if Project lands are on relevant federal property.

If any federal lands are affected, a list of Acts that may apply to the Project in an EA context were provided and further TC correspondence would be required. If not, further TC correspondence would not be required. The outcome of the self-assessment did not reveal any affected lands and therefore, further correspondence with TC would not be required unless the Study Area were to change.

Provincial Agencies and Authorities

Three comments have been received as of May 9, 2025 from Provincial Agencies and Authorities and were considered in the preparation of this ER. A summary of the comments received is provided below:

- MEM provided a Letter of Delegation detailing the Indigenous peoples who's Aboriginal and treaty rights may be impacted by the Project.
- The Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) requested information from the second virtual information session.
- The MCM provided an initial letter regarding the Project providing recommendations to identify cultural heritage resources, archaeological resources and built heritage resources in the Study Area to be summarized or included in the ER, Archaeological Assessment reports, and Cultural Heritage Report (CHR): Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment.

Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee Members

Only one comment was received from the OPCC members:

- The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) informed the Project team that submission of an Application for Review of Pipeline Project to the TSSA would be required within 30 to 60 days from the start of construction of the Project.

2.5.4 Municipal Input

No comments from municipal officials were received.

2.6 Issues Resolution

Through the engagement and consultation program, no input was received that remains unresolved. Public and stakeholder input received were primarily in favour of the Project.

Should feedback occur that cannot immediately be resolved, Enbridge Gas will endeavor to reach a resolution through meetings and discussions as appropriate and will inform the OEB where there are issues that have not been resolved.

2.7 Refinements Based on Input

At each stage of the engagement and consultation program, input received was compiled, reviewed, and incorporated into the environmental study process. Responses were provided, as applicable, to questions and comments received. Responses to comments received can be found in Appendix B.6. No comments or concerns were received to cause a change in the Project and the PPR was confirmed as the PR.

Enbridge Gas has committed to on-going engagement and consultation with directly affected and interested parties through detailed design and construction and will continue to respond to concerns through the life of the Project.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Study Area

A Study Area is the area in which direct or indirect interactions with the socio-economic and natural environment could occur. For the purposes of the environmental study, the extent of the Study Area was determined by applying an approximate buffer of 200 m from the centre line of the PPR and Route Alternatives (see Appendix C, C-1, C-2 and C-3).

3.2 Data Sources

Information requests were made to agencies. Information collected assisted in identifying environmental and socio-economic features located in the Study Area.

Existing conditions figures (Appendix B) have been generated from data obtained from Ontario GeoHub, formerly known as LIO. Additional mapping sources are identified on the respective figures and in the references section. Other background documents and information sources that were reviewed to identify the physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features present in the Study Area will be discussed in Sections 3.3 to 3.5.

For the socio-economic elements of the assessment, the most recent economy and employment statistics were extracted from the 2016 and 2021 Census of Population (Statistics Canada 2023). The selected census divisions included Ontario, Township of Lanark Highlands, Township of Drummond and North Elmsley, and Township of Tay Valley (Statistics Canada 2023). A windshield site investigation was completed by Stantec in the Study Area on November 27, 2024.

3.3 Physical Features

3.3.1 Bedrock Geology and Drift Thickness

The geology in this region is composed of five different bedrock types. Beginning at Crain Drive and following Highway 511 north, the Study Area bedrock is composed of granitic gneisses with metasedimentary rock until Concession Road 6. Between Concession 6 and Concession Road 10, the Study Area is comprised of carbonate metasedimentary rocks from the Beekmantown Group (Ministry of Mines 2024). A small pocket of felsic plutonic rocks is found just south of Concession Road 12 along Highway 511 (Ministry of Mines 2024). From Concession Road 12 to approximately Canning Street the bedrock consists of Mafic and felsic metavolvanic rocks (Ministry of Mines 2024). The rest of the Study Area in the Village of Lanark contains of bedrock composed of carbonate metasedimentary rocks (Ministry of Mines 2024), such as marble and skarn (Armstrong and Dodge 2007).

To determine the drift thickness in the Study Area, general depth from the soil surface to the bedrock was reviewed. Drift thickness is mainly <15 m in the Study Area with a small portion of surrounding the Village of Balderson and Highway 511 that are <20 m and 30 m (Ministry of Mines 2024).

3.3.2 Physiography and Surficial Geology

The physiography regions in the Study Area include a range of four types. Clay Plains are composed of blue-grey clay, silt, silt clay and are commonly fossiliferous (Schut and Wilson 1987). These areas are found throughout the majority of the Study Area south of Balderson to Crain Drive along Highway 511 (Ministry of Mines 2024). There is a small portion of Peat and Much along Highway 511 in between Concession Road 6 and Concession Road 7 (Ministry of Mines 2024). Peat and Much are organic deposits that form in bogs, fens and wetlands (Schut and Wilson 1987). North of Concession Road 7 to approximately 500 m north of the Village of Balderson consists of Till Plains (Ministry of Mines 2024). Till Plains are located along Highway 511 approximately 500 m north of

Balderson and along the western portion of the Study Area in the Village of Lanark east of Canning Street along South Street (Ministry of Mines 2024). Shallow till and rock ridges are found north and south of the Village of Lanark along Highway 511 (Ministry of Mines 2024). Small pockets of fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits can be found around Crain Drive, north of Concession 7 and north of Balderson and are indicators of glacial activity (Schut and Wilson 1987).

3.3.3 Groundwater

The Study Area is located in two Source Protection Areas (SPAs): Rideau Valley SPA and the Mississippi Valley SPA forming the Mississippi- Rideau Source Protection Region (SPR) (Drinking Water Source Protection 2016). In the Mississippi-Rideau SPR there are 31 municipalities, however, there are only 12 municipal drinking water systems in service that focus on the Mississippi- Rideau Source Protection (Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region 2014a). In the Study Area, municipal drinking water comes from private groundwater wells that draw water from underground aquifers, or surface water, which draws water from lakes and rivers (Lanark County 2020).

The majority of the Study Area is in the Mississippi Valley SPA while the portion of the Study Area approximately 200 m north of Drummond Concession 6a continuing south is apart of the Rideau Valley SPA (MECP 2023b). The majority of the Study Area is located on a Highly Vulnerable Aquifer (HVA) which contains porous bedrock and sediments and can leave ground water vulnerable to contamination. The only portion of the Study Area not located on HVA is surrounding Balderson approximately 300 m north on Concession Road 10A to Concession Road 6 (Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region Plan 2022).

There are no event-based areas, intake protection zones, significant groundwater recharge areas, or wellhead protection areas in the Study Area (Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region 2014b)).

A review of MECP water well records (WWR) indicated there are 493 wells within 200 m of all routes (MECP 2024c). The wells are designated as 14 Domestic found along all routes, 2 Commercial, 1 Public, 4 Monitoring and 472 as use not identified (MECP 2024c). Bedrock was encountered in various wells throughout the Study Area ranging from 1.2 m to 6.1 m below grade (MECP 2024c).

3.3.4 Aggregates and Petroleum Resources

There is an active Aggregate Site on 159 Bathurst Concession 6 which is located in the Study Area (MNR 2024). No petroleum resources were identified in the Study Area (Ontario GeoHub 2018).

3.3.5 Soil and Soil Capability

The soil types present in the Study Area include Rockland, Muck, and Urban (Ontario GeoHub 2023).

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) provides the following regarding the soil profile for each soil type present in the Study Area. To maintain these descriptions for each soil type, the following text has been copied almost directly from each soil subpage of the AAFC's Soils of Ontario website (AAFC 2019):

> **Rockland** *is classified as a true non-soil and cannot sustain plant life unless a soil medium is covering its surface.*
>
> ***Muck*** *is classified as a terric humisol soil. The soil is in native condition (undisturbed by agriculture), composed of organic particles, the water table is present in the soil during an unspecified period, the growth of plant roots is not restricted by any soil layer, and the soil drains poorly. For the parent materials involving this soil type, the mode of deposition is undifferentiated organic; the texture is humic; and the chemical properties are medium acid to neutral (ph ranges from 5.6-7.4).*

> ***Urban*** *does not have a specific classification for its soil type. The soil is in native condition (undisturbed by agriculture), the water table is present in the soil during an unspecified period, and the growth of plant roots is not restricted by any soil layer.*

Soil capability for agriculture is mapped by AAFC (2019). Based on the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) system (AAFC 2013), the AAFC identifies seven (7) classes for soil capability which explains different limitations each class of soil has.

The following consists of a description for each soil capability class:

- Class 1- soils have no significant limitations in use for crops.
- Class 2- soils have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.
- Class 3- soils have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
- Class 4- soils have severe limitations that restrict their capability in producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible.
- Class 5- soils have very severe limitations that restrict their capability in producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible.
- Class 6 – soils are capable only of producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are not feasible.
- Class 7 – soils have no capacity for arable culture or permanent pasture.
- Class O- Organic soils.

In the Study Area, Classes 3, 4, 5, 7 and O were identified. The majority of Study Area soils consist of Class 2 soils and are present south of the Village of Lanark along Highway 511 to Crain Drive. Along the way, there are also small pockets of Class 3-5

soils. Small pockets of organic soils are present north of Bathurst 5th Concession due to wetlands on either side Highway 511.

3.3.6 Agricultural Tile Drainage

Agricultural tile drains consist of perforated tubing inserted into the ground below the topsoil with the intention of improving drainage in the upper root zone and, ultimately, agricultural productivity. Systematic Tile drainage is mapped in the Study Area in areas southwest adjacent to Highway 511, a small portion of the Study Area off Mill Road identifies Random Tile Drainage (Ontario GeoHub 2024b).

3.3.7 Soybean Cyst Nematode

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) (Heterodera glycines) is a soil borne parasite that can significantly impact soybean yields by causing 30 percent yield loss in affected soybean fields. SCN can be spread in many ways such as wind, animals, or in topsoil stuck to machinery as the machinery passes from an impacted field to a non-impacted field. Once a field has been infested, there is significant potential for soybean crop yield reductions (Olechowski 1990). As construction will be contained in the road allowance, there is not expected to be encroachment to agricultural fields; however, if temporary workspace is located on agricultural land, there is potential for SCN to be present.

3.3.8 Regulated Area and Natural Hazards

Natural hazards are elements of the physical environment that have the potential to affect a project in an adverse manner. Potential natural hazards in the Study Area may include seismic hazards, local flooding, and tornados.

The Study Area lies in the Western Quebec Seismic Zone (Natural Resources Canada 2021). The Western Quebec Seismic Zone spans from the Ottawa Valley from Montreal to Temiskaming, as well as the Laurentians and the Eastern Ontario. The urban areas of Montreal, Ottawa-Hull and Cornwall are located in this Zone as well. The Zone itself has more seismic activity occurring than in other Zones (eg. the Southern Great Lakes

Seismic Zone) with earthquakes concentrating in two sub-zones: one along the Ottawa River and the second along a more active Montreal-Maniwaki axis. From 1935 until present day, the Western Quebec Zone has experienced at least three significant earthquakes that have ranged from 5.8 to 6.2 on the Richter Scale; and has also experienced weaker earthquakes felt by local populations which have ranged from 4.3 to 5 on the Richter Scale. On average, an earthquake occurs in the Western Quebec Seismic Zone every five (5) days (Natural Resources Canada 2021).

The Study Area extends over 25 km and the administrative boundary of crosses through three townships and is in the administrative boundary of Rideau Valley Conservation Authority (RVCA) and Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority (MVCA). Appendix B, Figure C-2 displays the Study Area's regulated area and floodplain.

Multiple tornado warnings and watches have been issued in the Study Area over the last few years and can lead to storms of extreme winds, hail, and heavy rain (InsideOttawaValley 2025).

3.4 Biophysical Features

3.4.1 Methods

3.4.1.1 Species at Risk

For this report, SAR are defined as:

- Species designated under the Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) list of the provincial *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA) as *threatened, endangered or extirpated*
- Aquatic (fish and mussels) and migratory bird species designated under Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) as *threatened, endangered or extirpated*

Species listed as *threatened, endangered and/or extirpated* on the SARO list receive both individual and habitat protection under the ESA. Aquatic species listed as *threatened, endangered and/or extirpated* on Schedule 1 of the SARA receive both individual and habitat protection under the SARA. Non-aquatic species and non-migratory birds listed on Schedule 1 of the SARA are excluded because protection under the SARA is generally not provided outside of federal lands.

3.4.1.2 Species of Conservation Concern

Provincial ranks (S-Ranks) are status rankings assigned for the province by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and are available in the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database (MNR 2024a). S-Ranks are used by the NHIC to set protection priorities for rare species and vegetation communities. They are based on the number of occurrences in Ontario and are not legal designations. Provincially rare species are species with S-Ranks of S1, S2, or S3 (MNR 2024b). S-Ranks are defined as follows:

- S1 – Critically Imperiled, very high risk of extinction or extirpation; usually fewer than 5 occurrences
- S2 – Imperiled, high risk of extinction or extirpation; usually fewer than 20 occurrences
- S3 – Vulnerable; usually fewer than 100 occurrences
- S4 – Apparently secure; uncommon but not rare, usually more than 100 occurrences
- S5 – Secure, common, widespread, and abundant
- S? – An S-Rank followed by a “?” indicates the rank is still uncertain
- SNA – Introduced

The Natural Heritage Reference Manual (NHRM) was developed to provide technical guidance for implementing the natural heritage policies of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS; MNR 2010). Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) includes the habitat of Species of Conservation Concern (SOCC).

For this report, SOCC are defined as:

- Species designated under the SARO list as *special concern* (SC)
- Species assessed as SC by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) regardless of respective listings on Schedule 1 of SARA
- Species with provincial ranks of S1 to S3

Although these SOCC do not receive legal protection under the ESA or SARA, their habitat is protected under the PPS (e.g., if it qualifies as SWH), and they may also be afforded protection under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (MBCA) or the Ontario *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* (FWCA).

3.4.1.3 Background Data Review

The purpose of the background review was to determine locations and characteristics (e.g., flow regime, thermal regime, drain classification) of potential surface water features, and to identify the presence of designated natural heritage areas and records of SAR and SOCC that overlap with the Study Area. A variety of background documents and sources of information were consulted during the preparation of the ER to identify records of natural heritage features and areas and recent records (i.e., records from 2004 or later) of SAR and SOCC in the Study Area, including the following information sources:

- Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) database (MNR 2025a)
- Land Information Ontario (LIO) On-line Natural Heritage Mapping (MNR 2025b)
- MECP Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (MECP 2025c)

- ECCC Species at Risk Public Registry (ECCC 2025)
- DFO Aquatic Species at Risk Map (DFO 2025)
- Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)
- Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2020)
- Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn 1994)
- Ontario Butterfly Atlas (Macnaughton et al. 2025)
- iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)
- eBird Canada (eBird 2025)
- High resolution satellite imagery of the Study Area (Google Earth Pro 2025)

A list of SAR and SOCC with recent records (i.e., in that past 20 years) in the Study Area was compiled based on the background data review. Some of the desktop sources provide data at a scale of 10 x 10 kilometer (km), and a recent species record is not confirmation that the species may be present in the Study Area, as suitable habitat may not occur. Therefore, SAR and SOCC desktop results were screened to assess their relevance to the Study Area. Species were removed from consideration if there was no potential habitat observed in the Study Area on satellite imagery (e.g., grassland species, marsh species) and/or if there were no recent records of the species in the Study Area. SAR and SOCC that have the potential to occur in the Study Area (i.e., recent records and potential habitat) were carried forward for a habitat suitability assessment discussed in Sections 3.4.1.1.3, 3.4.2.2.3 and 3.4.2.2.4.

3.4.1.4 Site Investigation

A windshield site investigation was completed by Stantec in the Study Area on November 27, 2024. A windshield investigation is limited to observing aquatic and terrestrial features in the Study Area from municipal lands (i.e., parks, road allowance, etc.) and does not include accessing privately owned lands to further assess natural heritage features and areas in the Study Area.

The purpose of the site investigation was to supplement results of the background data review and document existing biophysical conditions in the Study Area, including watercourse features, other than those identified in the background data review. Preliminary vegetation classification was completed using Ecological Land Classification (Lee et al., 1998, with 2008 updates) principles to identify vegetation communities at a high level (e.g., class, ecosite) and significant habitat features that may have potential to support SAR, SOCC and SWH. Additionally, roadside searches for plant SAR documented in the background review were completed, and incidental observations of wildlife were recorded.

3.4.1.5 Habitat Suitability Assessment

Natural environment features and areas identified during the background data review and field investigation were assessed for habitat suitability using the definitions and criteria for SAR or SOCC described below. The potential for SAR and SOCC to occur in the Study Area were assessed using the following criteria:

- recent records of the species in the Study Area from background sources
- range overlap in the Study Area
- presence of suitable habitat in the Study Area

3.4.1.5.1 Species at Risk and Species of Conservation Concern

Based on Stantec's background data review, a list of SAR and SOCC with the potential to occur in the Study Area was developed, along with the federal and provincial status for each species. Habitat suitability in the Study Area was assessed for each of the SAR and SOCC based on the background data review, satellite imagery, and field investigation results.

3.4.1.5.2 Natural Heritage Features and Areas

The *Significant Wildlife Habitat Technical Guide* (SWHTG) (MNR 2000) and Ecoregion Criteria Schedules for 5E and 6E (MNR 2015a, MNR 2015b) provide standard provincial guidance and were used to identify SWH and assess their significance and sensitivity.

Wildlife habitat is defined as an area where plants, animals and other organisms live, including areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their life cycle and that are important to migratory and non-migratory species (MNR 2010). Wildlife habitat is considered significant if it is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation, or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or Natural Heritage System (MNR 2010).

Habitats in the Study Area were assessed for candidate SWH using the Ecoregion 5E and 6E Criteria Schedules (MNR 2015a, MNR 2015b). The presence of SWH was determined through desktop review (NHIC database) and, if present in the Study Area, were characterized during field investigations.

Targeted surveys, and in some cases, multi-year targeted species-use surveys are generally required to determine if candidate features qualify as confirmed SWH. Because multi-year targeted species-use surveys have not been conducted, SWH features identified during field investigations are considered as candidate, unless they were confirmed through direct observations or background review.

The SWHTG defines four categories of SWH:

1. Habitats of Seasonal Concentrations of Animals
2. Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitats for Wildlife
3. Habitats of Species of Conservation Concern
4. Animal Movement Corridors

Habitats of Seasonal Concentrations of Animals

Habitats of seasonal concentrations of animals are those sites where large numbers of a species gather together at one time of the year, or where several species congregate. These areas include deer yards, turtle overwintering areas, snake and bat hibernacula, bat maternity colonies, waterfowl staging areas, raptor roosts, bird nesting colonies, shorebird staging areas, and passerine migration concentrations. Only the best examples of these concentration areas are usually designated as SWH. Areas that support a SAR, or areas where a large proportion of the population may be lost if the habitat is destroyed, are examples of habitats of seasonal concentrations of animals which should be designated as significant (MNR 2000).

Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitats for Wildlife

Rare vegetation communities and specialized habitats for wildlife are two separate components. Rare vegetation communities are those with vegetation communities that are considered rare in the province (e.g., S1-S3). The SWHTG (MNR 2000) identifies many habitats that could be considered specialized habitats, such as habitat for area-sensitive species, forests providing a high diversity of habitats, amphibian woodland breeding ponds, turtle nesting habitat, highly diverse sites, as well as seeps and springs. High quality habitat features generally occur in interior landscapes where habitat is not influenced by edge effects and wildlife mortality that are associated with major roadways.

Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern

Habitat for SOCC includes four types of species: (a) those that are rare, (b) those whose populations are significantly declining, (c) those that have been identified as being at risk to certain common activities, and (d) those with relatively large populations in Ontario compared to the remainder of the globe. The Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 5E and 6E (MNR 2015a, MNR 2015b) identifies marsh, open country and shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat and special concern and rare wildlife species in this category.



Rare species are considered at five levels: globally rare, federally rare with designations by COSEWIC, provincially rare by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO), regionally rare (at the site region level), and locally rare (at the municipality or site district level). This is also the order of priority that should be assigned to the importance of maintaining species.

Some species have been identified as being susceptible to certain practices, and their presence may result in an area being designated SWH.

Animal Movement Corridors

Migration corridors are areas that are traditionally used by wildlife to move from one habitat to another, typically to access different seasonal habitat requirements. Amphibian Corridors require consideration in Ecoregion 5E and 6E once significant amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed.

3.4.2 Results

3.4.2.1 Aquatic Resources

The background data review and site investigation identified sixed named, mapped watercourses in the Study Area (Appendix B Figure C-2; MNR 2025b):

- Clyde River
- Mississippi River
- McIntyre Creek
- Duby McIntyre Municipal Drain

Clyde River is a permanent watercourse with a warmwater thermal regime. There are ARA survey data records for Bluntnose Minnow, Brown Bullhead, Brown Trout, Common Shiner, Largemouth Bass, Logperch, Longnose Dace, Northern Pike, Pumpkinseed, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Stonecat, Walleye, White Sucker and

Yellow Perch. A Walleye spawning area is present south of Mill Road, within the Study Area (MNR 2025a).

Mississippi River is a permanent watercourse with a warmwater thermal regime. There are ARA survey data records for American Eel, Bluntnose Minnow, Brown Bullhead, Largemouth Bass, Logperch, Longnose Dace, Margined Madtom, Northern Pike, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Walleye, White Sucker, Yellow Bullhead and Yellow Perch. A Walleye spawning area is present within 60m on each side of the Highway 511 bridge (MNR 2025a).

McIntyre Creek is a permanent stream with a warmwater thermal regime. There are ARA survey data records for Blacknose Shiner, Bluntnose Minnow, Brook Stickleback, Carps and Minnows, Central Mudminnow, Creek Chub, Northern Redbelly Dace, Spottail Shine and White Sucker (MNR 2025a).

The Duby McIntyre Municipal Drain is a permanent stream with a warmwater thermal regime. There are ARA survey data records for Brook Stickleback, Burbot and Central Mudminnow and White Sucker (MNR 2025a).

American Eel are listed as Endangered under the ESA. According to the LIO database, no other records of aquatic SAR, SOCC, or critical habitat in the Study Area (MNR 2025a, DFO 2024).

3.4.2.2 Terrestrial Resources

The results of the background review and field investigation, as described in Section 3.4.1 are outlined below. The species described in-text herein use provincial common names (MNR 2025a). All common names and associated scientific names and species status of SAR and SOCC are detailed below in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2**.**

3.4.2.2.1 Natural Heritage Features and Areas

Results of the background review identified the following designated NHFA in the Study Area:

- Watercourses (MNR 2025b)
    - Clyde River
    - Mississippi River
    - McIntyre Creek
    - Duby McIntyre Municipal Drain

3.4.2.2.2 Forest and Vegetation Cover

A very small section of the Study Area associated with the Village of Lanark (alternative routes) and the Clyde River valley are located in Ecodistrict 5E-11 (Bancroft Ecodistrict), however, a majority of the PPR is in Ecodistrict 6E-11 (Smiths Falls Ecodistrict). The Smiths Falls Ecodistrict is located within Rowe's (1972) Upper St. Lawrence Region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region where forest cover is characteristic of the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone. The forest cover is typically dominated by Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) and American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) with associates of White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and numerous other species found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) (Crins 2009).

Vegetation Communities

Alternative Routes

The alternative routes in the Study Area are associated with the Village of Lanark Highlands as such adjacent communities are dominated by constructed (CV) areas (e.g., residential, commercial). Naturalized vegetation communities adjacent to alternative routes include open aquatic (OA) habitats associated with the Clyde River as well as forested (FO) or wooded (WO) communities.

Preliminary Preferred Route

The section of the PPR between the Clyde River (north) and Mississippi River (south) include several large mixed forest communities (FOM) that are associated with mapped watercourses and unevaluated wetlands and a majority of the remaining areas were observed as either active hayfields (OAGM2) or pastures (OAGM4).

Vegetation communities along sections of the PPR south of the Mississippi River are dominated by open agriculture (OAG) communities with a majority of them being row crop fields (OAMG1) as well as smaller areas of OAGM2 and OAGM4 communities. Rural residential properties (CVR_4) with naturalized tree lines (TAGM5) are abundant along the PPR. Naturalized communities were observed closer to the Town of Perth in the southern section of the PPR. A medium-sized contiguous deciduous forest (FOD) is associated with McIntyre Creek (WC-15) and the Blueberry Marsh PSW was observed to be dominated by deciduous swamp (SWD), swamp thicket (SWT) and marsh (MA) communities immediately adjacent to the PPR.

Wetlands

The Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (OWES) is used to identify PSWs. An evaluated wetland may be one contiguous unit or may be a series of smaller wetlands functioning together as a whole. Evaluated wetlands that do not qualify as provincially significant may be designated locally significant and may be protected through local planning and policy measures.

According to the LIO database, there are PSWs located in southern portion of the Study Area along Highway 511 (Blueberry Marsh) as well as in the northern portion of the Study Area along Highway 511 and north of Roberston Drive (Gilles Lake-Kerr Lake Wetland) (see Appendix B2).

3.4.2.2.3 Species at Risk

Based on the background data review, suitable habitat for a total of 15 SAR was assessed as potentially present in the Study Area. The SAR habitat suitability assessment used background data review, satellite imagery, and field investigation results to assess the habitat suitability for a SAR that had the potential to occur in the Study Area. The SAR habitat suitability assessment is provided in Table 3.2**.**

The following 17 SAR were assessed as having suitable habitat in the Study Area:

- Aquatic SAR: American Eel
- Plant SAR: Butternut, Black Ash
- Bird SAR: Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Chimney Swift, Least Bittern
- Reptile SAR: Blanding's Turtle, Grey Ratsnake
- Mammal SAR: Eastern Small-footed Myotis, Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis, Tri-colored Bat, Silver-haired Bat, Eastern Red Bat, Hoary Bat

No SAR were observed during the field investigation.

Potential impacts and mitigation measures for areas where the alignment may interact with wildlife and wildlife habitat, including Butternut, bird SAR, and bat SAR, are noted in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Species at Risk with Potential to Occur in the Study Area

Terrestrial Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	SRANK	Provincial Status (SARO)	National Status (SARA)	Source	Potential Habitat in the Study Area
Fish	American Eel	*Anguilla rostrata*	S1	END	Not Listed	LIO	**Yes –** Mississippi River provides suitable habitat for American Eel, and there are historical records in this watercourse.
Reptiles	Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	S3	THR	END	NHIC, iNaturalist, ORAA	**Yes –** Suitable wetlands with an abundance of emergent aquatic vegetation is present in the Study Area.
Reptiles	Grey Ratsnake	*Pantherophis spiloides*	S3	THR	THR	iNaturalist	**Yes** – A mosaic of forest and open areas are present in the Study Area.
Plants	Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	S4	END	Not Listed	iNaturalist	**Yes –** Suitable wetlands / swamps are present in the Study Area.
Plants	Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	S2?	END	END	NHIC, iNaturalist	**Yes** – suitable habitat for Butternut occurs in treed areas within the Study Area.
Birds	Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*	S4B	THR	THR	NHIC, OBBA, eBird	No – there was no suitable habitat for Bank Swallow observed in the Study Area.
Birds	Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	S4B	THR	THR	OBBA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – there was potential suitable meadow habitat in the Study Area
Birds	Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	S3B	THR	THR	NHIC, iNaturalist OBBA, eBird	**Yes –** Suitable chimneys were observed in Lanark, and some additional rural locations within this Study Area..
Birds	Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	S4B,S3N	THR	THR	NHIC, OBBA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – there was potential suitable meadow habitat in the Study Area
Birds	Least Bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis*	S4B	THR	THR	NHIC	No – suitable habitat for Least Bittern (large areas of emergent aquatic vegetation) is absent from the Study Area.
Mammals	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	*Myotis leibii*	S2S3	END	Not Listed	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Eastern Small-footed Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.
Mammals	Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	S3	END	END	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Little Brown Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.

Terrestrial Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	SRANK	Provincial Status (SARO)	National Status (SARA)	Source	Potential Habitat in the Study Area
Mammals	Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	S3	END	END	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Northern Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.
Mammals	Tri-colored Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	S3?	END	END	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Tri-colored Bat may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.
Mammals	Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	S4	END	Not Listed	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Little Brown Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.
Mammals	Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	S4	END	Not Listed	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Little Brown Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.
Mammals	Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	S4	END	Not Listed	AMO	**Yes** – suitable roosting habitat for Little Brown Myotis may occur in the forest communities within the Study Areas.

Notes:

Status
END: Endangered - a species facing imminent extinction or extirpation
THR: Threatened - a species that is at risk of becoming endangered
SC: Special Concern - a species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events
S1: Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the province (often 5 or fewer occurrences)
S2: Imperiled - Imperiled in the province, few populations (often 20 or fewer)
S3: Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the province, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer)
S4: Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare
S?: Rank Uncertain
S#B: Breeding status rank
S#M: Migration status rank

Resources
AMO: Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn 1994)
ECCC Species at Risk Public Registry (ECCC 2023a)
iNaturalist: iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)
MECP Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (MECP 2025a)
NHIC: Ontario's NHIC database (MNRF 2025a)
OBBA: Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)
ORRA: Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (Ontario Nature 2025).
LIO: Land Information Ontario (MNRF 2025D).

3.4.2.2.4 Significant Wildlife Habitat

As part of the desktop review, the Study Area was assessed for potential SWH described by the *Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 5E and 6E* (MNR 2015a, MNR 2015b). The presence of the fix categories of SWH described in Section 3.4.1.5.2 was assessed for the Study Area. A full SWH assessment is provided in Appendix D.

Habitats of Seasonal Concentrations of Animals

Waterfowl stopover and staging area (Aquatic): The Mississippi River and Clyde River provides candidate aquatic habitat. There is mapped waterfowl staging area on the Clyde River southwest of Lanark.

Bat maternity colonies: The forest communities in the Study Area provide candidate SWH habitat for bat maternity colonies.

Turtle wintering areas: The Mississippi River and Clyde River provides potentially suitable turtle overwintering habitat.

Deep sections of McIntyre Creek may provide suitable overwintering habitat for turtles.

A pond southwest of Bathurst 7th Concession and Highway 511 may provide suitable overwintering habitat for turtles.

Snake hibernacula: Rural agriculture fields and forest tracts likely have rock piles, fences and/or crumbling foundations.

Colonial-nesting bird breeding habitat (Tree/Shrubs): Mixed Wader Nesting Colonies were identified during the NHIC background review along the Mississippi River. Habitat features as defined by the criteria were not observed during site investigations.

Rare Vegetation Communities or Specialized Habitats for Wildlife

There were no rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats for wildlife identified in the Study Area.

Habitat for Species of Conservation Concern

Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species: Based on the background data review, suitable habitat for a total of ten SOCC was assessed as potentially present in the Study Area. The SOCC habitat suitability assessment used background data review, satellite imagery, and field investigation results to assess the habitat suitability for SOCC that had the potential to occur in the Study Area. The SOCC habitat suitability assessment is provided in Table 3.2

The following nine SOCC were assessed as having suitable habitat in the Study Area:

Reptile SOCC: Midland Painted Turtle, Snapping Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Eastern Musk Turtle, Eastern Milksnake

Amphibian SOCC: Western Chorus Frog

Bird SOCC: Black Tern, Barn Swallow, Common Nighthawk Eastern Wood-Pewee, Golden-winged Warbler, Wood Thrush

Insect SOCC: Monarch, Yellow-banded Bumble Bee

Animal Movement Corridors

Candidate SWH for amphibian breeding habitat was present in the Study Area; therefore, candidate SWH for amphibian movement corridors is also present from the Study Area.

Table 3.2 Terrestrial Species of Conservation Concern Habitat Suitability Assessment

Terrestrial Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	SRANK	Provincial Status (SARO)	National Status (SARA)	Source	Potential Habitat in the Study Area
Insects	Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*	S2N, S4B	SC	END	OBA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – Monarch and Common milkweed (Monarch's larval host plant) were not observed during the windshield survey but are expected to be in the Study Area.
Insects	Yellow-banded Bumble Bee	*Bombus terricola*	S4	SC	Not Listed	iNaturalist	**Yes –** Suitable foraging habitats for Yellow-banded Bumble Bee are present in the Study Area.
Reptiles	Eastern Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*	S3	SC	SC	ORAA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – The Mississippi River and Clyde River provide suitable habitat. Also, suitable wetlands with an abundance of emergent aquatic vegetation is present in the Study Area.
Reptiles	Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*	S4	Not Listed	SC	NHIC, ORAA	**Yes** – The Mississippi River and Clyde River provide suitable habitat. Also, suitable wetlands with an abundance of emergent aquatic vegetation is present in the Study Area.
Reptiles	Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	S3	SC	SC	ORAA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – The Mississippi River and Clyde River provide suitable habitat.
Reptiles	Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	S4	SC	SC	ORAA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – The Mississippi River and Clyde River provide suitable habitat. Also, suitable wetlands with an abundance of emergent aquatic vegetation is present in the Study Area.
Reptiles	Eastern Milksnake	*Lampropeltis triangulum*	S4	Not listed	SC	ORAA, iNaturalist	**Yes –** Suitable rocky, meadow, pasture, forest and hayfield habitats are expected in the Study Area.
Amphibians	Western Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris triseriata*	S4	Not Listed	SC	ORAA	**Yes –** Suitable breeding vernal pools are expected in the Study Area.
Birds	Black Tern	*Chlidonias niger*	S3B	SC	Not Listed	iNaturalist	**No –** Shallow freshwater wetlands like marshes, ponds, and lakes with emergent vegetation are not present in the Study Area

Terrestrial Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	SRANK	Provincial Status (SARO)	National Status (SARA)	Source	Potential Habitat in the Study Area
Birds	Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	S4B	SC	THR	NHIC, OBBA, eBird, iNaturalist	**Yes** – anthropogenic features (bridges, building) may provide suitable nesting habitat for Barn Swallow within the Study Area.
Birds	Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	S4B	SC	SC	iNaturalist	**Yes** – suitable nesting habitat for Common Nighthawk may occur in the meadows in the Study Area.
Birds	Eastern Wood-Pewee	*Contopus virens*	S4B	SC	SC	NHIC, OBBA, iNaturalist	**Yes** – suitable habitat for Eastern Wood-Pewee may occur in the forest communities within the Study Area.
Birds	Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	S3	SC	SC	OBBA	**Yes –** Early successional scrub surrounded by mature forest is present in the Study Area.
Birds	Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	S4B	SC	THR	NHIC, OBBA	**Yes** – suitable habitat for Wood Thrush may occur in the forest communities in the Study Area.

Notes:

Status

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THR: Threatened - a species that is at risk of becoming endangered

SC: Special Concern - a species with characteristics that make it sensitive to human activities or natural events

S1: Critically Imperiled - Critically imperiled in the province (often 5 or fewer occurrences)

S2: Imperiled - Imperiled in the province, few populations (often 20 or fewer)

S3: Vulnerable - Vulnerable in the province, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer)

S4: Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare

S5: Secure - Common, widespread, and abundant in the province

S?: Rank Uncertain

S#B: Breeding status rank

S#M: Migration status rank

Resources

SARO: Species at Risk in Ontario (SARO) List (MECP 2025c)

SARA: Species at Risk Public Registry (ECCC 2024a)

AMO: Atlas of the Mammals of Ontario (Dobbyn 1994)

iNaturalist: iNaturalist Canada (iNaturalist 2025)

NHIC: Ontario's NHIC database (MNR 2025a)

OBA: Ontario Butterfly Atlas (Macnaughton et al. 2025)

OBBA: Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (Cadman et al. 2007)

3.5 Socio-Economic Environment

3.5.1 Demographics

The Project is located in Lanark County which contains nine townships. The Project Study Area contains three townships: Lanark Highlands, Drummond/North Elmsley and Tay Valley. For the socio-economic elements of the assessment, the most recent economy and employment statistics were extracted from 2021 Census Population for both cities as well as the province (Statistics Canada 2023).

The population breakdown of Lanark Highlands Township, Drummond/North Elmsley Township and Tay Valley Township, in comparison to the Province of Ontario, is presented in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3 Population, 2021

Location	Total Population	Land Area (km^2)	Population Density per (km^2)
Ontario	14,223,942	892,411.8	15.9
Township of Lanark Highlands	5,737	1,031.52	5.6
Township of Drummond/ North Elmsley	8,183	365.67	22.4
Township of Tay Valley	5,925	528.67	11.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023

The Study Area is mainly located in a rural area where the population is low in density, while there are pockets such as the Village of Lanark that are slightly more densely populated.

Table 3.4 below, shows the population growth from 2016 to 2021 in Township of Lanark Highlands; the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley; the Township of Tay Valley; and the province.

Table 3.4 Population Growth from 2016-2021

Location	Total Population 2016	Total Population 2021	Population percentage change (%)
Ontario	13,448,494	14, 223,942	5.8
Township of Lanark Highlands	5,338	5,737	7.5
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	7,773	8,183	5.3
Township of Tay Valley	5,665	5,925	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023

As shown in Table 3.4, the Township of Lanark Highlands experienced the greatest population increase of 7.5% from 2016 to 2021 (Statistics Canada 2023). The province experienced the second highest population growth rate of 5.8% followed by the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley (5.3%) and the Township of Tay Valley (4.6%) (Statistics Canada 2023). In 2021, Lanark County was showing a 34% increase in immigration between the ages of 25 to 44 years of age (Lanark County 2025). In comparison, the province is seeing an increase of 40% in the same age range (Statistics Canada 2023). This shows that immigrants are choosing to live in the Study Area's region and able to find suitable work.

3.5.2 Economy and Employment

The most recent economic and employment statistics are provided in the 2021 Census of Population (Statistics Canada 2023). Table 3.5 summarizes the unemployment and employment rate, participation rate, and the number of people aged 15 and over in the labour force at the time of census in Ontario, the Township of Lanark Highlands, the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, and the Township of Tay Valley.

Table 3.5 Labour Characteristics for Persons > 15 years, 2021[1]

Location	Total Population 15 years and Over	Labour Force	Employed	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Ontario	11,782,820	7,399,200	6,492,895	62.8	55.1	12.2
Township of Lanark Highlands	4,920	2,790	2,535	56.7	51.5	9.1
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	6,955	4,180	3,870	60.1	55.6	7.2
Township of Tay Valley	4,935	2,645	2,350	53.6	47.6	11.0

Source: Statistics Canada (2023)

[1] Table 4.6 data for Total – Population aged 15 years and over by labour force status was 25% sampled data. The data also refers to whether a person aged 15 years and over was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 2 to Saturday, May 8, 2021.
For information on the comparability of the 2021 Census labour force status data with those of the Labour Force Survey, see Appendix 2.11 of the Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021.

As shown in Table 3.5, in 2021, the employment rate was the highest in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley (55.6%) followed by the province at (55.1%), the Township of Lanark Highlands (51.5%) and lastly, Township of Tay Valley (Statistics Canada 2023). The province has the highest unemployment rate at 12.2% followed by the Township of Tay Valley at (11%), the Township of Lanark Highlands (9.1%) and the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley with the lowest unemployment rate at (7.2%) (Statistics Canada 2023).

The median income for households and individuals is presented in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Median Income of households and individuals, 2020

Location	Median Total Income of Households	Median Total Income of Individuals
Ontario	$91,000	$41,200
Township of Lanark Highlands	$81,000	$40,000
Township of Drummond and North Elmsley	$98,000	$45,600
Township of Tay Valley	$90,000	$42,800

Source: Statistics Canada (2023)

As shown in Table 3.6, the 2021 Census Profile for these census divisions referred to the 2020 calendar year for Median Total Income of Households and Individuals. In 2020, the median income of households was the greatest in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley at $98,000 followed by the province and Township of Tay Valley at $91,000 and $90,000 respectively. The Township of Lanark had the lowest median total income at $81,000. The median income of individuals in these four locations had a similar ranking with the greatest in Township of Drummond/North Elmsley at $45,600 followed by the Township of Tay Valley at $42,800, the province at $41,200 and then the Township of Lanark at $40,000 (Statistics Canada 2023).

The top three occupation classifications between all three comparisons were slightly varied. In 2021, both the Township of Tay Valley and the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley's top three occupations were sales and service occupations followed by trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations and finally, business, finance and administration (Statistics Canada 2023). The Township of Lanark Highlands' top three occupations in 2021 were trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations followed by sales and service occupations and business, finance and administration occupations (Statistics Canada 2023).

3.5.3 Community Services & Municipal Infrastructure

Permanent and Temporary Accommodations

In 2021, there were 3,409 occupied private dwellings in the Township of Lanark Highlands (Statistics Canada 2023). Most houses were single detached (2,335) and the average household size was 2.3 persons (Statistics Canada 2023). Most occupants were owners (88.8%), followed by renters (11.4%) (Statistics Canada 2023). Similarly, in 2021 in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, there were 3,287 private dwellings with 3,075 single detached houses with an average household size of 2.5 persons (Statistics Canada 2023). Most occupants were owners (93.3%), followed by renters (6.7%) (Statistics Canada 2023). In the Township of Tay Valley, there were 2,419 occupied private dwellings with 2,350 single detached houses and an average household of 2.3 persons (Statistics Canada 2023). Similar to the other Townships, the majority of occupants were owners with a small percentage renting (Statistics Canada 2023).

The Study Area is in Provincial Tourism Region 11: Haliburton Highlands to the Ottawa Valley (MTCS 2024). The commercial accommodations in Region 11 are mainly roofed commercial buildings such as hotels and motels followed by cottages and private homes (MTCS 2024).

In 2022, the occupancy rate at hotels in Region 11 was 52% which was a decrease from 57.8% occupancy rate in 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic (MTCS 2024). A short-term rental occupancy experienced an inverse effect in Region 11 during the pandemic due a decrease in hotel occupancy and is currently at 45.5% which is 4.3% lower than the occupancy in 2019 (MTCS 2024).

The Study Area consists of mainly residential and agricultural properties along Highway 511 and in the Village of Lanark contains mostly residential properties as well as some commercial properties. No hotels are located in the Study Area, but many are accessible in the surrounding area, and beyond via Highway 411 in Perth southeast of the Study Area.

Municipal Services and Infrastructure

Garbage and Recycling Services

Garbage, green bin and recycling services in the Lanark Village is managed by the Township of Lanark Highlands. Curbside recyclables are collected by Miller Waste and garbage is collected by Emterra Environmental (Township of Lanark Highlands 2025). Hazardous waste can be dropped off by Lanark Highlands and Tay Valley residents at the Hazardous Waste Depot located at 4686 Wolf Grove Road in Middleville (Township of Lanark Highlands 2025).

Garbage collection in the remaining portion of the Study Area south of the Lanark Village along the eastern side of Highway 511 is collected by the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley and west of Highway 511 is collected by Tay Valley Township. The nearest waste disposal site is located at 156 Muttons Road in Perth which is approximately 6.8 km southwest of the site boundary.

Transit Services

There is no traditional transit system in the Study Area considering it is located in a rural setting, however, Lanark Transportation offers various shuttles including one route in the Study Area. Lanark Highlands to Carleton Place and Lanark Highlands to Perth with stops to local stores along each route (Lanark Transportation 2024).

Water and Wastewater Services

There are only private or municipal water wells in the Study Area. Residents and business owners have their own septic tanks and are responsible for the maintenance and regular liquid waste removal.

Health and Education Services and Infrastructure

There are no health services located in the Study Area. The nearest hospital is located at 33 Drummond Street West in Perth, approximately 3.7 km from the southern portion of the Study Area.

There are two elementary schools located in the Study Area. Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School is located at 134 North Street and Maple Grove Public School is located at 151 George Street. The Lanark Highlands Public Library is also located in Lanark at 75 George Street.

Roads, Highways and Culverts

The Study Area contains county roads Mill Street, George Street and Highway 511 (Township of Lanark Highlands 2010). The rest of the roads in the Village of Lanark are classified as municipal roads with some private roads (Lanark Highlands 2024). Under Tay Valley Township's Official Plan (OP), the roads west of Highway 511 running perpendicular are classified as municipal roads and Fallbrook Road that runs into hamlet of Balderson is a county road (Tay Valley Township 2024). The roads east of Highway 511 in the Study Area are under the jurisdiction of the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley and are classified as township roads (Township of

Drummond/North Elmsley 2011). Additionally, the Study Area also has arterial roads and township roads throughout each of the three townships listed above.

Policing, Fire and Emergency Response Services

The Township of Lanark Highlands runs their own Fire Department, and the main station is located in the Study Area (75 George Street).

Policing in all three townships are severed by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). The nearest OPP station is located approximately 2.2 km south of the most southern extent of the Study Area (75 Dufferin St, Perth).

There are no hospitals located in the Study Area. Perth Great War Memorial Site located at 33 Drummond Street West in Perth is approximately 3.7 km from the most southern edge of the Study Area boundary. The Lanark County Paramedic Services have an ambulance station located at 230 Roberston Drive inside the Study Area. The Lanark County Paramedic Services treat a wide variety of injuries and medical conditions, while providing supportive patient care and safe transportation to an appropriate medical facility.

3.5.4 Infrastructure

The County of Lanark maintains and repairs the County Road network consisting of more than 560 two-lane kilometres of roads, 1 four-lane kilometre of road and 84 bridge and culvert structures. There are four bridges, county Highway 511, sideroads and municipal roads in the Study Area.

There are no railways or electrical transmission corridors in the Study Area. A cable transmission tower is located at 134 Hillier Street in the Village of Lanark. A variety of buried and overhead utilities (e.g., telephone, low-voltage hydroelectric) are expected to be found in the road allowances throughout the Study Area.

3.5.5 Culture, Tourism and Recreational Facilities

Located in the Village of Lanark, the Lanark Community Centre is located at 67 Princess Street. The Community Centre has a small ice rink, concession stand, washroom facilities and change rooms.

The Clyde Memorial Ball Park is located off of Clarence Street. There is a large greenspace, baseball diamond with seating and visitor parking. Further east on Clarence Street and Canning Street is the Clyde River Boat Launch. There is a greenspace, old tennis courts and a small area for parking. River Park located off of Hillier Street is adjacent to the Clyde River and contains greenspace, picnic area, a small uncontrolled beach area and a play structure for children.

There are many businesses located in the Village of Lanark including Pretty Goods Convenience store, Lanark Pizzeria, Dollar World Plus, LCBO, Lanark Small Engines, Lanark Village Pets, Village Treats, Canada Post Office and Fitz' fresh Cut Fires and Take Out. Outside of the Village of Lanark along Highway 511, there is the Centex gas station (Google Maps 2025). Timber Run Golf Club is located on Caldwell Street off of Highway 511 and is also a wedding venue and conference venue.

In the Village of Balderson, there is the Balderson Village Cheese Store, Tula Yoga, Loon Kombucha Inc. Brewery, Balderson Boat and Auto Storage, Crossroads Kitchen and Catering (Google Maps 2025). There are a few campsite areas located outside of the Study Area that contributes to tourism in the region.

There are also four churches located in the Study Area: St. Paul's Anglican Church and cemetery; Sacred Heart of Jesus Church; Lanark Baptist; and River of Life Amish Mennonite Church. An additional cemetery located on North Street across of Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic School.

3.5.6 Air Quality and Noise

The landscape of the Study Area is a mix of mostly rural areas with some urban that are comprised of residential areas, commercial and agricultural based businesses, and natural heritage features. Commercial and agricultural activities and everyday vehicle use have the potential to expel air emissions.

According to the Environmental Noise Guideline MOECC (2021), the Study Area is comprised of both small scale urban and rural areas, which would most likely be categorized as Class 2 area. The Study Area including the Village of Lanark and southward along Highway 511 is likely classified as a Class 2 area, which is considered as “a rural area with an acoustical environment that is dominated by natural sounds having little or no road traffic, such as a small community; agricultural area; a rural recreational area such as a cottage or a resort area; or a wilderness area” (MOECC 2021). The Study Area is expected to experience moderate traffic volume that represents a source of noise. Moderate noise sources in the Study Area may result from day-to-day traffic and occasional sounds due to anthropogenic domestic activities such as property maintenance.

3.5.7 Indigenous Interests, Land Use and Traditional Knowledge

Ontario, as the Crown, has a legal duty to consult with Indigenous peoples regarding projects or decisions that may adversely impact constitutionally protected Indigenous or treaty rights.

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) include a large area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015).

The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation (Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). The Project is in the traditional territories and areas of interest of Alderville First Nation, the Algonquins of Ontario, the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and the Mississaugas of Scugog Island Nation as identified through provision of a Project Summary to the MEM on October 15, 2024 (see A.1). The Project is also located in Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation that is a part of Treaty 27 (1819) and Crawford's Purchase in 1783 (Whose Land 2025). There are no Indigenous Reserves located in the Study Area (Whose Land 2025).

Enbridge Gas and Stantec respectfully acknowledge the value of traditional knowledge and oral history that is shared among Indigenous peoples is acknowledged and welcomed and provides context and background to the findings of archaeological studies. We recognize that Indigenous peoples have strong ties to their lands and that the use of these lands, from a development, ecosystems, and sustainability perspective, is of vital importance to communities.

We also recognize that the worldviews shared by Indigenous peoples contain a rich knowledge of rare plants and animals. An Indigenous worldview is one that is developed through a mutually beneficial relationship, where one see's themselves as deeply connected to the natural world. This ER and the studies and databases that influence the findings in, are the product of Western knowledge and a Western worldview. In this vein, we acknowledge that the discussions in this Report on Provincially and Federally protected species, for instance, do not capture the full breadth of the value these species have to Indigenous peoples.

We welcome the opportunity for Indigenous peoples to share context and background to the findings of both the archaeological studies as well as the natural heritage studies completed for the Project so that we may gain a sense of the full value of the species and ecosystems (and subsequent impacts) discussed in this Report.

3.5.8 Land Use

The Study Area is on land whose land uses, policies and practices are governed by Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Township of Lanark Highlands, and Tay Valley Township. The Study Area north of Highway 511 is in the jurisdiction of the Township of Lanark Highlands. South of the Lanark Village and along Highway 511 travelling south to Balderson is in the jurisdiction of Township of Drummond/North Elmsley. Additionally, south of Balderson Highway 511 acts as a boundary between two townships. Land situated on the west of Highway 511 is under the jurisdiction of Tay Valley Township while land to the east is still under the jurisdiction of Township of Drummond/North Elmsley. Each township has their own OP and Zoning by-law policies.

The following breakdown provides different types of land uses present for each OP and By-Law. To maintain the intent of the policies which apply to these designations, the following text has been copied almost directly from the corresponding Township's OP:

Township of Lanark Highlands OP (2024)

As per the Township of Lanark Highlands Schedule A: Land Use & Transportation (2024), two land use designations occur in the Study Areas. These land use designations include Village and Hamlet Communities and Rural Communities (Township of Lanark Highlands OP 2024).

> *Areas designated as Village and Hamlet Communities such as the Village of Lanark are the primary settlement area of the Municipality, and that some of these small communities have historical context as Villages. Although those communities have in many cases lost their commercial presence, they have a strong cultural significance, and the Plan maintains these areas within the Village*

and Hamlet Communities. The OP recognizes that the Village and Hamlet Communities within Township are serviced by private wells and septic systems. As such, there are constraints and limitations to the extent to which the infill and intensification expectations set out in the PPS can be achieved. Permitted used include a range of residential uses consistent with servicing types, home based businesses, schools and places of worship; parks and open space; and public uses.

Rural Communities is composed of lands which are comprised of open spaces, forested lands, agricultural resources and low-density residential uses. The OP's intent is not to prohibit residential or economic development in the rural areas, but rather to provide guidance on appropriate land use which will support the objective of preserving the identity and character of the rural and settlement areas. Permitted uses and activities will relate to the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational activities, limited residential development and other land uses.

Township of Drummond/North Elmsley OP (2012)

As per the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley Schedule A: Land Use Plan (2024), four land use designations occur in the Study Areas. These land use designations include Hamlet, Agriculture, Rural and Wetland (Township of Drummond/North Elmsley OP 2012).

The Hamlet designation is placed on the established settlement areas of the Township, and includes adjacent undeveloped land on which the Hamlets can be expanded. Existing development is characterized by a mixture of residential uses, commercial uses which serve both residents and tourists, and institutional uses such as schools and churches. The intent of the designation is to recognize the mixed-use nature of these areas and to permit them to expand, while ensuring that land use conflicts are minimized.

The Agricultural designation has been placed on those lands which are predominantly characterized by soils of prime agricultural capability, and which are classified as Classes 1 to 3 in the Canada Land Inventory for Agricultural Capability. In addition, associated lands of Class 4-7 and areas which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agricultural activities are also considered to form the Agricultural designation. It is intended that these lands are to be protected and preserved for agricultural uses. This designation is intended to be used primarily for agricultural and agricultural related uses. Permitted uses include the growing of crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including accommodation for fulltime farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

The Rural designation is placed on all areas of the Township which have not otherwise been designated for a particular purpose under another land use designation. The Rural designation is intended to protect traditional rural activities such as agriculture and forestry, and to permit a broad range of other uses which are appropriate in a rural setting. Permitted uses include residential development, hobby farms, a wide range in commercial uses and tourist attractions such as golf courses, hotels/ motels and recreational facilities. Other permitted uses will be carefully controlled in order to protect existing uses and the rural character of the Township, and to ensure that the Township's financial resources keep pace with development activity.

The Wetland designation has been placed on Provincially Significant Wetlands as classified by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The intent of the designation is to preserve and protect these wetlands pursuant to the PPS. The permitted uses shall be restricted to existing agricultural uses, forestry, conservation, wildlife management, outdoor recreation and educational activities that do not require landscape alterations and that do not adversely affect the wetland features, functions and area.



Tay Valley Township OP (2024)

As per the Tay Valley Township Schedule A: Land Use (2024), five land use designations occur in the Study Areas. These land use designations include Rural, Agriculture, Hamlets, Aggregate Pits (Active) and Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW) (Tay Valley Township OP 2024).

> *The Rural designation represents the bulk of lands within the Township and include a wide variety of land types and activities at a relatively low density. These lands are characterized by their historical role in accommodating the farm and rural communities, as well as recreational uses. Within the Rural area, a variety of land uses shall be permitted including those uses permitted in the Agriculture designation, forestry, conservation, various outdoor recreational uses and commercial, industrial and residential uses, subject to the following use-specific policies.*
>
> *The Agricultural designation has been placed on prime agricultural areas which are predominantly characterized by soils designated as Classes 1 to 3 in the Canada Land Inventory for Agricultural Capability. The Township intends that these lands will be protected and preserved for agricultural uses. Council may also designate locally significant agricultural lands as appropriate. In certain areas with soils designated as Classes 1 to 3 in the Canada Land Inventory, lands also possess significant mineral aggregate or mineral potential. These areas have been designated Mineral Resource rather than Agriculture in recognition of the precedence assigned to the long-term protection of mineral aggregates and minerals. Lands designated as Agriculture shall be used primarily for growing crops (field, nursery and horticultural crops), raising livestock and other animals for food, fur or fibre (including poultry and fish), aquaculture, apiaries, agroforestry, maple syrup production, on-farm diversified uses and associated on-farm buildings and structures.*

The Hamlet designation such as the community of Balderson, have historically provided a mix of local retail, service and social-cultural and residential opportunities to the community. Hamlet areas have played an important role in accommodating the day-to-day needs of the farm and rural communities, as well as rural recreational uses. The Township intends that this role continue and expand to include the tourism sector. Permitted uses within the hamlet designation may include residential, general commercial, tourist commercial and limited industrial uses, subject to the following use-specific policies.

Lands designated as Aggregate Pits have a soil capability rating such that Classes 1 to 3 soils predominate, mineral aggregate and mineral mining operations be conducted in such a manner so as to allow, where feasible, for the subsequent agricultural use of such lands. Aggregate areas are often important recharge areas for groundwater and decisions regarding aggregates should consider this important function. The aggregate-related uses permitted include pits and quarries, as well as all associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of mineral aggregate, or the production of secondary related products. These uses include crushing facilities, stockpiles, washing and screening operations, asphalt plants, concrete plants and aggregate transfer stations.

Provincially Significant Wetlands are designated lands which are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favored the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water-tolerant plants. Wetlands are important for their role in the recharge and discharge of groundwater, water quality improvement, flood and erosion damage reduction, wildlife habitat, and recreational and tourism opportunities such as hunting, fishing, bird watching, hiking and boating. The permitted uses include only those related to conservation, wildlife management and outdoor recreation activities that do not require alteration to the natural

features. Buildings or structures relating to these uses may be permitted subject to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessments section of this Plan.

There are no policies in the OPs mentioned above that indicate that the development of natural gas pipelines are not permitted in the Study Area (Township of Lanark Highlands OP (2024), Township of Drummond/North Elmsley OP (2012), Tay Valley Township OP (2024)).

3.5.9 Landfills and Contaminated Sites

Landfills

In accordance with the MECP's Guideline D-4 Land Use on or Near Landfills and Dumps (1994), active and closed landfills within 500 m of the Study Areas were reviewed. As previously mentioned in 3.5.3, the nearest waste disposal site is located at 156 Muttons Road in Perth which is approximately 6.8 km southwest of the site boundary.

Contaminated Sites

No contaminated sites were identified by reviewing the OPs listed in Section 3.5.8. There were no contaminated sites identified in the Study Area.

A review of the Federal Contaminated Site Inventory (2011) indicated that there are no hazardous sites located in the Study Area. Additionally, the MECP Record of Site Condition Registry (2024b) noted there are no registered properties in the Study Area.

3.5.10 Archaeological Resources

Stantec has completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Project. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment (AA) (Project Information Form number P415-0533-2024) was conducted as part of the Environment Report for the Project, which is triggered by Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition* (OEB 2023). A property inspection of the study area to support the Stage 1 AA was completed

on November 29, 2024. The property inspection involved spot checks of the entirety of the study area to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential, in accordance with Section 1.2 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Based on preliminary information, the Stage 1 AA, involving background research and a property inspection, determined that approximately 71.4%, retains archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA is recommended for the portion of the study area retaining archaeological potential. The Stage 1 AA of the study area also determined that a portion of the study area, approximately 16.9%, retains low to no archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA is not required for any areas of low to no archaeological potential.

In addition, the Stage 1 AA of the study area for the Project determined that portions of the study area overlap navigable waterways, i.e., Mississippi River, Clyde River. If any in-water disturbance is proposed as part of the Project for these portions of the waterways in the study area, the proponent should complete the *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist (Government of Ontario 2016) to determine if a marine archaeological assessment is required. Marine archaeological assessments must be conducted by a qualified marine/underwater archaeologist under a Marine Licence acquired from the MCM.

The Stage 1 AA identified St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery in the study area. The research into the cemetery boundaries is not complete and the cemetery boundaries cannot be confirmed. Thus, it is recommended that a detailed Stage 1 AA of the cemetery property be completed in order to determine the boundaries of the cemetery and the need for a cemetery investigation and Cemetery Investigation Authorization in the event that lands within 10 metres of the assumed boundary of the cemetery are proposed to be impacted. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork in cemetery limits.

The Stage 1 AA identified portions of the Lanark Village Cemetery in the study area. Background research confirmed the historical and current boundaries of the cemetery.



Given that the boundaries of the cemetery are proven to be clear, areas adjacent to the cemeteries retaining archaeological potential are recommended for a Stage 2 AA without the need for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario. Areas adjacent to the cemeteries that do not retain archaeological potential are not recommended for further work. Any proposed impacts in the cemetery lands would require a Stage 2 AA and, once concerns for identified archaeological resources are addressed, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation will be required. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork in cemetery limits.

Full and detailed recommendations for further archaeological work will be provided in the forthcoming Stage 1 archaeological assessment report (Appendix E).

3.5.11 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The requirement to consider potential and known built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) is discussed in the *Ontario Energy Board (OEB) Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario* (the OEB Guidelines). The OEB Guidelines note that, “the assessment of the impact of a proposed project on known or potential cultural heritage resources should inform decisions in the Hydrocarbon Project development planning stage” (OEB 2023: 31).

As per OEB Guidelines, the CHSR defined a Cultural Heritage Study Area that includes a 200-metre boundary around the Project location. The CHSR summarizes the applicable heritage policies, summarizes the Study Area’s geography and history, identifies known and potential BHRs and CHLs, and screens the potential BHRs and CHLs for potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

The CHSR determined that the Study Area contains six designated properties recognized under the Ontario Heritage Act. Additionally, the Study Area also identified potential cultural heritage landscape. There are multiple structures over 40 years of age

which indicates potential cultural heritage value. The structures identified as over 40 years of age include mid-19th to early 20th century structures associated with Lanark County.

In summary the CHSR identified six (6) known BHRs, 126 potential BHRs, and four (4) potential CHLs in the Study Area as a result of historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and field investigation.

This CHSR will need to be amended as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR). The CHR Study Area will be refined based on the selected preferred route(s) for the Project. The CHR will include a preliminary impact assessment to assess both direct and indirect Project impacts on identified BHRs and CHLs, mitigation measures, and recommendations to conserve identified CHVI.

4 Route Evaluation and Selection

4.1 The Process

The route evaluation and selection process were undertaken as per the OEB Environmental Guidelines (2023), which identify the environmental and socio-economic features to take into consideration and the routing principles to be considered. The PR for the proposed Project was confirmed through a five-step process.

4.2 Routing Parameters

4.2.1 Study Area

The Study Area is considered the area in which direct interactions with environmental and socio-economic features could occur and allows for a reasonable number of alternative routes to be considered. As such, the Study Area was established as the area within 200 m on either side of the route options (see Appendix C, Figure C-1). It is in this area that desktop information on environmental and socio-economic features has been collected to assess the potential impacts of the Project.

4.3 Step 1 - Determine Route Criteria

4.3.1 Routing Objectives

The routing methodology considered the preference to utilize the existing municipal road allowance to locate the proposed new pipeline.

The overarching objective in the route evaluation and selection process is that the selected route presents the least potential for adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. The following principles support that objective:

1. Routes should follow a reasonably direct path between endpoints to reduce length; in general, a shorter route will help eliminate or reduce the extent of most potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.

2. Routes should avoid sensitive environmental and socio-economic features wherever practicable; where such features cannot be avoided, routes should be located to reduce potential impacts.
3. Existing linear infrastructure should be used or paralleled to the greatest extent feasible to reduce impacts on previously undisturbed environmental and socio-economic features and to limit constraints on future land development.
4. Where new easements are required, existing lot and property lines should be followed to the extent feasible to avoid deviations into previously undisturbed environmental and socio-economic features.

4.3.2 Environmental and Socio-Economic Opportunities and Constraints

A geographical information system (GIS)-based environmental inventory was compiled to identify existing features in the Study Area. Features in the Study Area were considered as either pipeline routing opportunities or constraints.

Pipeline routing opportunities are existing features which provide a potential location for the alignment of a pipeline to avoid or reduce unnecessary environmental or socio-economic impacts. Pipeline routing constraints are existing features that meet the following criteria:

- Site-specific mitigation measures would be required to reduce potential effects
- The feature has been selected or designated for protection
- The feature has been recognized through local, regional, provincial, or federal policy, plan, or statute, or is otherwise valued as an environmental or socio-economic resource

Existing features were identified using existing government databases, included base data and environmental data provided through the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Land Information Ontario (LIO) data warehouse. LIO is the province's central repository

for authoritative digital data, from the MNR and other governmental departments and agencies.

4.4 Step 2 - Generate Route Alternatives

The generation of route alternatives was based on the routing objectives, the Study Area, and environmental and socio-economic constraints and opportunities identified. Alternative Route (AR) generation was conducted by staff from Enbridge Gas using aerial photography interpretation and mapping of existing environmental and socio-economic constraints and opportunities.

The PPR would consist of approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511 beginning at Crain Drive and ending at South Street. Depending on the AR selected to cross into the Village of Lanark, up to 12 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply line will be selected to form the final project scope.

The ARs include six potential routes (Appendix C, Figure C-2) for the pipeline crossing of the Clyde River, all of which would travel through the community of Lanark. All ARs have a common start and end point, starting at Highway 511 and South Street (tying into the PPR) and ending at Paul Drive and George Street.

- AR 1. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travel north on Argyle Street South, and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline would then travel north on Princess Street, travel east on North Street, and then north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.
- AR 2. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travel north on Argyle Street South, and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline would then travel north on Princess Street, travel east on Clarence Street, and then north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.

- AR 3. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge using an utility conduit, travel north on Argyle Street South, and then east on Hillier Street to George Street. The pipeline would then travel north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.
- AR 4. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west on Highway 511 and head north on George Street. The pipeline would cross the Clyde River via the George Street bridge (utility conduit) and continue north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.
- AR 5. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel east along South Street and head north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline would cross under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect with Canning Street and travel north to Owen Street. The pipeline would then travel west along Owen Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.
- AR 6. From the starting point, the pipeline would travel east along South Street and head north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline would cross under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect where Canning Street and Clarence Street intersect. The pipeline would then travel east along Clarence Street and then travel north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.

4.5 Step 3 - Route Evaluation

The six ARs were subject to a comparative evaluation with the corresponding PPR. The goal of the comparative evaluation was to determine the potential environmental and socio-economic effects of constructing and operating each AR, to aid in determining which route was preferred from an environmental and socio-economic perspective.

The six ARs and corresponding PPR were evaluated by identifying features along the proposed segments with select environmental and socio-economic base data acquired from relevant published literature, maps, digital data, and supported through the completion of a windshield survey. Categories of assessed features, listed alphabetically, include:

- **Aquatic**: Length of Conservation Authority regulated lands (adjacent to the route), number of mapped watercourses and/or drain crossings, number of watercourse crossings with identified SAR, and length of provincially significant wetlands (PSW) (adjacent to the route).
- **Groundwater Resources**: Number of water wells within 50 m.
- **Route Characteristics**: Length (m).
- **Socio-Economic**: Number of road crossings, number of driveway crossings, and number of businesses along the route.
- **Terrestrial**: Length of adjacent and intersecting woodlots.

Table 4.1 below displays these factors while comparing the Preliminary Preferred Route with the six Alternative Routes.

Table 4.1 Route Comparative Evaluation

Categories	Feature	PPR	AR 1	AR 2	AR 3	AR 4	AR 5	AR 6
Aquatic	Conservation Authority Regulated Lands (m) RVCA	648.22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Aquatic	Conservation Authority Regulated Lands (m) MVCA	1212.81	194.80	194.51	340.94	118.55	550.76	541.30
Aquatic	Watercourse / Drain Crossings	13	2	2	2	1	2	2
Aquatic	Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSWs) Crossing (m)	515.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Resources	Water wells (within 50 m)	49	80	102	96	79	86	64
Route Characteristics	Length (km)	13.13	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.00	1.43	1.44
Route Characteristics	Road Crossings	16	7	9	9	5	6	6
Socio-Economic	Driveway Crossings	79	58	86	78	64	69	65
Socio-Economic	Businesses Along Route	8	10	12	15	16	5	6
Terrestrial	Adjacent and Intersecting Wooded areas within 20 m of road allowance (m)	2086.89	651.87	645.49	611.25	126.50	391.88	360

As shown in Table 2.1, AR 5, AR 6 and AR 3 travel along the greatest length of MVCA regulated lands followed by AR 1, AR 2 and AR 4. Apart from AR 4, all alternative routes require two watercourse crossings and no alternative routes travel through any PSWs. All ARs travel through residential areas in the Village of Lanark and pass numerous water wells. AR 2 and AR 3 routes contain the greatest number of wells and AR 6 contains the least. AR 3 followed by AR 1 and AR 2 have the longest pipeline proposed as well as more road crossings. AR 4 has the shortest proposed pipeline length and the fewest road crossings followed closely by AR 5 and AR 6. There are a number of businesses and residents located along all routes, however AR 2 to AR 4 would cross the greatest number of driveways and businesses, while AR 5 and AR 6 would interfere with the least. AR 1 to AR 3 have the greatest amount of woodland adjacent to the proposed routes followed by AR 5, AR 6 and AR 4. Construction will be limited to the road allowance and wooded areas are not anticipated to be impacted.

In consideration of the quantitative and qualitative review above, AR 6 was selected as the PPR. While AR 6 crosses the second most regulated land, any potential impacts will be mitigated in coordination with the MVCA. AR 6 would pass the fewest number of private wells, has relatively fewer impacts on homeowners and businesses compared to other alternatives, and is optimal for constructability.

4.6 Step 4 - Input on the Preliminary Preferred Route

Input on the PPR and AR 1- 6 were sought through consultation (see Section 3). Comments received were generally positive. As no comments were received that would were in opposition, AR 6 was selected to connect with the PPR and collectively form the Preferred Route (PR) (Appendix C Figure A-2).

4.7 Step 5 - Confirmation of the Preferred Route

The PR is currently illustrated as a general location and may not represent the final Project scope and/or design. Enbridge Gas will undertake detailed design to determine the exact location of the running line and temporary land use requirements.

Stantec reviewed comments from the consultation program, aerial mapping along the PR, and provided advice on environmental and socio-economic constraints. It is understood that Enbridge Gas will consider the above advice during detailed design as well as the other recommendations made in the ER. Detailed design will also be influenced by supplemental studies (including environmental studies) and site-specific requests from landowners and agencies. This information will be used to locate the pipeline to further reduce environmental and socio-economic impacts. Additional information on the detailed design will be provided in the LTC application to the OEB.

5 Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Protective Measures and Net Impacts

5.1 Methodology

The potential effects and impacts of the Project on physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features have been assessed in the Study Area upon review of the existing conditions outlined in Sections 3.3 to 3.5. With an understanding of pipeline construction and operation activities (see Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, respectively) the assessment:

- Describes the environmental and socio-economic components
- Predicts the effects and associated impacts of construction and operation activities
- Recommends supplemental studies, mitigation, and protective measures (including construction methods and timing, site-specific mitigation, environmental protection measures, and compensation measures)
- Outlines the net impacts that are likely to remain

The determination of effects, impacts, and mitigation and protective measures considered:

- Comments expressed during the consultation program
- Information available from published and unpublished literature
- Maps and digital data
- Mitigation guidance documents
- The pipeline development experience of Enbridge Gas and Stantec

By necessity, the analysis, integration, and synthesis of the data is an iterative process because information becomes available at various stages of the study and at different mapping scales. The level of detail of data and mapping increases as the study moves

from analysis of the Study Area to a site-specific survey of features in the Project footprint. The data available at the current stage of the environmental study is appropriate for predicting effects and potential impacts and recommending mitigation and protective measures.

Specific information requests were made to several agencies throughout the Project. The information collected assisted in identifying environmental features and constraints located on and adjacent to the PR, the potential presence of SAR and their habitat, predicting effects and potential impacts, and developing mitigation and protective measures. Where agencies requested that information be kept confidential, such as the precise location of rare, threatened, vulnerable or endangered species and archaeological sites, such information has been withheld from the report or mapped in such a way that specific site locations cannot be determined.

The existing conditions maps in Appendix B have been generated from data obtained from Ontario GeoHub/LIO and other sources as indicated on the maps and in the references. Scales have been adjusted from the original source to better represent the features mapped.

There are instances where field investigations are recommended before construction. Given the location of the Project components and experience of Stantec in providing environmental services for natural gas pipelines, these supplemental studies are not expected to change the conclusions regarding potential adverse residual impacts. The environmental and socio-economic information presented in the ER is based on sources cited throughout.

Table 5.1 below notes the potential impacts, mitigation, and protective measures, including recommended supplemental studies, and net impacts for the existing conditions as described in Sections 3.3 to 3.5.

5.1.1 Construction

The pipeline construction process includes various activities as described below:

- **Site Preparation and Clearing**: The first activity is typically the survey and staking, which delineate the boundaries of the road allowance and temporary work areas where necessary. Next, the road allowance and temporary work areas are cleared of brush and trees, if necessary. Safety fence is installed at the edge of the construction road allowance where public safety considerations are required, and aspects of the Traffic Management Plan are implemented (i.e., signs, vehicle access).
- **Pipeline Installation:** Following site preparation and clearing, the pipeline may be installed by one of the following methods:
  - **Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD):** This trenchless pipeline installation method involves creating entry and exist pits on either side of a feature (such as roads), drilling a pilot hole with the aid of drilling fluid, and then pulling the pipeline back through the hole.
  - **Trenching:** This pipeline installation method involves excavation of a trench, lowering the pipeline into place, and then backfilling the trench. During backfilling the originally excavated subsoil is placed over the pipe in the trench. In stony areas, the pipe may be sand padded to protect the coating. In shallow water table areas, the pipeline may be weighted to provide negative buoyancy.
- **Pressure Testing**: The pipeline will be pressure tested by filling the pipe with nitrogen. The pipeline will be held at a high pressure for a set period of time, per the requirements of CSA Z662-19 Clause 8 and applicable Enbridge Gas specifications for pressure testing.
- **Clean-Up and Restoration:** Clean-up is the restoration of the ROW and other work areas. Clean-up will include restoring disturbed areas and re-seeding (grassed areas). Erosion and sediment controls (ESC) installed during

construction (if required) will be removed. Clean-up will also include landscaping, repair of roads and sidewalks, and/or laneway and driveway rehabilitation.

5.1.2 Operation and Maintenance

Pipeline operation consists of odourised and pressurized natural gas flowing through the pipeline. Mainline valves located at the valve sites will serve to shut off and isolate the pipeline for maintenance and security purposes. Additional above-ground facilities along the pipeline include post-mounted signs identifying the pipeline, aerial patrol signs for aircraft patrols, fence stiles, and foot bridges for watercourse crossings (if applicable).

Once the Project is operational, the following maintenance activities will be undertaken as required:

- Completing a 'line walk' of the entire pipeline by Enbridge Gas personnel per the maintenance program to check for evidence of damage to aboveground equipment and piping, evidence of damage to underground piping and gas leaks, and identify any unassociated construction activity near the pipeline road allowance.
- Checking cathodic corrosion protection – a low voltage electric circuit that runs along the length of the pipeline to prevent the development of external corrosion is completed on an annual basis (steel section only).
- Completing regular checks and maintenance at pipeline facilities such as valve sites.
- Completing visual check of subsidence, so that the amount of ground cover over the pipeline is maintained.
- Performing periodic inspection by running electronic tools through the interior of the pipeline to assess for the presence of corrosion or dents and the need for repairs.
- Completing class location surveys.

5.2 Summary Table

Table 5.1 Potential Impacts and Recommended Mitigation and Protective Measures

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Physical Features	Bedrock Geology and Drift Thickness *Section 3.3.1*	The planned excavation depth for the Project is approximately 1.2 m Below Ground Surface with the potential to exceed this depth for road crossings. Drift thickness is <15 m for the majority of the Study Area, however just south of the Village of Lanark is 20 to 30 m (Ministry of Mines 2024). According to the MECP WWR's, bedrock was encountered in various wells throughout the Study Area ranging from 1.2 m to 6.1 m below grade (MECP 2024c). Should bedrock be unexpectedly encountered during HDD, there is a potential to encounter cobbles and boulders in the overburden soils along the entire alignment.	• For HDD, pressure relief pits can be considered for implementation in the design on either side of road crossings to dissipate high fluid pressures that may develop during drilling. • The over-drill typically used for HDD installation should be sufficient to address any rock squeeze that may occur. • The HDD crossings will be designed and approved by a professional engineer and carried out by a specialty crew. The installation procedures must conform to all relevant Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts as a result of bedrock encounter are anticipated.
Physical Features	Physiography and Surficial Geology *Section 3.3.2*	Disturbance to the overburden in the Study Areas may cause surface soil erosion and trench slumping during construction.	Erosion and sediment control mitigation measures that should be followed include: • Surface soil erosion can occur in the absence of vegetative cover. Where there is potential for soil erosion, the need for and location of ESC measures should be determined by an inspector with appropriate qualifications and installed prior to the commencement of work in the area. • When land is exposed, the exposure should be kept to the shortest practical period. Natural features should be preserved to the extent practical. Temporary vegetation and mulching should be used to protect areas as appropriate. Where required, natural vegetation should be re-established as soon as practical. • The contractor must obtain adequate quantities of materials to control erosion. Additional supplies should be maintained in a readily accessible location for maintenance and contingency purposes. ESC structures should be monitored to maintain their effectiveness throughout the life of construction and post-construction rehabilitation.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts due to physiography and surficial geology are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
			• Even with ESC measures, extreme precipitation events could result in collapse of silt fencing, overflow or bypass of barriers, and other situations which could lead to erosion. When site conditions permit, permanent protection measures should be installed on erosion susceptible surfaces. If the erosion is resulting from a construction-related activity, the activity should be halted immediately until the situation is rectified. Permits obtained under *Ontario Regulation 41/24: Prohibition Activities, Exemptions and Permits* of the *Conservation Authorities Act.*	
Physical Features	Groundwater *Section 3.3.3*	<u>Dewatering</u> Where trenches encounter shallow groundwater conditions or following a large precipitation event, removing water from the trench (known as dewatering) may be necessary. During trench dewatering, discharge water will be released to the environment. An uncontrolled discharge of water could cause downstream flooding, erosion, sedimentation, or contamination. Other potential effects of uncontrolled discharge may include introduction of hazardous materials or pollutants to soils or bodies of water. <u>Private Water Wells</u> The MECP WWR's indicate 493 water wells total in the Study Area. Depending on the proximity to wells, the depth of the well installation and the groundwater levels encountered during excavation, trench dewatering may impact water well quality or quantity at some of the overburden supply wells. <u>Source Water Protection</u> The majority of the Study Area is located on a Highly Vulnerable Aquifer (HVA). HVAs are areas that are susceptible to activities such as fueling and road salt used for snow removal. These areas are composed of porous rocks that can easily allow surface contaminants to be introduced to the water table.	<u>Dewatering</u> • For groundwater dewatering, the MECP allows registration under the EASR for construction dewatering projects where groundwater takings will be greater than 50,000 L/day and less than 400,000 L/day. A dewatering report will be prepared for the Project as part of the EASR which will provide a more in-depth analysis to determine the risks associated with the Project being constructed as it relates to Source Water Protection. • To reduce the potential for erosion and scouring at discharge locations during construction dewatering, energy dissipation techniques should be used. Discharge piping should be free of leaks and should be properly anchored to prevent bouncing or snaking during surging. Protective measures may include dewatering at low velocities, dissipating water energy by discharging into a filter bag or diffuser and utilizing protective riprap or equivalent. If energy dissipation measures are found to be inadequate, the rate of dewatering should be reduced or dewatering discontinued until satisfactory mitigation measures are in place. Discharge should be monitored to make sure that no erosion or flooding occurs. <u>Private Water Wells</u> • Given the dependence on private water wells for domestic water supply, a private well survey should be conducted to assess domestic groundwater use near the Project and a private well monitoring program may be recommended for residents who rely on overburden groundwater supply for domestic use. This monitoring program may include pre—construction water quality monitoring as well as water level monitoring, if available. Should a private water well be affected by Project construction, a potable water supply should be provided, and the water well should be repaired or restored as required. <u>Source Water Protection</u> During construction, the primary concern is the potential for a contaminant spill. To address this concern, the following mitigation measures are proposed: • Special refueling procedures for sensitive areas should be undertaken that include, at a minimum, using a two-person refueling system with one worker at each end of the	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on groundwater are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
		The handling and storage of large volumes of liquid fuel poses a drinking water threat in the Event Based Area and HVAs.	hose. Spill containment devices and absorbent material shall be on hand and readily available. • To reduce the impact of potential contaminant spills, the contractor should implement spill management protocols such as secondary containment of any temporary fuel storage and preparation of a spill response plan. • Work should be limited or stopped during and immediately following significant precipitation events (i.e., 100-year storm event), at the discretion of on-site environmental personnel. • Bulk fuel trucks, service vehicles and pick-up trucks equipped with box mounted fuel tanks shall carry spill prevention, containment and clean up materials that are suitable for the volume of fuels or oils carried. Spill contingency material carried on bulk fuel and service vehicles shall be suitable for use on land and water. • Employ the following measures to reduce the risk of fuel spills: ▪ all containers, hoses, nozzles are free of leaks; ▪ all fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shut-offs; and ▪ always have operators stationed at both ends of the hose during fueling. • Inspect hydraulic, fuel and lubrication systems of equipment so that systems are in good working condition and free of leaks. • An impervious tarp shall be in place underneath equipment/vehicles when servicing equipment/vehicles with the potential for accidental spills (e.g., oil changes, servicing of hydraulic systems, etc.) in accordance with regulatory conditions. • The contractor shall prepare a Spill Response Plan prior to construction. • If fuel is handled or stored above the volume limit to be a significant drinking water threat in the HVA, a Risk Management Plan will be required, which will be established with the Risk Management Official at the MVCA and/or RVCA. The Risk Management Plan will outline any measures that need to be taken by Enbridge Gas to help reduce the risk the Project could have on contaminating municipal drinking water.	
Physical Features	Aggregates and Petroleum Resources *Section 3.3.4*	As there are no petroleum resources in the Study Areas, potential impacts are not anticipated. An active aggregate Site is located in the Study Area at 159 Bathurst Concession 6. Approximately 100 m west of the PR. Construction is expected to remain in the road allowance so potential impacts are not expected.	As no impacts are anticipated, no mitigation or protective measures are recommended.	As no impacts are anticipated, no net impacts will occur.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Physical Features	Soil and Soil Capability *Section 3.3.5*	The detailed design of the pipeline is planned to include construction mostly in road allowances. Previously disturbed soils are found in many road allowances and can include a range of conditions. Some areas in the road allowances are anticipated to have been stripped and regraded with a graveled or paved surface or rehabilitated to a vegetated surface. As well, it is anticipated that some small areas of the PR will have natural undisturbed soils. During construction, soils with no vegetative cover are more prone to erode. This can result in soil erosion from water and wind. Soil susceptibility to water erosion depends on many variables, including: intensity and duration of rainfall events, antecedent soil moisture, surface soil cover, slope, soil texture, soil structure and organic matter content. Similarly, the susceptibility of soils to wind erosion depends on wind speed, surface soil cover, soil texture, soil structure and organic matter levels. Water and wind erosion both can result in a significant loss of topsoil. Excess soil may be generated on site from construction activities that will require off-site management. Construction activities have the potential to affect soil quality.	The following soil erosion mitigation measures are recommended: • Soil conservation (topsoil stripping and storage) must occur on all agricultural land. • As an initial stage of construction, standard ESC measures should be implemented on all active areas. ESC features should be regularly inspected and maintained. Additionally, ESC features should be improved or added to in areas requiring more protection. • To the extent feasible, construction activities should occur during drier times of the year. Lands affected by heavy rainfall events and wet soil conditions should be monitored, to avoid the potential for topsoil and subsoil mixing. Construction activities should be temporarily halted on lands where excessively wet soil conditions are encountered. Enbridge Gas's on-site inspection team should determine when construction activities may be resumed. • If a situation develops that necessitates construction during wet soil conditions, soil protection measures should be implemented, such as: confining construction activity to the narrowest area practical, installing surface protection measures, and using wide tracked or low ground pressure vehicles. • During construction activities, weather should be monitored to identify the potential onset of high wind conditions which can cause wind erosion. In the event that high winds occur, dust suppressants should be applied. • In conjunction with the above measures, all required materials and equipment should be readily accessible and available for use as required. • If clean-up is not practical during the construction year, it should be undertaken in the year following construction, starting in May or June once the soils have sufficiently dried. Interim soil protection measures should be undertaken in sensitive areas to stabilize the road allowance for over-wintering. • The MECP has regulations for the movement of excess soils in the province of Ontario. Excess soils should be managed in accordance with *O. Reg 406/19.* Enbridge Gas should retain or consult with a qualified person as defined in *O. Reg 416/19* to support with excess soil management as required.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on soil or soil capability are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Physical Features	Agricultural Tile Drainage *Section 3.3.6*	The pipeline will be constructed in existing road allowance with some agricultural lands, outside of the road allowance, potentially being required for temporary workspace. Where temporary workspace is required impacts to agricultural lands may occur. Where there is interaction with agricultural land, construction activities, including trenching and the movement of heavy machinery, have the potential to crush and/or sever agricultural tile drains. The location of the pipeline in the road allowance significantly reduces the potential for the proposed pipeline to impact agricultural tile drains.	Enbridge should consult with landowners of compacted agricultural lands to confirm the presence of random and systematic tile drainage. If tile drainage is present, Enbridge Gas should undertake standard mitigation during trenching, including: • Develop site specific tile plans with an independent tile contractor. • Conduct pre-tiling and install header tile to maintain tile system function. • Excavate the pipeline trench to a depth that allows clearance between the top of the pipeline and the bottom of existing drainage systems. • Record and flag severed or crushed tile drains. • If a main drain, header drain, or large diameter drain is severed, maintain field drainage and prevent flooding of the work area and adjacent lands through temporary repairs. • Cap the downstream side of severed drains that cross the trench to prevent the entry of soil, debris and rodents, as required. • Repair damaged and severed drains following construction. • After repair and before backfilling, invite the landowner to inspect and approve the repair.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on agricultural tile drains are anticipated.
Physical Features	Soybean Cyst Nematode *Section 3.3.7*	The pipeline is proposed to be constructed in existing road allowance. If temporary workspace is located on agricultural land where equipment is moving from one agricultural field to another, the potential exists for SCN to be spread from an impacted field to a non-impacted field.	If temporary workspace is required on agricultural land, landowners of agricultural properties should be contacted by an Enbridge Lands representative to discuss if the landowner would like to participate in the SCN sampling program. In general, soil sampling for SCN is recommended where construction activity in temporary workspace is planned on agricultural lands adjacent to the existing municipal road allowance and as requested by the landowner. If SCN sampling is requested, the following mitigation measures should be considered: • To the extent feasible restrict construction activity to the non-agricultural pipeline construction area. • All properties impacted with SCN should be recorded and communicated to the Contractor and landowner/farm operator. • If an adjacent farm field has SCN, advise the Contractor to remove soil from equipment before moving to the area that has not been impacted by SCN. This may involve thorough washing of equipment before moving equipment from an impacted field to non-impacted field. • If topsoil is required to be imported, it should be from approved sources to avoid it being contaminated.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts as a result of SCN are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Physical Features	Regulated Area and Natural Hazards *Section 3.3.8*	The probability of significant seismic activity or tornado in the Study Area is low; therefore, no potential impacts are anticipated. The likelihood of a flooding event interfering with Project construction is reduced by construction occurring outside of the spring freshet. A flooding or extreme weather event during construction could result in construction delays, soil erosion, trench slumping, and damage or loss of construction equipment as a result of equipment entering a watercourse. The nature of these impacts would depend on the spatial extent, duration, and magnitude of the event.	• If flooding and/or an extreme weather event necessitates a change in the construction schedule, affected landowners and regulatory agencies should be notified and construction should continue at non-affected locations. • Temporary workspaces should be located above the floodplain to the extent practical, unless necessary for the watercourse crossing. • All work in the floodplain will be subject to a permit under O.reg 41/24 of the *Conservation Authorities Act.*	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts from natural hazards are anticipated.
Biophysical Features	Aquatic Resources *Section 3.4.2.1*	The Study Area contains four mapped watercourses: Clyde River, Mississippi River, McIntyre Creek, and Duby McIntyre Municipal Drain, each of which are mapped as permanent watercourses. Each watercourse is identified as having a warmwater thermal regime, and both watercourses provide direct fish habitat. Historic records of American Eel are documented in the Mississippi River. No other aquatic SAR or SOCC and no critical habitat for fish SAR were identified in the Study Area (MNRF 2025a, DFO 2025). In-water works have the potential to result in the death of fish and the HADD of fish habitat, including aquatic SAR, which is a contravention of the Fisheries Act and/or SARA (if fish SAR are present).	All construction activities in or near watercourses will be completed using HDD techniques as per the DFO - Enbridge Gas Generic Sediment Control Plan for Horizonal Directional Drill. The agreement states that “If the project requires Horizontal Directional Drilling in areas with aquatic Species at Risk AND you can meet all of the conditions outlined in the DFO / Enbridge Gas Generic Sediment Control Plan for Horizonal Directional Drill. […] submission to DFO is not required.” If construction activities cannot be completed in accordance with the DFO-Enbridge Gas Agreement, then a Request for Review will be required.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts from aquatic resources are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Biophysical Features	Forest and Vegetation Cover *Section 3.4.2.2.2*	Vegetative cover in the road allowance generally consists of common, hardy plant species that are adaptable to disturbed environments. Natural vegetation in the Study Area is comprised of meadow, forest, thicket, and naturalized hedgerow communities. Vegetation removal may be required in and adjacent to the road allowance to accommodate pipeline construction. Without appropriate mitigation measures, construction activities can adversely impact trees and other vegetation through soil compaction, removal of topsoil and equipment encroachment, causing irreversible damage to roots or trunks and destroying the structural integrity of vegetation or soils. Filling, excavation, grading or trenching in the root area of a tree has the potential to cause irreversible damage.	• Consultation with MECP is required if the construction footprint overlaps with Butternut or regulated habitat for Butternut (or any other SAR plant species and its regulated habitat). • Vegetation removal should be scheduled to occur outside of the breeding bird window (i.e. no clearing between April 1 and August 31) to comply with the MBCA and MBR. Where limited vegetation removal is required during this window, a nest sweep maybe completed to identify evidence of nesting and areas to be avoided. Refer to row “Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk Section 3.4.4” below for associated wildlife mitigation measures. • Limits of the workspace should be clearly marked to reduce encroachment into adjacent natural areas, and unnecessary tree removal should be avoided. • Clearing should be completed during dry soil conditions to the extent practical to limit disturbance to vegetation and terrain. • If work will occur in or near features with Phragmites, equipment will be cleaned before leaving the site to avoid reuse of soil containing Phragmites at other sites. • Construction traffic should be restricted to the existing road allowance where possible to avoid potential compression damage to the root zones of trees located adjacent to the road allowance. • Native topsoil should be preserved through topsoil salvage and separation (see row “Soil and Soil Capability Section 3.3.5” above). • High-traffic or erosion-prone areas of the road allowance should be revegetated with suitable protective cover during and post-construction. • Reclamation in residential/commercial land areas traversed by the road allowance should involve seeding (or sodding) the disturbed areas and replacement of ornamental trees and shrubs. • The following criteria are recommended when selecting a restoration seed mix for use in natural vegetation areas: ▪ Site specific conditions such as climate, soil types and terrain should be considered. ▪ Local native species should be included. ▪ A fast-growing seed mixture requiring little, or no maintenance should be selected. ▪ Seed mixture should be consistent with the land use of the area. ▪ If there is no suitable local native seed mix available, but seeding is deemed desirable to promote rapid revegetation of an area, a non-invasive annual nurse crop such as annual ryegrass should be used instead. ▪ Purchased seed should be certified free of weeds.	With effective implementation of the mitigation measures recommended, no significant adverse residual impacts to forest and vegetation cover are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Biophysical Features	Wetlands *Section 3.4.2.2.2*	The Blueberry Marsh Provincially Significant Wetland, Kerr Lake Wetlands, and several unevaluated wetlands are present in northern and southern extents of the Study Area. The potential impacts on wetlands during construction include accidental contaminant release, sedimentation and turbidity from surface runoff, introduction of invasive species and temporary lowering of the water table during trench dewatering. Clean-up and restoration activities to contain or remove contaminant and sediment releases can cause more damage to sensitive wetland ecology than the initial impact of the release. Therefore, it is important to institute appropriate mitigation measures to reduce interactions with adjacent wetlands.	Wetlands encroaching the municipal rights-of-way may be crossed by HDD methods. Mitigation measures for HDD are discussed in row “Aquatic Resources” above and will apply for wetland crossings. In addition to these mitigation measures, the following are recommended: • Limits of the workspace should be clearly marked to reduce encroachment into adjacent wetlands and avoid unnecessary encroachment. • Construction material, excess material, construction debris and empty containers should be stored away from adjacent wetlands. • Temporary workspace width should be reduced when working within 30 m of wetlands, where practical. • Staging areas should be located at least 30 m away from the edge of wetlands. • A screening field program of wetlands and riparian areas should be undertaken prior to construction, to determine where precautionary measures (e.g., equipment washing before site access) may be necessary to mitigate for the spread of non-native species.	With the implementation of HDD crossings and the mitigation and protective measures recommended, no significant adverse residual impacts on wetlands are anticipated.
		As construction is planned in the previously municipal ROW and PSWs will be crossed using HDD methods, no adverse interactions are expected to occur with wetlands along the proposed routes. However, to protect these features, construction activities undertaken in proximity should include the listed mitigation measures.	• Construction dewatering should be discharged to sediment removal basins if discharge to a well-vegetated dry area is not feasible. The sediment removal basin should be located to increase the distance to the nearest surface water feature and reduce the slope of the surrounding buffer area. The basin should consist of a temporary enclosure constructed with hay bales, silt fence or both. • Construction activities, including equipment maintenance and refueling, should be controlled to prevent entry of petroleum products or other deleterious substances, including any debris, waste, rubble, or concrete material, into a wetland. • In the unlikely event of a spill, spills containment and clean-up procedures should be implemented immediately. Enbridge Gas will contact the MECP Spills Action Centre if adverse effects are observed. The MECP Spills Action Centre is the first point of contact for spills at the provincial and federal level. Recommended sediment and erosion control measures specific to wetlands should include the following: • Surface runoff should be directed as overland flow with sufficient drainage structures to dissipate hydraulic energy. • Soil transport should be prevented by diversion of site runoff through shallow vegetated channels, placement of straw bales or sediment control fencing. Sediment barriers should be installed along the edge of the road allowance to contain spoil within the road allowance, where required. • Natural drainage spacing should be provided around spoil piles. • Topsoil and subsurface soil should be stockpiled in separate piles with adequate spacing between the piles. • Temporary erosion/silt control structures (i.e., straw bales, sediment fencing) should be used down gradient of spoil stockpiles, as necessary.	

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
			• Temporary sediment barriers should be maintained until soils have been stabilized. • Vegetation clearing should not be conducted within 30 m of a wetland unless required for site construction activity (i.e., within the road allowance). • In the event that vegetation regeneration is unlikely immediately following construction (i.e., outside the growing season), slopes adjacent to wetlands should be stabilized using geogrids or weed-free mulch for a minimum of 30 m from the wetland. Erosion control measures in both active and non-active construction areas should be regularly inspected until the site has been adequately stabilized to prevent erosion.	
Biophysical Features	Wildlife Habitat, Wildlife, and Species at Risk *Section 3.4.2.2.3 – 3.4.2.2.4*	Impacts on wildlife populations from pipeline construction include direct loss of habitat (e.g., removal or alteration of habitat), direct mortality from animal-vehicle collisions from increased construction traffic, vibration, noise, and dust from construction machinery, and temporary avoidance behavior due to the presence of humans and equipment. The proposed pipeline routes will be installed primarily in the existing ROW. Suitable habitats for SAR and SOCC are generally not present along road ROWs; however, mitigation measures have been recommended to reduce impacts on SAR and SOCC that have been identified in Sections 3.4.2.2.3 and 3.4.2.2.4 as having the potential to occur in the Study Area.	<u>General Wildlife Mitigation</u> • Prior to construction activities, a worker awareness program should be implemented that includes SAR and SOCC identification and habitat or nesting characteristics. • Detailed design of the proposed routes should be reviewed to avoid and reduce the likelihood of impact upon wildlife habitat to the extent possible, as well as habitat of endangered, threatened, special concern, and rare species. • Equipment and vehicles should yield the ROW to wildlife. • Trench operations should be followed as closely as practical with backfill operations, to facilitate the movement of wildlife across the trench. • Gaps in stockpiles should be created, in consultation with a biologist, to allow for the potential movement of wildlife across the ROW. • Fencing should be installed around deep excavations to prevent wildlife entrapment. • The contractor should inform their personnel not to threaten, harass or injure wildlife. • If wildlife is encountered during construction, personnel are required to move away from the animal and wait for the animal to move off the construction site. • SAR cannot be handled unless authorized by MECP and MNRF. • A Wildlife Scientific Collector's Permit (MNR authorization) will be required to handle wildlife. • Consultation with the MECP regarding SAR occurrences/habitat is required if activities have potential to impact these features. <u>Insects (Monarch)</u> • Suitable habitat for Monarch was observed in the Study Area (i.e., meadows with milkweed). Recommended mitigation measures for Monarch are outlined below: ▪ Milkweed plants that are occupied by monarch eggs, caterpillars or chrysalids should be considered a residence for the species and protected under SARA. Consultation with ECCC is recommended if activities are planned that may impact monarchs or their residence (i.e., milkweed plants). ▪ Include nectar producing plants in the restoration seed mix(es) to provide habitat for monarch.	With the effective implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, significant adverse residual impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitat, and SAR are not anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
			▪ Avoid pesticide use in the Study Area and reduce application as much as possible. ▪ Where practical, avoid vegetation clearing in milkweed patches during the monarch breeding season, when eggs, caterpillars or chrysalids may be present (June 1 to September 30). <u>Turtles</u> • Midland Painted Turtle and Snapping Turtle habitat (basking, movement) was identified in the Study Area, specifically associated with Clearview Creek. Recommended mitigation measures for turtles are outlined below: ▪ Implement ESC measures detailed in row ‘Soil and Soil Capability Section 4.3.5” above to protect turtle habitat. ▪ Exclusion fencing (e.g., silt fence) should be installed on both sides of the road prior to activities occurring in areas identified as having turtles or as being high potential, such as stream/river crossings, ponds, wetlands, and nesting areas in the gravel shoulders of road rights-of-way. <u>Birds</u> • Construction activities with the potential to remove migratory bird nesting habitat, such as vegetation clearing, should be avoided during the breeding season which is generally from April 1- August 31 in southern Ontario (ECCC 2023). Should vegetation clearing activities be unavoidable during this window, a mitigation program should be developed, which includes measures to reduce and avoid impacts to migratory birds and their nests (ECCC 2023). This program should include preventative and mitigation measures but may also include avoidance of clearing during key sensitive periods and in key locations. • Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark may occur in meadows in the Study Area. Avoidance of work in these areas between May 1 and July 31 are recommended to avoid impacts to these species. Consultation with MECP is recommended if work in these areas cannot be avoided during May 1 and July 31. <u>Bats</u> • Tree removal should be limited to the extent possible and should avoid the active season for bats (March 15 – September 30). • Additional mitigation recommendations for SAR bats, if required, will be prepared upon consultation with the MECP.	

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Demographics *Section 3.5.1*	No impacts to community demographics are anticipated as a result of the proposed Project. The Project will not result in a large influx of workforce.	• As no impacts to community demographics are anticipated, no mitigation or protective measures are recommended.	As no impacts are anticipated, no net impacts will occur.
Socio-Economic Environment	Economy and Employment *Section 3.5.2*	Project demands for labour and goods and services can result in both beneficial and adverse effects. Positive effects may not be evenly distributed among populations, with some residents in a better position to receive economic benefits than others. Similarly, adverse effects may affect some residents more than others. Residual effects on employment are related to the Project's labour demand compared to the labour supply. Three types of employment are considered: • Direct employment: labour that is hired directly for the Project • Indirect employment: labour hired by companies in order to produce and provide goods and services needed for the Project • Induced employment: labour hired by industries that produce and provide consumer items and services purchased by people who are directly or indirectly employed by the Project Labour conditions will be affected by direct, indirect, and induced employment during all project phases. The Project could affect business through purchases of labour, goods, and services from local businesses, including businesses owned by Indigenous peoples, and will result in increased local employment income and municipal government revenue. Local businesses will likely benefit from supplying the Project with goods and services.	• It is expected that the Project will generally result in positive effects on employment by employing local and Indigenous people, and by reducing the unemployment rate in the region. These positive effects do not require mitigation, but Enbridge Gas should identify and implement various mechanisms to enhance project benefits. • The potential effects of the Project as a result of purchasing labour, goods, and services is expected to be positive during construction and operation, so no mitigation will be required. However, Enbridge Gas has and will continue to work with local and Indigenous businesses to enhance their potential for successfully bidding on project contracts regarding the supply of goods and services, particularly for the operation phase. One initiative to help encourage further local and Indigenous content on the Project is to post project purchasing requirements in advance, so that businesses can position themselves to effectively bid to supply goods and services needed for construction and operation. Increased participation of local and Indigenous businesses will enhance positive local economic effects. With respect to potential adverse effects on local businesses, the following mitigation and protective measures should be followed: • Enbridge Gas should engage with landowners, businesses, and the municipalities to address access to the Study Area and any portion of land that will be altered as part of site preparation, and long-term changes.	With the aforementioned initiatives to encourage local and Indigenous participation on the Project, it is anticipated that the effects from the Project on employment and business will be positive, including creating positive economic activity through new direct, indirect, and induced employment. Project expenditures on local businesses and suppliers also have the potential to positively affect the local economies. Consultation with residents and businesses will address any concerns related to operation of the Project. With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on employment and business are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Community Services and Municipal Infrastructure *Section 3.5.3*	The presence of temporary workers during the construction period is unlikely to cause social stressors such as an increase in the demand for housing and local community services and infrastructure. Non-local Project workers are expected to stay in temporary accommodations. Non-local Project workers may also choose to rent apartments. The vacancy rate for temporary rentals will likely be able to accommodate the temporary increase. The transportation of Project goods, services, and workers has the potential to lead to increased use of existing transportation infrastructure. Also, increased traffic volumes along local road networks could increase travel times and reduce road safety, which might lead to increased use of local emergency services due to potential vehicle accidents and workplace accidents. In addition, the production of Project-related waste could place additional stress on the capacity of local landfills. During operation, the workforce will remain the same as current operations with no planned changes.	• Project employees might require medical attention while staying in the area. The contractor and Enbridge Gas should have emergency response equipment and trained personnel on-site during construction. In addition, an Emergency Response Plan will be developed and implemented, which will address field health services, emergency call-out procedures and fire response plans. Safety fencing will be used where necessary to separate the work area. • Environmental mitigation will be in place to reduce the likelihood of emergency events and to prepare for the management of emergency events on site. If an emergency incident were to occur, it is anticipated that the comprehensive mitigation, contingency plans, and safety strategies will result in a localized and low-intensity response. • A Traffic Management Plan will be in place for all roads affected by construction, which at a minimum outlines measures to: 1. Control the movement of materials and personnel to and from the construction site 2. Post signs to warn oncoming motorists of construction activity 3. Control traffic at road crossings 4. Reduce on-road disturbance and land closures 5. Store equipment as far from the edge of the road as practical 6. Install construction barricades at road crossings • Traffic disruptions during construction will be reduced by adherence to the Traffic Management Plan. Guidelines will be developed for vehicular use on the road allowance and associated access roads to avoid traffic congestion and accidents. Access to existing transportation infrastructure will be addressed through standard mitigation and will be reversible once the construction phase ends. • The capacity of waste disposal sites will be considered and if Project needs are not easily accommodated, alternative disposal locations will be considered. • Enbridge Gas should provide Project information to local communities and service providers so that they are prepared for any possible demand on community services and infrastructure related to a temporary population increase. Contact information for a designated Enbridge Gas representative should be available to address questions and concerns during construction. • Consultation has been initiated and should continue with municipal personnel. • Approvals should be obtained from the municipalities for all road crossings.	Community services and infrastructure appear to have additional capacity to absorb potential increased temporary demands that may result from the Project. Adverse effects on traffic during construction will be increased in the Study Area, due to size of the roadways, alternative routes, and nature of where the work is occurring in the Study Area. Compared to the construction phase, in the operation phase of the Project, traffic will be reduced in the Study Area. Given the available capacity of the local and nearby community services and infrastructure, along with the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on community services and municipal infrastructure are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Infrastructure *Section 3.5.4*	Potential to damage infrastructure, compromise the safety of workers and surrounding residents, and cause service disruptions may result from interactions with roads and buried and overhead utilities.	• Approval should be sought from the Township of Lanark Highlands, Drummond and North Elmsley Township. and Tay Valley Township for the pipeline crossing of roads. • The contractor should adhere to requirements for the road crossings by HDD or open cut. • Prior to the commencement of construction Enbridge Gas should continue to consult with other third-party utility owners/operators in the Study Area. • Prior to the commencement of construction Enbridge Gas should obtain subsurface utility engineering data for the proposed pipeline route. The contractor should be responsible for locating existing pipelines and utilities on lands which will be affected by trench excavation. • Machine operators will be informed where electrical transmission lines are present overhead. Lines that may interfere with the operation of construction equipment will be identified with warning poles strung together with rope and suspended red flags. • Measures to mitigate induced voltage effects should be followed. • All necessary third-party utility permits and conditions should be met.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on infrastructure are anticipated.
Socio-Economic Environment	Culture, Tourism and Recreational Facilities *Section 3.5.5*	Construction of the Project may temporarily interfere with the use of cultural and recreational facilities in the Study Area. Potential impacts include noise, dust and equipment exhaust associated with construction activity. Construction activities will temporarily affect the aesthetic landscape of the construction area. Potential safety concerns exist due to the proximity of construction activities to the facilities and their users.	• Construction barricades should be erected at all areas of construction activity where recreational users may be present. • It is recommended that additional consultation with residents and businesses adjacent to the PR occur in advance of construction commencement. Contact information for a designated Enbridge Gas representative should be available prior to and during construction to address questions and concerns. • While pipeline construction activities and machinery have the potential to temporarily affect street aesthetics, restoration of the construction area will leave little evidence that a pipeline exists. Construction should be conducted as expeditiously as possible, to reduce duration of activities. • Access to businesses and residential properties should be maintained always. If required, signs should be used to direct people to correct access. • Safety fence should be installed at the edge of the construction area where public safety considerations are required.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual effects on culture, tourism, or recreational facilities are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Air Quality and Noise *Section 3.5.6*	Residential and business properties may experience noise, dust and equipment exhaust associated with construction activity. During operation, no substantial air or noise emissions are anticipated to occur.	• During construction, motorized construction equipment should be equipped with appropriate mufflers and silencers as available. Company and construction personnel should avoid excessive idling of vehicles; vehicles and equipment should be turned off when not in use unless required for operation. To the greatest extent practical, activities that could create noise should be restricted to daylight hours and adhere to local noise by-laws. Sources of continuous noise, such as portable generators, should be shielded or located so as to reduce disturbance to residents and businesses. • The contractor should implement site practices during construction that are in line with the Environment Canada document 'Best Practices for the Reduction of Air Emissions from Construction and Demolition Activities' (ChemInfo Services Inc. 2005), which may include: ▪ Maintaining equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements ▪ Covering loads of friable materials during transport ▪ Dust suppression of source areas ▪ Watering for dust control must not result in the formation of puddles, rutting by equipment or vehicles, the tracking of mud onto roads or the siltation of watercourses. • For the HDD of the Clyde River and potential road crossings throughout the Study Area should proceed outside of noise by-law hours.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts from air quality and noise are anticipated.
Socio-Economic Environment	Indigenous Interests, Land Use and Traditional Knowledge Section 3.5.7	Potential impacts on Indigenous Land Use, Traditional Knowledge, and Indigenous interests are still being determined.	The ER will be provided to Indigenous peoples for their review and comment. Upon their review, Enbridge Gas will work with Indigenous peoples to better understand potential impacts and associated mitigation measures.	If potential impacts are identified Enbridge Gas will work with Indigenous peoples to better understand these potential impacts and associated mitigation measures.
Socio-Economic Environment	Land Use Designations *Section 3.5.8*	Natural gas pipelines and their associated facilities/structures are permitted land uses, and there are no proposed changes to land use. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.	• The Project does not propose to change or alter the designated land use. As no change in the proposed land use will occur, and thus, no impacts to land use will occur, no mitigation or protective measures are recommended.	As no impacts are anticipated, no net impacts will occur.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Landfills and Contaminated Sites *Section 3.5.9*	Improper disposal of waste material generated during construction may result in contamination to soil, groundwater, and/or surface water resources on and off the construction site. Litter generated during construction may also become a nuisance to adjacent properties if not contained. No active landfills or contaminated sites are located in the Study Area. Assumptions on the potential for landfill gas to impact the Project, as outlined in the D-4 Guideline, are made by assessing available information including proven soil-gas concentrations. Inadvertent release during HDD crossing of local roads has the potential to transport suspended contaminated sediment.	• All construction wastes should be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Additionally, Enbridge Gas should undertake responsible management of excess fill. When details on excess fill volumes are known, disposal locations should be determined, and appropriate permitting obtained. • A site-specific waste collection and disposal management plan should be implemented, which may include: ▪ Waste materials, sanitary waste, and recycling transported off-site by private waste contractors licensed by the MECP. ▪ Contractors required to remove their excess materials from the site. ▪ Labelling and storage of hazardous and liquid wastes in a secure area that would contain material in the event of a spill. ▪ Implementation of a waste management program consisting of reduction, reuse, and recycling of materials. ▪ Should contaminated soils be encountered during construction (e.g., if observed material contains anthropogenic substances, petroleum hydrocarbon/solvent odours/staining, sheen, and debris/waste), construction will cease and the Enbridge Suspect Soil Program will be implemented. Representative soil samples should be collected for chemical analysis to determine appropriate handling or disposal requirements as well as to identify necessary health and safety requirements. • Should excess soil be generated on-site during construction activities that will require off-site management, soil will be managed in accordance with *O. Reg 406/19*. Should the project meet the Reuse Planning Requirements of *O. Reg 406/19,* the associated reporting, soil sampling and chemical analysis and registry requirements will be completed. ▪ The potential for leachate or landfill gas to interact with the hydrogeologic and geologic settings of the Project is outlined in the D-4 Guideline. Similar to the assumption made on contaminated soils, Enbridge Gas will assume and treat any water that is dewatered as suspect, either through testing or proper disposal. • Should an inadvertent release during HDD operations of local roadways occur, Enbridge Gas will implement Enbridge Spills Protocol and notify MECP Spills Action Centre (SAC), the Township of Lanark Highlands, Drummond and North Elmsley Township, and Tay Valley Township the corresponding Conservation Authority, and any other applicable regulatory bodies, and will implement a containment plan.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts from air quality and noise are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Archaeological Resources *Section 3.5.10*	The Stage 1 AA has determined that approximately 71.4% of the study area retains archaeological potential. Approximately 16.9%, retains low to no archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA is not required for any areas of low to no archaeological potential. The remaining portion of the Study Area contains two cemeteries identified at St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery and the Lanark Village Cemetery. A more detailed Stage 1 AA and Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery to determine the boundary and continue work needed for a Stage 2 AA. Areas adjacent to the Lanark Village Cemetery that retain archaeological potential require a Stage 2 AA. The Stage 1 AA of the study area for the Project determined that portions of the study area overlap navigable waterways, i.e., Mississippi River, Clyde River.	• Based on the findings of the Stage 1 AA, a more detailed Stage 1 in some portions in addition to a Cemetery Investigation Authorization issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario and Stage 2 AA is recommended. • The Stage 2 AA will provide recommendations for further assessment, protection, and mitigation of archaeological resources. • If any in-water disturbance is proposed as part of the Project for these portions of the waterways in the study area, the proponent should complete the *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist to determine if a marine archaeological assessment is required. Marine archaeological assessments must be conducted by a qualified marine/underwater archaeologist under a Marine Licence acquired from the MCM. • Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered or suspected of being discovered in the Project's Study Area, it may be considered a new archaeological site which is subjected to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out an AA, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *OHA*. • *The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2022, S.O. 2022, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must cease all activities immediately and notify the police or coroner. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 30/11* the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery, which administers provisions of the Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *OHA*.	With the implementation of the AA(s) and mitigation measures, including avoidance and protection/preservation (where feasible) prior to ground disturbance, no significant adverse residual impacts on archaeological resources are anticipated.

Feature Types	Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Socio-Economic Environment	Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes *Section 3.5.11*	The completion of the CHSR identified six (6) known BHRs, 126 potential BHRs, and four (4) potential CHLs in the Study Area. The CHSR will need to be amended as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR). The CHR Study Area will be refined based on the selected preferred route(s) for the Project. The CHR will include a preliminary impact assessment to assess both direct and indirect Project impacts on identified BHRs and CHLs, mitigation measures and recommendations to conserve identified CHVI.	Prior to construction, the CHR will be undertaken and submitted to the MCM for their review and comment. The report will contain mitigation measures for potential impacts, if required.	With the implementation of mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on cultural heritage resources are anticipated.

6 Cumulative Effects Assessment

The recognition of cumulative effects assessment (CEA) as a best practice is reflected in many regulatory and guidance documents. Regarding the development of hydrocarbon pipelines in Ontario, the *OEB Environmental Guidelines* (2023) notes that cumulative effects should be identified and discussed in the ER.

Building upon the intent of the *OEB Environmental Guidelines* (2023), the OEB has specified that only those effects that are additive or interact with the effects that have already been identified as resulting from the Project are to be considered under cumulative effects. In such cases, it will be necessary to determine whether these effects warrant mitigation measures. The CEA has been prepared with consideration of this direction from the OEB.

6.1 Methodology

The CEA describes the potential cumulative effects resulting from the interaction of residual effects of constructing and operating the proposed pipeline with the effects of other unrelated projects. The other projects assessed are those that are either existing or approved and that have a high likelihood of proceeding.

Cumulative effects include the temporal and spatial accumulations of change that occur in an area or system due to past, present, and future activities. Change can accumulate in systems by either an additive (i.e., cumulative) or interactive (i.e., synergistic) manner. Positive residual effects have not been assessed in the CEA.

By applying the principles of avoidance, reduction, and compensation to limit project-specific effects, potential adverse residual effects on environmental and socio-economic features have been greatly limited before accounting for the effects of other unrelated projects.

The CEA methodology is designed to evaluate and manage the additive and interactive effects from the following sources:

- Existing infrastructure, facilities, and activities as determined from available data sets
- The proposed Project
- Future activities where the undertaking will proceed, or has a high probability of proceeding

Although rare in occurrence, it is plausible that accidents or emergency events may arise due to an unforeseen chain of events during the Project's construction or operational life. Due to the rarity and magnitude of such events, they have not been assessed here, as they are extreme in nature when compared to the effects of normal construction and operation activities and require separate response plans.

6.2 Study Boundaries

Spatial

To make assumptions about the magnitude and probability of effects, an approximate 200 m boundary around the PR was used for the cumulative effects assessment. The 200 m boundary has been found, through previous experience with pipeline construction, to be appropriate for the most commonly encountered net effects.

Temporal

The temporal boundaries for the cumulative effects assessment reflect the nature and timing of project activities, and the availability of information surrounding future projects with a high probability of proceeding. The Project schedule identifies three key milestone activities:

- ER and technical design – 2024 to 2025
- Construction –Q2 2026
- Operation and Maintenance – 2026 to 2076*

**Fifty years of operation is used as an assumption, although the pipeline may be operational beyond fifty years.*

Based upon these milestone activities, two time periods were selected for evaluation: 2026 and 2030. The year 2026 was selected to represent the construction period, and the year 2030 was selected to represent the operation and maintenance period. Forecasting beyond 2030 increases the uncertainty in predicting whether projects will proceed, and the effects associated with these projects.

6.3 Project Inclusion List

As part of the study of cumulative effects, projects that are either currently existing, and those that have been approved and are scheduled (or are likely to be scheduled) during the construction period and early operation and maintenance of the Project, were reviewed. This was undertaken by reviewing publicly available information for projects and activities with the potential for effects to interact with the identified effects of the proposed pipeline in the spatial and temporal study boundaries. The following resources were reviewed:

- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (IAAC 2024)

- Government of Ontario, Environmental Assessment Projects by Category (Government of Ontario 2024)
- Government of Ontario, Renewable Energy Approvals (Government of Ontario 2024b)
- MTO, Ontario's Highways Program Interactive Map (MTO 2024)
- Canadian Energy Regulator, Major Facilities Applications (CER 2024)
- OEB Applications Currently Before the Board (facilities applications only) (OEB 2024)
- Lanark County- Current Projects (Lanark County 2024)

Based on the review of publicly available resources and project specific stakeholder consultation that was completed, there were no projects observed in the Study Area which could be included for consideration of cumulative effects.

At the time of writing this ER, no MTO projects occurring in or near the Study Area were identified; however, it is assumed that on-going improvements, upgrades, and maintenance to local and regional roads, drains, and culverts may overlap with the construction of the preferred pipeline. It is also assumed that on-going improvements, upgrades, and maintenance to private properties such as residences and businesses may occur in the spatial and temporal boundaries.

6.4 Analysis of Cumulative Effects

The ER considers the potential impacts of the Project on specific features and conditions and proposes mitigation and protective measures to eliminate or reduce the potential impacts. The CEA evaluates the significance of residual impacts (after mitigation) of the Project along with the effects of other unrelated projects.

6.4.1 Construction – 2025

While no construction projects in the Study Area were identified, minor impacts to residents, and businesses due to road and drain maintenance/improvements may occur. As such, residual project impacts which may occur during project construction consider the additive and interactive effects at their maximum intensity, the CEA assumes that other unrelated projects and the proposed pipeline construction may occur concurrently.

Potential cumulative effects resulting from the proposed pipeline construction and the activities noted above are additive effects on air quality and acoustic environment, traffic, vegetation, and wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Enbridge Gas will continue consultations with township and county municipal staff to reduce the potential for construction activities that may lead to cumulative effects and coordinate plans to reduce resultant effects during construction. Provided that construction activities implement similar mitigation and protective measures as those recommended for pipeline construction, adverse cumulative effects on either biophysical features or the socio-economic environment are predicted to be of low to moderate probability and magnitude, short duration (2-3 months), and reversible. Therefore, adverse residual cumulative effects during construction are not anticipated to be significant.

Air Quality and Acoustic Environment

Potential residual effects on air quality associated with construction of the Project and concurrent projects are an increase in noise and air pollutants from operation of vehicles and equipment, and an increase in dust from construction activities. Mitigation and protective measures for air quality and the acoustic environment are outlined in Table 5.1. Provided that the concurrent projects follow mitigation measures similar to those outlined in this report, cumulative effects should be of low magnitude and reversible. Therefore, adverse residual cumulative effects on air quality and the acoustic environment are not anticipated to be significant.

Traffic

An increase in traffic may occur during the potential concurrent construction of the pipeline and concurrent projects. A Traffic Management Plan will be employed during installation of the pipeline, as the install will occur in the road allowance. Provided that concurrent projects follow mitigation measures similar to those outlined in this report, cumulative effects should be of low magnitude and reversible. Therefore, adverse residual cumulative effects on traffic are not anticipated to be significant.

Vegetation

Where there is natural vegetation in or adjacent to the PR, potential impacts include the removal of native vegetation, and indirect effects such as dust, erosion, and accidental spills. However, with the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures outlined in this report, and provided that concurrent projects follow mitigation measures similar to those outlined in this report, adverse cumulative residual effects on vegetation are not anticipated to be significant.

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Potential residual effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat associated with construction of the Project are accidental direct mortality, habitat removal and degradation, and sensory disturbance. Mitigation and protective measures for wildlife and wildlife habitat are outlined in Table 5.1. In the event of project-related wildlife mortality, the MECP should be contacted for any SAR, while the MNR should be contacted if project-related mortality occurs for species of conservation concern and other wildlife including non-migratory birds such as raptors. Potential cumulative effects resulting from sensory disturbance may result from construction noise, traffic, air pollution, and dust, which are generally discussed below.

Provided that the mitigation and protective measures are undertaken, and provided that concurrent projects follow mitigation measures similar to those outlined in this report, adverse cumulative residual effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat should be of low

probability and will be mitigated as coordinated through the MECP and MNR. Therefore, adverse cumulative residual effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat are not anticipated to be significant.

6.4.2 Operation and Maintenance – 2030

Development and maintenance activities which have a probability of proceeding during operation and maintenance of the Project include:

- Road works: Future road rehabilitation and resurfacing.
- Water works: Future installation of water and wastewater pipelines
- Pipeline construction and maintenance: Future pipeline construction and maintenance of existing hydrocarbon pipelines
- Completing integrity digs, as needed, to confirm and field verify findings from in-line inspections and to complete maintenance work.

Operation and maintenance of the proposed pipeline will have relatively little impact on the environment. On a day-to-day basis there is no operational noise that is anticipated to occur following Project construction. Should an integrity dig or station maintenance be necessary, this will be the only anticipated instance when the Project may have potential temporary impacts during its operation.

Consultation will continue with municipal staff and other utilities that intersect with the proposed pipeline to identify new projects that may occur concurrently with the proposed pipeline operation. These could include municipal and regional road and infrastructure upgrades and maintenance programs including other utility operation and maintenance activities. There is the potential that cumulative effects may occur for residual impacts as outlined in the ER related to accidental spills, erosion and sediment control and residents.

Operation and maintenance activities undertaken by Enbridge Gas will be completed in co-ordination with the Lands, Permitting and Environment Team and will consider any potential impacts on natural heritage and socio-economic environment. Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed and implemented based on the proposed maintenance work and all necessary agency permits and approvals will be secured, as required. Given the limited scale of impact of any potential operation and maintenance activities, it is anticipated that residual impacts will be minimal and that should any interaction occur with other projects, adverse residual effects are not anticipated to be significant.

6.5 Summary of Cumulative Effects

The potential cumulative effects of the Project were assessed by considering development that has a high probability of proceeding just prior to or concurrent with construction of the Project. A 200 m boundary around the PR was used to assess the potential for additive and interactive effects of the Project and other developments on environmental and socio-economic features.

While no projects were identified to be occurring concurrently with this Project, it is assumed that minor maintenance activities will take place. The cumulative effects assessment determined that, provided the mitigation and protective measures outlined in this report are implemented and that concurrent projects implement similar mitigation and protective measures, potential cumulative effects are not anticipated to occur, or if they do occur are not anticipated to be significant.

7 Monitoring and Contingency Plans

7.1 Monitoring

The primary objective of compliance and effects monitoring is to check that mitigation and protective measures are effectively implemented and to measure the impacts of activities associated with construction on environmental and socio-economic features. Ultimately, the knowledge gained from monitoring is used to avoid or reduce issues which may arise during construction of subsequent pipeline projects.

Previous pipeline construction experience, and a review of post-construction monitoring reports from other projects, indicates that impacts from pipeline construction are for the most part temporary. The mitigation and protective measures to eliminate or reduce impacts are well known and have been shown to be effective. Enbridge Gas should adhere to the following general monitoring practices:

- Trained personnel should be on-site to monitor construction and should be responsible for checking that the mitigation and protective measures and monitoring requirements in the ER are executed. Enbridge Gas should implement an orientation program for inspectors and contractor personnel to provide information regarding Enbridge Gas' environmental program and commitments, as well as safety measures.
- Construction techniques, procedures and contract provisions that will be applied by the contractor during construction to mitigate negative impacts should be included in the ER. Agency notification requirements, permits required during the construction phase, and monitoring program descriptions- including sampling- should be discussed in the ER. Section 6.0 in the OEB *Environmental Guidelines* (2023) describes mitigation measures to be applied for the reduction and management of construction impacts on the environment.

- A walking inspection of the entire PR should be completed three months and 15 months after the in-service date to determine whether areas require further rehabilitation or as required by OEB conditions of approval.

The following sections list specific environmental monitoring activities recommended for the Project.

7.1.1 Exposed Soils

Where soils are exposed for construction activities, potential effects may include surface soil erosion and trench slumping. Improper water discharge can lead to erosion and sedimentation. Monitoring of potential effects on exposed soils should occur by Enbridge Gas's on-site inspection team and the Environmental Inspector.

7.1.2 Vegetation

During pre-construction clearing and construction, the Environmental Inspector should monitor the limits of clearing so as not to damage adjacent vegetation. The Environmental Inspector should identify any trees that pose a potential hazard and may require removal, however; these trees may provide SAR bat habitat. If clearing is to be completed during the bird nesting season, nest sweeps should be completed no later than seven days prior to clearing activities.

Where required re-establishment of vegetative cover should be monitored. Sediment control fencing and other protective measures should be retained in place until cover is fully established. Should any new trees be planted as part of compensation plans, a year following construction, any planted trees should be inspected for survival. In areas of severe dieback, dead and diseased trees should be replaced.

7.1.3 Wildlife

Should the presence of SAR be identified in the Study Area, construction monitoring will need to be undertaken. The exact nature of monitoring will be determined in consultation with the MECP.

7.1.4 Residents, Recreational Facilities and Businesses

Construction activities may impact directly affected landowners and surrounding residents and businesses. During construction, a designated Enbridge Gas representative should be available to monitor and respond to requests and concerns voiced by residents and business owners. Landowners affected by construction should be notified in advance of construction activities in their area, as feasible. The notification should provide the contact information for a designated Enbridge Gas representative.

Enbridge Gas's on-site inspection team should also monitor the contractors' implementation of the Traffic Management Plan to see that site access to residences and businesses has been maintained and that traffic is not being unnecessarily interrupted.

While efforts will be undertaken to reduce impacts, a comment tracking system should also be implemented. An Enbridge Gas representative should record the time and date of calls, the nature of the concern, the corrective action taken, and the time and date of follow-up contact.

Following completion of construction, Enbridge Gas should contact residents and businesses along the easement to continue ongoing communications where necessary. During the first 15 months particular attention should be paid to monitoring and documenting impacts associated with construction of the proposed pipeline.

7.1.5 Municipal Roads

Roads affected by pipeline construction should be restored to their pre-construction conditions to the satisfaction of the appropriate authorities' engineers. Road Superintendents should be given an opportunity to inspect any repairs or modifications. Once re-established, the crossing location of roads should be monitored following heavy rain events, and a year after construction following spring runoff, to ensure no road subsidence or major rutting has occurred and that the drainage system is functioning properly.

7.1.6 Cultural Heritage Resources

Based on the CHSR and Checklist results, a CHR is required prior to detailed design and Project construction. The CHR may contain monitoring requirements, such as for indirect impacts resulting from the vibration of construction equipment and the transportation of Project components and personnel.

7.2 Contingency

Contingency planning is necessary to prevent a delayed or ineffective response to unexpected events or conditions that may occur during construction of the proposed pipeline. An essential element of contingency planning is the preparation of plans and procedures that can be activated if unexpected events occur. The absence of contingency plans may result in short- or long-term environmental impacts and possibly threaten public safety.

The following unexpected events require contingency planning during construction: contaminated sites, inadvertent returns during HDD, accidental spills, and unexpected finds. Although unexpected problems are not anticipated to occur during construction, Enbridge Gas and the pipeline contractor should be prepared to act. Construction personnel should be made aware of and know how to implement contingency measures prior to starting any activities in the field.

7.2.1 Contaminated Sites (Suspect Soils Program)

Efforts have been made to identify potentially contaminated sites in the vicinity of PR through a review of readily available information. Through circulation of the ER, the MECP will have an opportunity to review the PR if other unknown areas of potential contamination may exist.

Regardless, the potential exists for unknown material to be encountered during construction. If evidence of potential contamination is found, such as buried tanks, drums, oil residue or gaseous odour, construction should cease, and Enbridge's Suspect Soil Program should be implemented.

If potentially contaminated sites are encountered, the on-site contractor supervisor and owner representative should be notified immediately, as well as the following contact:

- Enbridge's Environment Department.
- Enbridge's designated Environmental Inspector

7.2.2 Inadvertent Returns During HDD

The best way to avoid inadvertent returns is to monitor drilling operations continuously with experienced personnel trained in all aspects of the HDD process. Drilling fluid is used during the advancement of the drill string to erode the formation, aid in stabilizing the bore hole and carry drill cuttings to the bore entry or exit. The viscosity and pressure of the drilling fluid is adjusted throughout the procedure to manage the HDD process. Jetting pressures will be limited to avoid a drilling fluid release (i.e., inadvertent return) during drilling. However, should a release of drilling fluid occur in the Project area an inadvertent return contingency plan should be implemented.

7.2.3 Accidental Spills

During construction, there is the potential for an accidental spill to occur. The impact of the spill will depend upon the magnitude and extent of the spill, and the environmental and socio-economic conditions in which it takes place. Upon release of a hydrocarbon-based construction fluid, Enbridge Gas should immediately determine the magnitude and extent of the spill and rapidly take measures to contain it. Release of sediment should also be treated as a potential spill depending on the magnitude and extent. Spills should be immediately reported to Enbridge Gas's on-site inspection team and Environment Department. The MECP Spills Action Center should be notified at 1-800-

268-6060, the city and/or the corresponding Conservation Authority (MVCA or RVCA) for any or all spills. If requested through consultation, Indigenous communities identified on the Project contact list should be notified of reportable spills.

A Spills Response Plan should be developed, reviewed with personnel, and posted in site trailers. Spill containment equipment should be readily available. Personnel should be trained in the use of spill containment equipment.

Should a spill occur in the Project area the spill response contingency plan should be implemented. Specifics of the contingency plan will be detailed in the EPP.

7.2.4 Unexpected Finds: Archaeological or Heritage Resources

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, or suspected of being discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and contact a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological field work. A site-specific response plan should then be employed following further investigation of the specific find. The response plan would indicate under which conditions the ground disturbance activity in the find location may resume.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (1-800-889-9768).

Enbridge Gas is committed to keeping interested Indigenous peoples engaged on any unearthed artifacts and/or human remains discovered in relation to their projects. If the coroner does not suspect foul play in the disposition of the remains, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 30/11 the coroner shall notify the Registrar, Ontario Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery, which administers provisions of the Act related to burial sites. In situations where human remains are associated with archaeological

resources, the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism should also be notified (at archaeology@ontario.ca) to ensure that the archaeological site is not subject to unlicensed alterations which would be a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

8 Conclusion

The environmental study investigated data on the physical, biophysical, and socio-economic environment along the PR. In the opinion of Stantec, the mitigation and protective measures, and contingency measures, are considered appropriate to protect the features encountered. Monitoring will assess whether mitigation and protective measures were effective in both the short and long term.

With the implementation of the recommendations in this Report, ongoing communication and consultation, and adherence to permit, regulatory, and legislative requirements, potential adverse residual environmental and socio-economic impacts of this Project are not anticipated to be significant.

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Appendices

Appendix A Consultation

A.1 Letter of Delegation

Ministry of Energy

Energy Networks and Indigenous Policy Branch

Indigenous Energy Policy

77 Grenville Street, 6th Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 67C
Tel: (416) 315-8641

Ministère de l'Énergie

Direction Générale des Réseaux Énergétiques et des Politiques Autochtones

Politique Énergétique Autochtones

77 Rue Grenville, 6e Étage
Toronto, ON M7A 67C
Tel: (416) 315-8641

October 15, 2024

VIA EMAIL

Evan Tomek
Senior Advisor, Regulatory Applications – Leave to Construct
Enbridge Gas Inc.
50 Keil Drive North
Chatham, ON N7M 5M1

Re: Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project – Delegation of Procedural Aspects of the Crown's Duty to Consult

Dear Evan Tomek:

Thank you for your email notifying the Ministry of Energy and Electrification (ENERGY) of Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge)'s intention to apply to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) for Leave to Construct for the proposed Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project).

ENERGY understands that the Project will consist of the installation of approximately 25 km of Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) 6-inch, NPS 4-inch and NPS 2-inch, natural gas distribution pipeline in the Township of Lanark Highlands and the community of Balderson in the Township of Drummond and North Elmsley. ENERGY understands the Project will be installed below ground using open cut and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and may require one new station to be built. ENERGY also understands that the Project will cross Crown Land, municipal road allowance and private property and is anticipated to involve watercourse crossings. Construction could commence as early as Q2 2026, and the facilities are anticipated to be placed into service by Q2 2027.

Duty to Consult with Indigenous Communities

The Government of Ontario (the Crown) has a constitutional Duty to Consult and, where appropriate, accommodate Indigenous communities when it has knowledge of established or credibly asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights protected under section 35 of Canada's *Constitution Act 1982* (s. 35 rights) and it contemplates conduct that might adversely affect those rights. These consultations are in addition to consultation imposed by statute, though these processes can be integrated.

Although the legal Duty to Consult remains with the Crown, the Crown may delegate the procedural aspects of consultation to project proponents. The procedural aspects of the Duty to Consult are those portions of consultation related to the process of consultation, such as sharing information, holding meetings, and/or receiving comments from Indigenous communities. Project proponents are typically best positioned to speak to the specific planning, technical and environmental aspects of projects and, where appropriate, to consider possible ways to address or mitigate any concerns raised by Indigenous communities about potential impacts of the project. The Crown remains responsible for the substantive aspects of consultation, such as providing oversight of the consultation process and for ensuring the adequacy of consultation with communities to whom the Duty to Consult is owed.

Delegation of Procedural Aspects of the Crown's Duty to Consult

Based on ENERGY's review of the information provided by Enbridge with respect to the Project, including the nature and location of the Project and anticipated environmental effects, and the Crown's current understanding of established or credibly asserted s. 35 rights in the Project area, ENERGY has determined that the Crown may have a Duty to Consult with Indigenous communities in respect of the Project. Therefore, on behalf of the Crown, ENERGY is delegating through this letter the procedural aspects of consultation in respect of the Project to Enbridge. Should the nature of the Project change such that it no longer meets the threshold for triggering a Leave to Construct process, the delegation described in this letter is no longer in effect.

Please see the appendix for detailed information on the respective roles and responsibilities of the provincial Crown and Enbridge. You should seek guidance from ENERGY at any time if you are unclear about your roles and responsibilities.

Potentially Impacted Indigenous Communities

Based on the Crown's assessment of established and credibly asserted s. 35 rights and potential Project impacts, Enbridge should consult with the following Indigenous communities:

Community	**Contact Information** *(Note: contact information is believed to be accurate, however, personnel may have changed)*
Alderville First Nation*	11696 Line Rd 2 Roseneath, ON K0K 2X0 T: (905) 352-2011 consultation@alderville.ca
Algonquins of Ontario	31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101 Pembroke, ON K8A 8R6 T: 1.855.735.3759 or 613-735-3759 algonquins@tanakiwin.com
Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn	1657A Mishomis Inamo Pikwakanagan, ON K0J 1X0 T: 613-625-2800 consultation@pikwakanagan.ca
Curve Lake First Nation*	22 Winookeedaa Road Curve Lake, Ontario K0L1R0

	T: (705) 657-8045 PaigeW@curvelake.ca ConsultationLead@curvelake.ca
Hiawatha First Nation*	431 Hiawatha Line Hiawatha, ON, K9J 0E6 T: (705) 295-4421 sdavison@hiawathafn.ca mmcgonigle@hiawathafn.ca
Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation*	22602 Island Road, Port Perry, ON, L9L 1B6 T: (905) 985-3337 rlukacs@scugogfirstnation.ca drichardson@scugogfirstnation.ca sshrubsole@scugogfirstnation.ca
* It is standard practice to copy Karry Sandy McKenzie, Williams Treaties First Nations Process Coordinator, on correspondence to the identified Williams Treaties First Nations identified above (k.a.sandy-mckenzie@rogers.com).	

This rights-based consultation list is subject to change based on new information becoming available or changes to the scope of the Project. For example, Indigenous communities may make new rights assertions at any time, and project-related developments may require additional Indigenous communities to be notified and/or consulted. A community may also indicate they are not interested in being consulted in respect of the Project. If any of the above should occur, Enbridge must notify ENERGY immediately so that updates to the consultation list can be considered. We recommend that you contact the Crown if you are unsure about how to deal with a concern raised by an Indigenous community, particularly if the concern relates to a potential adverse impact on established or credibly asserted s. 35 rights. Consultation is ongoing throughout the duration of the project, including Project development and design, consultation, approvals, construction, operation, and decommissioning.

If Enbridge becomes aware of potential rights impacts on Indigenous communities that are not listed above at any stage of project, please bring this to the attention of ENERGY with any supporting information regarding the claim at your earliest convenience.

Depth of Consultation

Based on currently available information about the Project's anticipated impacts, ENERGY's preliminary assessment has determined that consultation is owed at the moderate range of the consultation spectrum for all the Indigenous communities listed above. As such, ENERGY requires Enbridge to share information about the Project and provide an opportunity for the communities to comment. In addition, Enbridge should provide opportunities for the communities to share evidence or submissions about potential impacts should the communities so choose; and offer capacity funding to support meaningful participation by the communities in the consultation process, as appropriate. Enbridge should also be able to demonstrate how any concerns identified by these Indigenous communities were considered and responded to, and what impact the concerns identified had on the Project decisions moving forward. Any issues raised by the communities should be discussed and considered

in light of the potential to impact rights, with mitigation or other forms of accommodation identified where appropriate. Enbridge's initial notice of the Project to the communities could include a request to confirm whether the community believes the Project will impact their rights and accordingly whether they are interested in being consulted. Should no response be received, Enbridge should continue to provide high-level notifications in accordance with Project stage milestones.

Should information become available throughout the consultation process to suggest that Project impacts will be significant enough to warrant a deeper level of consultation, Enbridge must inform ENERGY so that updated guidance can be provided.

Indigenous Consultation Record

Prior to applying for Leave to Construct, please send an Indigenous Consultation Record (ICR) as described in the appendix to the ENERGY contact identified in this delegation letter. The ICR will provide ENERGY an opportunity to review consultation undertaken to date, to understand any rights-based concerns raised, to assess the adequacy of rights-based consultation undertaken by Enbridge, and, where appropriate, to provide further direction to Enbridge on any additional consultation that should take place. An ICR should be maintained and updated throughout the life of the Project, and ICR updates should be provided to ENERGY from time to time if any new s.35 rights-based issues or concerns are identified and prior to key Project milestones. Should you have any questions about the appropriate time to provide ENERGY with an ICR or and ICR update, please contact ENERGY.

Acknowledgement

By accepting this letter, Enbridge acknowledges this Crown delegation and the procedural consultation responsibilities enumerated in the appendix. Enbridge also acknowledges that it will endeavor to support the Crown's ongoing oversight of the consultation process by continuing to share with ENERGY any Project-related issues and concerns identified by Indigenous communities throughout the life of the Project. If you have any questions about these requirements, please contact Chloe Lazakis, Senior Advisor, Indigenous Energy Policy, Ministry of Energy and Electrification at Chloe.Lazakis@ontario.ca.

I trust that this information provides clarity and direction regarding the respective roles of the Crown and Enbridge.

Sincerely,

Shannon McCabe

Shannon McCabe
A/Manager, Strategic Indigenous Initiatives
Ministry of Energy and Electrification

c: Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee (OPCC)

APPENDIX: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROPONENT AND THE CROWN RELATED TO THE DUTY TO CONSULT WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Duty to Consult Roles and Responsibilities Delegated to Enbridge (the Proponent)

Please refer to the letter above for specific guidance on the project. On behalf of the Crown, please be advised that your responsibilities as Project Proponent for this Project include:

- providing notice(s) of and accurate, complete, and plain language information about the Project to Indigenous communities identified in the letter above, with sufficient detail and at a stage(s) in the process that allows the communities to prepare their views on the Project and, if appropriate, for changes to be made to the Project. Project information may include:
    - a detailed description of the nature and scope of the Project, textual or otherwise, and translations into Indigenous languages where appropriate;
    - a description of the Project location;
    - maps or other visuals showing the Project location and any other affected area(s);
    - information about the Project lands (e.g. whether the Project is on privately owned or Crown controlled lands);
    - information about the potential negative effects of the Project on the environment, including their severity, geographic scope, and likely duration. This can include, but is not limited to, effects on ecologically sensitive areas, water bodies, wetlands, forests; species at risk and/or the habitat of species at risk;
    - identification of any mechanisms to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential adverse impacts;
    - a description of Project milestones and projected timing for the same;
    - details about other provincial or federal approvals that may be required for the Project to proceed; and
    - any additional information that might be helpful to the community;
- a written request to Indigenous communities to provide in writing or through a face-to-face meeting:
    - any information available to them that should be considered when preparing the Project documentation;
    - any potential adverse Project impacts on their established or credibly asserted s. 35 rights;
    - any suggested measures for avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential adverse impacts; and
    - information, for the community's approval, about how information provided by the Indigenous community as part of the consultation process will be collected, stored, used, and shared;
    - any additional information that might be helpful to the community;
    - identifying a requested timeline for response(s) from the Indigenous community;
- an indication of the Proponent's availability to discuss the process and provide further information about the Project;

- the Proponent's contact information; and
- any additional information that might be helpful to the community;
- following up, as necessary, with Indigenous communities to ensure they received Project notices and information and are aware of the opportunity to comment, raise questions or concerns and identify potential adverse impacts on their established or credibly asserted rights;
    - If a community is unresponsive to efforts to notify and consult, the Proponent should nonetheless make attempts to update the community on the progress of the Project, the environmental assessment (if applicable) and any other regulatory approvals.
- bearing the reasonable costs associated with the procedural aspects of consultation (e.g., paying for meeting costs, making technical support available) and providing reasonable capacity funding to Indigenous communities to assist in their participation in the consultation process;
- gathering information about how the Project may adversely affect Aboriginal or treaty rights, including gathering information about land use and traditional knowledge;
- considering and responding to comments and concerns raised by Indigenous communities and answering questions about the Project and its potential impacts on established or credibly asserted s. 35 rights;
- as appropriate, discussing and implementing changes to the Project in response to concerns raised by Indigenous communities. This could include modifying the Project to avoid or minimize an impact on established or credibly asserted s. 35 right (e.g., altering the season when construction will occur to avoid interference with mating or migratory patterns of wildlife); and
- informing Indigenous communities about how their concerns were taken into consideration and whether the Project proposal was altered in response. It is considered a best practice to provide the Indigenous community with a copy of the consultation record as part of this step for verification.

If you are unclear about the nature of a concern raised by an Indigenous community, you should seek clarification and further details from the community, provide opportunities to listen to community concerns and discuss options, and clarify any issues that fall outside the scope of the consultation process. These steps should be taken to ensure that the consultation process is meaningful and that concerns are heard and, where possible, addressed.

You can also seek guidance from the Crown at any time. It is recommended that you contact the Crown if you are unsure about how to deal with a concern raised by an Indigenous community, particularly if the concern relates to a potential adverse impact on established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights.

The consultation process must maintain sufficient flexibility to respond to new information, and we request that you make all reasonable efforts to build positive relationships with all Indigenous communities potentially affected by the Project. If you are unclear about the nature of a concern raised by an Indigenous community, you should seek clarification and further details from the community, provide opportunities to listen to community concerns and

discuss options, and clarify any issues that fall outside the scope of the consultation process. These steps should be taken to ensure that the consultation process is meaningful and that concerns are heard and, where possible, addressed. If a community is unresponsive to efforts to notify and consult, you should nonetheless make attempts to update the community on the progress of the Project, the environmental assessment (if applicable) and other regulatory approvals.

If sub-contractors are retained by the Proponent to support the procedural aspects of consultation undertaken by the Proponent, Indigenous communities should be made aware of the sub-contractor's role and the Proponent should inform the Crown if any issues concerning established or asserted s. 35 rights arise.

Consultation should occur throughout the duration of the Project, including project development and design, approvals, construction, operation and decommissioning. The Proponent should consider how it will support the Crown's ongoing oversight of the consultation process throughout the life of the Project, You should make all reasonable efforts to build positive relationships with all Indigenous communities potentially affected by the Project. You may wish to consider translating communications with communities into Indigenous languages, or other languages, where appropriate.

If you reach a business arrangement with an Indigenous community that may affect or relate to the Crown's duty to consult, we ask that that Crown be advised of those aspects of such an arrangement that may relate to or affect the Crown's consultation obligations, and that the community itself be apprised of the Proponent's intent to so-apprise the Crown. Whether or not any such business arrangements may be reached with any community, the Crown expects the Proponent to fulfill all of its delegated procedural consultation responsibilities to the satisfaction of the Crown.

The Crown reserves the right to participate in the consultation process as it sees fit, including but not limited to providing further instructions to proponents that are delegated procedural aspects of consultation or directly undertaking additional consultation with Indigenous communities. The Crown reserves the right to add communities throughout the consultation process.

Duty to Consult Roles and responsibilities assumed directly by the Crown

The role of the Crown in fulfilling any duty to consult and accommodate in relation to this Project includes:

- identifying for the Proponent, and updating as appropriate, the Indigenous communities to consult for the purposes of fulfillment of the Crown duty;
- notifying Indigenous communities that they have been identified for consultation and that the procedural aspects of consultation have been delegated to the Proponent;
- carrying out, from time to time, any necessary assessment of the extent of consultation or, where appropriate, accommodation, required for the project to proceed;
- supervising the aspects of the consultation process delegated to the Proponent;

- determining in the course of Project approvals whether the consultation of Indigenous communities was sufficient; and
- determining in the course of Project approvals whether accommodation of Indigenous communities, if required, was appropriate and sufficient.

If the Crown considers that there are outstanding issues related to consultation, the Crown may undertake additional consultation with Indigenous communities.

Indigenous Consultation Record

It is important to ensure that all consultation activities undertaken with Indigenous communities are fully documented. This includes all attempts of the Proponent or any sub-contractors or consultants retained by the Proponent to support the procedural aspects of consultation undertaken by the Proponent) to notify or consult the community, all interactions with and feedback from the community, and all efforts to respond to community concerns. Crown regulators require a complete consultation record in order to assess whether Aboriginal consultation and any necessary accommodation is sufficient for the Project to receive Ontario government approvals. The consultation record should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a list of the identified Indigenous communities that were contacted;
- details of all attempts to notify or contact the community regarding the Project, all interactions with and feedback from the community, and all efforts to respond to community concerns, including:
    - copies of correspondence (e.g., letters and electronic communications) sent and received;
    - any evidence that communications were distributed to, and received by, the Indigenous communities (e.g., courier slips);
- where a community has been non-responsive to multiple efforts to contact the community, a record of such multiple attempts and the responses or lack thereof.
- a written summary of consultations with Indigenous communities and appended documentation such as copies of notices, any meeting summaries or notes including where the meeting took place and who attended, and any other correspondence (e.g., letters and electronic communications sent and received, dates and records of all phone calls);
- Sub-contractors, if any, that are retained by the Proponent to support the procedural aspects of consultation undertaken by the Proponent, information about their role and how Indigenous communities were made aware of the sub-contractor's role as well as any issues that may have arisen concerning established or asserted s. 35 rights.
- responses and information provided by Indigenous communities during the consultation process. This includes information on Aboriginal or treaty rights, traditional lands, claims, or cultural heritage features and information on potential adverse impacts on such Aboriginal or treaty rights and measures for avoiding, minimizing or mitigating potential adverse impacts to those rights; and

- a summary of the rights/concerns and potential adverse impacts on s. 35 rights or on sites of cultural significance (such as burial grounds and archaeological sites) identified by Indigenous communities, how comments or concerns were considered or addressed, and any changes to the Project as a result of consultation, such as:
    - changing the Project scope or design;
    - changing the timing of proposed activities;
    - minimizing or altering the site footprint or location of the proposed activity;
    - avoiding impacts to the s. 35-related interest;
    - environmental monitoring; and
    - other mitigation strategies.
- Throughout the life of the Project, Indigenous Consultation Records should be updated with any significant interactions regarding s. 35 rights-based issues, and these significant updates should be shared with ENERGY.

As part of its oversight role, the Crown may, at any time during the consultation and approvals stage of the Project and beyond, request records from the Proponent relating to consultations with Indigenous communities. Any records provided to the Crown will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act,* however, may be exempted from disclosure under section 15.1 (Relations with Aboriginal communities) of the Act. Additionally, please note that the information provided to the Crown may also be subject to disclosure where required under any other applicable laws or as part of other dispute resolution proceedings.

The nature of the contents of the consultation record should be shared with the Indigenous communities consulted, and their permission to share this information with the Crown should be obtained. It is considered a best practice to share an Indigenous community's own consultation record with the Indigenous community prior to finalizing it to ensure it is a robust and accurate record of consultation.

A.2 Project Contact List

Appendix A.2 Project Contact List

Agencies and Elected Officials

Elected Officials

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
John	Jordan	Government of Ontario	Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston	Member of Provincial Parliament	Unit 207, 91 Cornelia Street. W.	Smith Falls	ON	K7A 5L3	613-284-1630	john.jordan@pc.ola.org
Scott	Reid	Government of Canada	Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston	Member of Parliament	224 Bridge Street	Carleton Place	ON	K7C 3G9	613-257-8130	scott.reid@parl.gc.ca

Federal Agencies

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Lise	Chabot	Ministry of Indigenous Affairs	Ministry Partnerships Unit	Manager	160 Bloor Street East, Suite 400	Toronto	ON	M7A 2E6	416-325-4044	lise.chabot@ontario.ca
Anjala	Puvananathan	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada		Regional Director	55 York Street	Toronto	ON	M5J 1R7	416-952-1576	anjala.puvananathan@iaac-aeic.gc.ca
Rob	Clavering	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Environmental Assessment Section, Environmental Protection Branch - Ontario Region Environment and Climate Change Canada	Manager	4905 Dufferin Street	Downsview	ON	M3H 5T4	416-458-9670	robert.clavering@ec.gc.ca
To	Whom it May Concern	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program			Burlington	ON	L7S 1A1	1-855-852-8320	FisheriesProtection@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
To	Whom it May Concern	Transport Canada								EnviroOnt@tc.gc.ca

Provincial Agencies

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Dan	Minkin	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism	Heritage Planning Unit	Heritage Planner	400 University Avenue, 5th Floor	Toronto	ON	M7A 2R9	416-786-7553	dan.minkin@ontario.ca
Joerg	Wittenbrick	Ministry of Energy	Governance, Strategy and Analytics Branch	Manager	77 Grenville Street, 6th Floor	Toronto	ON	M7A 1B3	289-980-8124	joerg.wittenbrinck@ontario.ca
Katherine	Hotrum	Infrastructure Ontario	Environmental Projects	Director	1 Dundas Street West, 20th Floor	Toronto	ON	M5G 1Z3	647-264-4573	katherine.hotrum@infrastructureontario.ca
Joanna	Craig	Infrastructure Ontario		Planner	1 Dundas Street West, Suite 2000	Toronto	ON	M5G 1Z3	647-965-6703	noticereview@infrastructureontario.ca
Kathleen	O'Neill	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Environmental Assessment Branch	Director	135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	647-287-5664	Kathleen.Oneill@ontario.ca
Jon	Orpana	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Environmental Assessment Branch	Regional Environmental Planner	PO Box 22032, 1259 Gardiners Road	Kingston	ON	K7M 8S5	613-561-8250	jon.orpana@ontario.ca
Cheryl	Davis	Ministry of Transportation	Environmental Policy Office Transportation Planning	Manager	301 St. Paul Street	St. Catharines	ON	L2R 7R4	416-573-8548	cheryl.davis@ontario.ca
To	Whom It May Concern	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Eastern Regional Office							eanotification.eregion@ontario.ca Cc: Kyle Straberger (kyle.straberger@ontario.ca)
Peter	Brown	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Environmental Assessment Branch - Indigenous Consultation	Senior Aboriginal Consultation Advisor	135 St Clair Ave W, 1st Floor	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	416-314-0149	peter.brown@ontario.ca
To	Whom It May Concern	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Species at Risk Branch		40 St. Clair Ave. W., 14th Floor	Toronto	ON	M4V 1M2		SAROntario@ontario.ca

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Laura	Collings	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	Source Protection Screening - Conservation and Source Protection Branch	Program Analyst					249-733-1157	SourceProtectionScreening@ontario.ca

Municipal

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Cathy	Ryder	Chief Administrative Officer	Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Clerks Office	310 Port Elmsley Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C7	613-267-6500	cryder@dnetownship.ca
Suzanne	Charbonneau-Dent	Chief Administrative Officer	Township of Lanark Highlands	Clerks Office	75 George Street, PO Box 340	Lanark	ON	K0G 1K0	613-259-2398 ext. 222	cao@lanarkhighlands.ca
Kurt	Greaves	Chief Administrative Officer	Lanark County	CAO	99 Christie Lake Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C6	613-267-4200 ext. 1101	kgreaves@lanarkcounty.ca
Amanda	Mabo	Chief Administrative Officer	Tay Valley Township	Corporate	217 Harper Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C6	613-267-5353 ext 123	cao@tayvalleytwp.ca
Toby	Randell	Lanark County		Mayor	175 Bridge Street	Carleton Place	ON	K7C 2V8	613-257-6200	trandell@carletonplace.ca
Paul	Kehoe	Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Municipal Council	Councillor	310 Port Elmsley Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C7	613-200-1272	pauljdar@gmail.com
Ray	Scissons	Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Municipal Council	Councillor	310 Port Elmsley Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C7	613-283-2082	rscissons@dnetownship.ca
Paul	Coutts	Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Municipal Council	Councillor	310 Port Elmsley Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C7	613-341-1369	pcoutts@dnetownship.ca
Marina	Summers	Township of Lanark Highlands	Municipal Council	Councillor Ward 4	75 George Street P O Box 340	Lanark	ON	K0G 1K0	613-715-0183	msummers4council@gmail.com

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Steve	Fournier	Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Municipal Council	Reeve	310 Port Elmsley Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C7	613-390-0812	sfournier@dnetownship.ca
Peter	McLaren	Township of Lanark Highlands	Municipal Council	Reeve	75 George Street P O Box 340	Lanark	ON	K0G 1K0	613-259-3139	p.mclarenfarms@sympatico.ca
Rob	Rainer	Tay Valley Township	Municipal Council	Reeve	217 Harper Road	Perth	ON	K7H 3C6	613-314-7755	rrainer.reeve@tayvalleytwp.ca

Indigenous Communities

First Name	Surname	Organization	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Taynar	Simpson	Alderville First Nation	Chief	11696 Second Line. PO Box 46	Roseneath	ON	K0K 2XB	905-352-2011	consultation@alderville.ca jkapyrka@alderville.ca
		Algonquins of Ontario		31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101	Pembroke	ON	K8A 8R6	855-735-3759 613-735-3759	algonquins@tanakiwin.com
		Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn		1657A Mishomis Inamo	Pikwakanagan	ON	K0J 1X0	613-625-2800	consultation@pikwakanagan.ca
Keith	Knott	Curve Lake First Nation	Chief	22 Winookeedaa Road	Curve Lake	ON	K0L 1R0	705-657-8045 ext. 209	PaigeW@curvelake.ca ConsultationLead@curvelake.ca
Laurie	Carr	Hiawatha First Nation	Chief	431 Hiawatha Line	Hiawatha,	ON	K9J 0E6	705-295-4421	sdavison@hiawathafn.ca mmcgonigle@hiawathafn.ca chiefcarr@hiawathafn.ca
Kelly	LaRocca	Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation	Chief	22521 Island Road	Port Perry	ON	L9L 1B6	905-985-3337	consultation@scugogfirstnation.com rlukacs@scugogfirstnation.ca drichardson@scugogfirstnation.ca sshrubsole@scugogfirstnation.ca

Conservation Authorities

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Jacob	Perkins	Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority	Planning	Planning Technician	10970 Highway 7	Carleton Place	ON	K7C 3P1	613 253 0006 ext. 225	jperkins@mvc.on.ca
David	Crossman	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority	GIS	GIS/ IM Coordinator	3889 Rideau Valley Drive	Manotick	ON	K4M 1A5	613-692-3571 ext. 1160	dave.crossman@rvca.ca
Glen	McDonald	Rideau Valley Conservation Authority	Science and Planning	Director	3889 Rideau Valley Drive	Manotick	ON	K4M 1A5	613-692-3571 ext. 1133	glen.mcdonald@rvca.ca

Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Zora	Crnojacki	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ontario Energy Board	Sr. Advisor, Natural Gas Applications	2300 Younge Street, PO Box 2319	Toronto	ON	M4P 1E4	416-440-8104	OPCC.Chair@oeb.ca
Ritchie	Murray	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ontario Energy Board	Sr. Advisor, Natural Gas Applications	2300 Younge Street, PO Box 2319	Toronto	ON	M4P 1E4	416-440-8104	OPCC.Chair@oeb.ca
Ken	Mott	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Food Safety and Environmental Policy Branch	Policy Advisor	1 Stone Road West, 3rd Floor SE	Guelph	ON	N1G 4Y2	519-546-7423	omafra.eanotices@ontario.ca
Karla	Barboza	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, Heritage Planning Unit	Team Lead, Heritage	400 University Avenue, 5th floor	Toronto	ON	M7A 2R9	416-660-1027	karla.barboza@ontario.ca

First Name	Surname	Organization	Department	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Chloe	Lazakis	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Energy, Indigenous Energy Policy Unit	Senior Advisor	77 Grenville Street, 6th Floor	Toronto	ON	M7A 2C1	437-239-6154	chloe.lazakis@ontario.ca
Jake	Noordhof	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, Environmental Services Environmental Assessment Branch	Manager	135 St. Clair Avenue West, 1st floor	Toronto	ON	M4V 1P5	647-961-4850	jake.noordhof@ontario.ca
Cory	Ostrowka	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Infrastructure Ontario	Environmental Manager	2000 - 1 Dundas Street West	Toronto	ON	M5G 2L5	647-264-3221	cory.ostrowka@infrastructureontario.ca
Michael	Elms	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Municipal Services Office - Eastern	Manager	Rockwood House, 8 Estate Lane	Kingston	ON	K7M 9A8	613-545-2132	michael.elms@ontario.ca
		Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Natural Resources-Environmental Planning	Team Lead	300 Water Street, 3rd Floor	Peterborough	ON	K9J 3C7	705-313-6960	Environmental.Planning.Team@ontario.ca
Gary	Highfield	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Technical Standards and Safety Authority, Fuels Safety Program	Engineering Manager	345 Carlingview Drive	Toronto	ON	M9W 6N9	1-877-682-8772	ghighfield@tssa.org
Daniel	Prelipcean	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee	Ministry of Transportation, Corridor Management Office	Senior Project Manager	301 St. Paul Street	St. Catherines	ON	L2R 7R4	289-407-4238	daniel.prelipcean@ontario.ca

Stakeholders

First Name	Surname	Organization	Position	Address	City/Town	Province	Postal Code	Telephone	Email
Tom	Twigge	CP Rail	Director	1290 Central Parkway West	Mississauga	ON	L5C 4R3	905-803-5986	tom_twigge@cpr.ca
To	Whom it May Concern	CN Rail		1 Administration Road	Concord	ON	L4K 1B9		Proximity@cn.ca
To	Whom it May Concern	Hydro One Networks Inc							SecondaryLandUse@HydroOne.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident		[redacted]	Lanark	ON	K0G 1K0		[redacted]@gmail.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident							[redacted]@xplornet.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident		[redacted]	Perth	ON	K7H 0J3	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident							[redacted]@icloud.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident		[redacted]	Perth	ON	K7H 3C9		[redacted]@gmail.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident							[redacted]@gmail.com.
[redacted]	[redacted]	Resident						[redacted]	[redacted]@gmail.com
[redacted]	[redacted]	Riverrun Farms/ Resident						[redacted]	[redacted]@storm.ca

A.3 Newspaper Notice Tear Sheets

Blakeney Bridge replacement cost increases by $425,000

Here are the highlights from the Lanark County council meeting Wednesday, Nov. 13.

Extra costs outlined for Blakeney Bridge

Council approved a change order to cover extra costs related to the Blakeney Bridge replacement project.

The bridge was initially expected to reopen this year, but this has been delayed until spring due to unforeseen weather-related challenges this summer, with unseasonable precipitation and elevated river flows affecting the progress of essential work and original budget estimates.

The change order covers specified costs in the amount of $114,786, and funding has also been approved for additional dewatering and other associated costs in the amount of about $310,000. The items are funded from savings in the 2024 public works capital budget, with any additional funds coming from the public works capital reserve.

Warden nominations announced

Council accepted a report from clerk Jasmin Ralph outlining the valid nominations received for the position of Warden in 2025. Two nominations have been received:

- Mississippi Mills Mayor Christa Lowry, which was moved by Mississippi Mills Deputy Mayor Rickey Minnille and Montague Reeve Karen Jennings.
- Carleton Place Mayor Toby Randell, which was moved by Carleton Place Deputy Mayor Andrew Tennant and Beckwith Reeve Richard Kidd.

The inaugural meeting takes place on Nov. 26 at 2 p.m., with county councillors voting to select next year's warden.

New community safety zone established

Council passed a bylaw to establish a community safety zone on Cty. Rd. 23 (Rosedale Road South) at the Montague Centennial Hall from Bristow Drive to 100 metres north of Guthrie Road.

Public-works manager Sean Derouin explained the request was received by the township and was evaluated using the county's speed management policy program screening and community safety zone warrants.

"Proximity to the Montague Centennial Hall and Seniors Forget-Me-Not Club, as well as pedestrian crossings during events at the hall, justified the criteria," Derouin said. In addition, traffic data collected showed the section of road was experiencing an unusually high speed-violation rate, despite the township installing flashing radar signs in the area.

The posted speed is 60 kilometres per hour. Once community safety zones are posted, fines for traffic-related offences in that area are doubled upon conviction.

ROMA delegation requests set

Council authorized staff to proceed with preparing three delegation request submissions for the annual Rural Ontario Municipal Association conference in January. The delegations are an opportunity for municipalities to present information about current issues to ministry staff.

The first request is for additional funding to expand supportive housing beds at the Bridge House in Smiths Falls for a total of 30 beds. The delegation to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing would be supported by director of social services Emily Hollington and Lanark County Mental Health executive director Garry Laws.

The request would support council's strategic priority related to social housing and supporting attainable housing solutions.

The second request is for an additional increase for people on Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program supports in light of increases in basic costs, such as groceries and housing. This request would be to the Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services and would be supported by Hollington and Lanark County Situation Table co-ordinator Stephanie Gray.

The request could be complementary to council's universal basic income strategic priority.

The third request is to address issues related to road safety with a focus on rural highways, including Hwy. 7. This request to the Ministry of Transportation is supported by the public-works department and aligns with council's roadside safety strategic priority.

Council is seeking a fourth delegation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General regarding the rising cost of policing for all municipalities in Lanark County.

Rural transit feasibility study to proceed

Council approved and authorized an agreement for the Rural Transit Solutions Fund, which is a federal fund targeting the development of transit solutions in rural and remote communities.

The fund supports development of locally driven projects to improve transportation. Council also affirmed the county has the capacity and authority to undertake a rural transit feasibility study.

Climate/environmental activities update received

Council has accepted an update on climate and environmental sub-department activities. At the public-works committee meeting last month, climate environmental co-ordinator Michelle Rabbetts provided an overview of programs and initiatives aimed at achieving greenhouse-gas emissions targets and meeting climate-action goals.

Rabbetts noted relevant county plans that involve this sub-department, including the Sustainable Communities Official Plan, the Integrated Vegetation Management Plan and the Climate Action Plan in 2023, which established community greenhouse-gas emissions targets.

Rabbetts noted that the county has been accepted into the Building to Net Zero cohort. This four-year training and capacity-building program aligns with the goal of establishing green-development standards that enforce climate resilient and adaptive building designs to increase energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions.

As part of the Lanark County Climate Action Plan, which addresses how the county aims to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing GHG emissions, an adaptation plan, which outlines actions to adjust to the current and expected impacts of climate change, will be created. As well, Rabbetts indicated the county's asset management plan is to be updated to include county-owned green infrastructure, such as community forests and wetlands.

Submitted by Lanark County.

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Avis de lancement d'une évaluation environnementale et de séances d'information publique
Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) propose de construire le projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson (le projet) pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel à un coût avantageux.

Le tracé préliminaire préféré se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Il représente environ 25 km de pipeline de gaz naturel et se compose d'environ 15 km de canalisations d'alimentation latérale en polyéthylène de 4 et 6 pouces au nord-ouest de l'autoroute 511 jusqu'à la promenade Paul, et d'environ 3 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d'alimentation latérale. Le tracé comprend également environ 9 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces dans la communauté de Lanark.

Le tracé optionnel consiste en un pipeline d'environ 25 km qui se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Plusieurs traversées de la rivière Clyde dans la communauté de Lanark sont prévues sur le tracé optionnel.



Les tracés proposés pour les pipelines ont été élaborés à des fins d'évaluation des répercussions environnementales et socioéconomiques potentielles et ne représentent pas la portée ou la conception finale du projet. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter la carte. La consultation et la participation des communautés autochtones, des propriétaires fonciers, des organismes gouvernementaux, du public et d'autres personnes intéressées font partie intégrante du processus de planification du projet. Ainsi, deux séances d'information publique seront organisées :

Séance d'information publique en personne
Le 4 décembre 2024, de 17 h à 20 h
Centre communautaire du district et de Lanark
2144, rue Pine Grove, Lanark (Ontario) K0G 1K0

Séance d'information publique virtuelle
Du 2 décembre 2024 au 16 décembre 2025
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

Un exemplaire de la présentation de la séance d'information publique sera accessible sur la page Web du projet d'Enbridge à l'adresse fournie ci-après. De plus, un questionnaire sera mis à disposition dans le cadre de la séance d'information publique, vous aurez ainsi la possibilité de formuler des commentaires ou de poser des questions sur le projet proposé. Les commentaires reçus lors de la séance d'information publique pourraient être utilisés pour élaborer des mesures de protection et d'atténuation de l'environnement adaptées au site du projet. Les contributions et les commentaires sur le projet sont attendus avant le **1 janvier 2025**.

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L'étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l'exploitation de projets et d'installations d'hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Il est prévu que le rapport environnemental du projet soit achevé au deuxième trimestre de 2025, après quoi Enbridge prévoit déposer une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Sous réserve de l'obtention de toutes les approbations et de tous les permis, la construction devrait commencer en 2026.

Pour nous transmettre vos questions, commentaires ou contributions concernant l'étude environnementale du projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson, veuillez communiquer avec :

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Chargée de projet
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Téléphone : 613-784-2256
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Stantec

Vous pouvez aussi visiter la page du projet à l'adresse suivante: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Notice of Study Commencement and Public Information Sessions
Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the "Project") to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley with affordable natural gas.

The Preliminary Preferred Route connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive. This route is approximately 25 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline including approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511, and approximately 3 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply lateral. This route also includes approximately 9 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline within the community of Lanark.

The alternative routes include three potential locations for crossing the Clyde River, located in the community of Lanark.



The proposed pipeline routes were developed for the purposes of an assessment of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts and do not represent the final Project scope or design. For further details, please refer to the map. Consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities, landowners, government agencies, the public, and other interested persons is an integral component of the Project's planning process. As such, two Public Information Session options will be held:

In-Person Public Information Session:
Lanark and District Civitan Club
December 4, 2024, 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM
2144 Pine Grove Road.
Lanark, ON. K0G 1K0

Virtual Public Information Session (online):
December 2, 2024 to December 16, 2024
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

A copy of the presentation from the Public Information Session will be available for viewing on the Enbridge Gas project webpage provided below. A questionnaire will also be available as part of the Public Information Session, and you will have the opportunity to provide comments or ask questions about the proposed Project. Input received during the Public Information Session may be used to develop site-specific environmental protection and mitigation measures for the Project. Input and comments about the Project are requested by January 6, 2025.

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an Environmental Study for the Project. The Environmental Study will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) "*Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)*". It is anticipated that an Environmental Report for the Project will be completed in Q2 2025, after which Enbridge Gas plans to file a Leave to Construct application for the Project with the OEB. Pending receipt of all approvals and permits, construction is anticipated to commence in 2026.

For any questions, comments or input regarding the Environmental Study for the proposed Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project, please contact:

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Project Manager
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Telephone: (613) 784-2256
Email: LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Stantec

Or visit the project webpage at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Highlands CAO offers details on insurance error

By Gena Gibson
Era staff

With questions continuing to swirl in online comments about the $150,000 insurance error, Lanark Highlands Township's chief administrative officer offered an update to all council members last week.

Coun. Ron Closs posted the update on his Facebook page. In it, CAO Suzanne Charbonneau-Dent explained that the township paid $146,774.40 to Halpenny Insurance Brokers Ltd. by electronic funds transfer on Jan. 25. The payment was returned, and not received by Halpenny, because the company had changed its banking information.

The township reissued the payment on Feb. 1, but the entry for the return of the undeliverable funds was not recorded in the financial software until new treasurer Rhonda Whitmarsh noticed the error the week of Nov. 4.

"It appears that in preparing the 2024 budget, staff used the g/l (general ledger) account for insurance from the financial software, where it was showing as double the actual premium amount because the return of one payment had not been recorded," Charbonneau-Dent noted.

She said the extra $146,774.40 remains in the 2024 budget as unspent, and can be set aside in reserves at the end of this year to offset future expenditures.

"Because the 2024 tax rate was set using a higher insurance figure that will not be mirrored in 2025, the budgetary savings will be available to assist with addressing the OPP billing increase forecast in 2025," she added. That increase could be more than $220,000.

Charbonneau-Dent also addressed questions about the potential for other significant mistakes, and what safeguards exist to prevent future errors. She said Whitmarsh has more than two decades of municipal experience, and is also a chartered professional accountant who will conduct internal audits and reviews of financial transactions and internal controls.

Some have also questioned the management letters from auditor KPMG, and why they have been witheld for over two years, as well as efforts to fix the financial control issues identified in them.

Charbonneau-Dent said the content includes sensitive issues that may pose security issues for the township. She noted that the township's financial staff, led by the previous treasurer, have been working to address the recommendations of the management letter, and said Whitmarsh will be the lead for the 2023 audit and will address any outstanding recommendations in the management letters from the 2021 and 2022 audits.

She added the township needs information on asset-retirement obligations to complete the 2023 audit, with that work beginning this month. The township expects to choose an auditor in January, with the budget process beginning in January as well.

"I can assure you that everyone is not happy with the situation but we are working to correct it as soon as possible," she finished.

Municipality of Mississippi Mills council briefs

Here are the highlights of the Nov. 19 meeting of Mississippi Mills municipal council:

Eliminating nepotism, conflict of interest in hiring

Council approved updates to the recruitment, selection and hiring policy. The policy, which establishes and enforces fair and equitable practices, has been updated to reflect current and best practices and removal of content already addressed in other policies.

Content related to nepotism or perceived conflict of interest in both internal and external recruitment processes, is covered in a new conflict in hiring policy, which council also endorsed. This document aims to ensure that employment decisions are based on merit and qualifications, free from any undue influence stemming from personal or familial relationships.

Water/wastewater treatment management

Council authorized a new service agreement with the Ontario Clean Water Agency for the management, operations and maintenance of the municipality's water-treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities and associated pump stations. This new agreement ensures that OCWA will operate the facilities with a focus on comprehensive services to protect the public and the environment while promoting good asset stewardship through continuous improvement.

The initial term of the agreement is five years, with an option to renew for an additional five-year term.

Seasonal closures of bike lanes, sidewalks, etc.

Council approved updates to bylaw 18-84, regarding the seasonal closure of active transportation facilities, including bike lanes, sidewalks and public pathways. The amendments align seasonal closures of bike lanes and Class 3 sidewalks and adds the definition of a public pathway.

This is an active transportation corridor designed specifically for use by pedestrian traffic and, in some cases, cycling traffic, located on municipal property. The reclassification of sidewalks brings a 350-metre increase in maintained sidewalks and a 2025 budget impact of $1,725.50.

Transportation plan accepted

Council accepted the final 2024 transportation master plan, led by consultants Parsons.

Part of the MM2048 planning process, the TMP provides a high-level, long-term vision and pathway on the financial stewardship of the transportation network for the municipality. It identifies transportation needs and opportunities, as well as recommendations and implementation plans regarding active transportation, the municipal road network, public transit and ridesharing.

The TMP is intended to be a "living document," which will be updated every five years to ensure it remains current with growth and transportation trends, financial viability and feasibility of projects.

Submitted by the Municipality of Mississippi Mills.

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Avis de lancement d'une évaluation environnementale et de séances d'information publique
Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) propose de construire le projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson (le projet) pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel à un coût avantageux.

Le tracé préliminaire préféré se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Il représente environ 25 km de pipeline de gaz naturel et se compose d'environ 15 km de canalisations d'alimentation latérale en polyéthylène de 4 et 6 pouces au nord-ouest de l'autoroute 511 jusqu'à la promenade Paul, et d'environ 3 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d'alimentation latérale. Le tracé comprend également environ 9 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces dans la communauté de Lanark.

Le tracé optionnel consiste en un pipeline d'environ 25 km qui se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Plusieurs traversées de la rivière Clyde dans la communauté de Lanark sont prévues sur le tracé optionnel.



Les tracés proposés pour les pipelines ont été élaborés à des fins d'évaluation des répercussions environnementales et socioéconomiques potentielles et ne représentent pas la portée ou la conception finale du projet. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter la carte. La consultation et la participation des communautés autochtones, des propriétaires fonciers, des organismes gouvernementaux, du public et d'autres personnes intéressées font partie intégrante du processus de planification du projet. Ainsi, deux séances d'information publique seront organisées :

Séance d'information publique en personne
Le 4 décembre 2024, de 17 h à 20 h
Centre communautaire du district et de Lanark
2144, rue Pine Grove, Lanark (Ontario) K0G 1K0

Séance d'information publique virtuelle
Du 2 décembre 2024 au 16 décembre 2025
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

Un exemplaire de la présentation de la séance d'information publique sera accessible sur la page Web du projet d'Enbridge à l'adresse fournie ci-après. De plus, un questionnaire sera mis à disposition dans le cadre de la séance d'information publique, vous aurez ainsi la possibilité de formuler des commentaires ou de poser des questions sur le projet proposé. Les commentaires reçus lors de la séance d'information publique pourraient être utilisés pour élaborer des mesures de protection et d'atténuation de l'environnement adaptées au site du projet. Les contributions et les commentaires sur le projet sont attendus avant le **1 janvier 2025**.

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L'étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l'exploitation de projets et d'installations d'hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Il est prévu que le rapport environnemental du projet soit achevé au deuxième trimestre de 2025, après quoi Enbridge prévoit déposer une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Sous réserve de l'obtention de toutes les approbations et de tous les permis, la construction devrait commencer en 2026.

Pour nous transmettre vos questions, commentaires ou contributions concernant l'étude environnementale du projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson, veuillez communiquer avec :

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Chargée de projet
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Téléphone : 613-784-2256
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Stantec

Vous pouvez aussi visiter la page du projet à l'adresse suivante: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Notice of Study Commencement and Public Information Sessions
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MERA (McDonald's Corners-Elphin Recreation and Arts) hosted a Me.Re.Pair Morning on Saturday, Oct. 26, with volunteers such as Barry Russell (left) repairing broken items, while others enjoyed the snacks and children's activities (below) at the Saturday Café.

Photos courtesy of MERA

New treasurer in Highlands

By Era staff

Lanark Highlands Township's new treasurer started her job yesterday (Monday) following her hiring last week.

Rhonda Whitmarsh's official appointment to the role will take place next Tuesday, Nov. 12 at the next council meeting. She comes to Lanark Highlands after more than 21 years as treasurer with the Municipality of Mississippi Mills, and is a Chartered Professional Accountant.

In a press release, the township said Whitmarsh is "well-versed in the high standards of accuracy, compliance, and resourcefulness required of a municipal Treasurer." She will prepare annual budgets and manage everyday duties such as general ledger, tax billing, accounts and investment of surplus funds.

"We are thrilled to welcome Rhonda to the growing Lanark Highlands team," Reeve Peter McLaren said in the press release. "Her deep understanding of our region and extensive experience in municipal finance will be invaluable in supporting our community's goals and ensuring sound financial stewardship."

Whitmarsh follows Christina Beauchaw, who left the township in October.

POLICE BRIEFS

Small plane crashes at airport

A pilot from Elizabethtown-Kitley was able to walk away with just minor injuries after his small plane crashed near the Smiths Falls Airport.

Officers with the Lanark County OPP responded to the Russ Beach Airport, just east of Smiths Falls, shortly after 9 p.m. on Saturday, Nov. 2. A pilot had been conducting a training flight, simulating repeated takeoff and landing maneuvers, when the Cessna 172 lost power and crashed about half a kilometre from the runway.

The pilot, who had been alone in the plane, was able to walk to the Smiths Falls Flying Club's facility. The Transportation Safety Board was notified of the crash.

Single-vehicle crash results in impaired-driving charges

The Lanark County OPP has charged an Ottawa resident with impaired driving after a collision.

Officers responded to a single-vehicle collision on Sunday, Nov. 3, shortly before 6 p.m., on Scotch Corners Road in Beckwith Township. A car had left the roadway on a curve. The driver and passenger did not report any injuries.

As a result of the investigation, police charged the 24-year-old man with impaired operation-over 80. The accused was released from custody and is scheduled to appear before the Ontario Court of Justice in Perth on Dec. 9.

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Publication de l'avis de projet

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Remarque : L'emplacement envisagé pour le projet a été défini à des fins d'évaluation des incidences environnementales et socio-économiques potentielles et ne représente pas la portée ou la conception finale du projet qui fournira un accès au gaz naturel aux utilisateurs finaux.

Il est prévu que le projet soit principalement réalisé sur les emprises des routes existante, un espace de travail temporaire supplémentaire pouvant être nécessaire pour le dépôt, le stockage et la gestion des sols excédentaires.

Enbridge a fait appel à un tiers consultant en environnement, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec), pour réaliser une étude environnementale du projet, qui répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l'exploitation de projets et d'installations d'hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition, 2023, de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO). L'étude environnementale comprendra un programme de consultation, une évaluation d'impact et une évaluation des effets cumulatifs.

Il est prévu que le rapport environnemental de l'étude soit achevé au deuxième trimestre 2025, après quoi Enbridge devrait déposer une demande d'autorisation de construire pour le projet auprès de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. L'examen et l'approbation de la CEO sont nécessaires avant de pouvoir mettre en œuvre le projet proposé. Si la demande est approuvée, la construction devrait commencer de 2026.

Enbridge est déterminé à consulter les communautés autochtones, le public et les intervenants ainsi qu'à établir un dialogue dans le cadre du processus de planification du projet. De plus amples renseignements sur le projet et sur la manière de participer à la consultation publique et au processus de mobilisation seront fournis dans des communications ultérieures.

Si vous avez des questions, des commentaires ou des suggestions concernant le projet, les tracés potentiels ou les caractéristiques de l'environnement naturel dans la zone susmentionnée, veuillez communiquer avec Stantec à l'aide des renseignements fournis ci-après. Tous les commentaires seront évalués et pourront être pris en compte dans l'évaluation du tracé du projet.

Laura Hill, M.Env.Sc.
Chef de projet
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Téléphone : (613) 784-2256
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

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Enbridge Gas Inc.
Notice of Upcoming Project

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Note: The potential project location has been developed for purposes of an assessment of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts and does not represent the final project scope/design that will provide access to natural gas to end-use customers.

The Project is planned to be located mainly within existing road rights-of-way with additional temporary working space potentially required for lay-down, storage and excess soils management.

Enbridge Gas has hired a third-party environmental consultant, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec), to complete an Environmental Study for the Project, which will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023). The Environmental Study will include a consultation program, impact assessment, and a cumulative effects assessment.

It is anticipated that the Environmental Report for the study will be completed in Q2 2025, after which Enbridge Gas plans to file a Leave to Construct application for the Project with the OEB. The OEB's review and approval are required before the proposed Project can proceed. If approved, construction is anticipated to begin in 2026.

Enbridge Gas is committed to undertaking consultation and engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous communities, the public and stakeholders as an integral component of the Project planning process. Additional details about the Project and how to become involved during the public consultation and engagement process will be provided in future correspondence.

Should you have any questions, comments or input about the Project, potential alternative routes or natural environmental features within the area above, please contact Stantec using the information below. All input will be evaluated and may be considered within the route evaluation for the Project.

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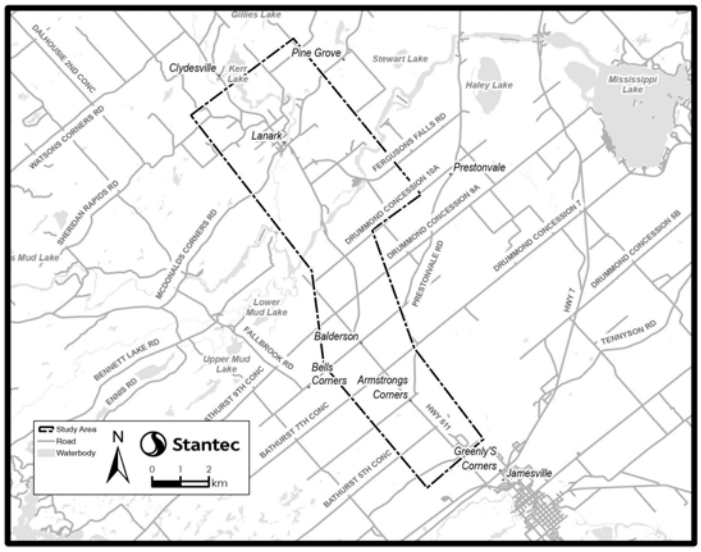
A.4 Notices

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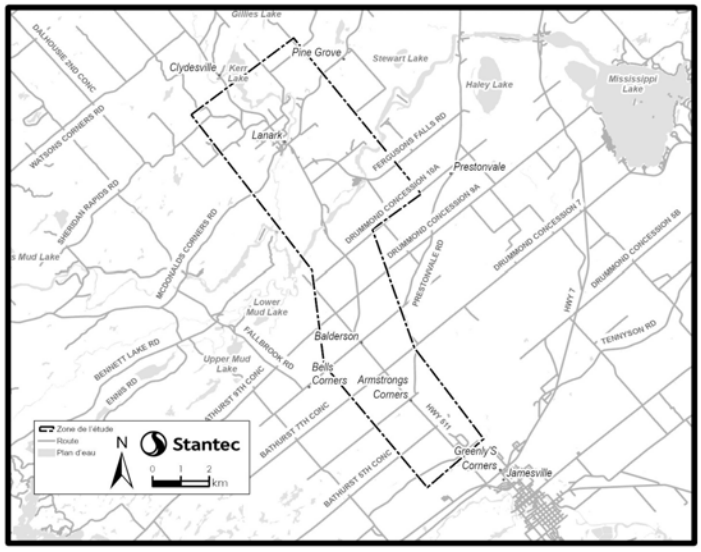
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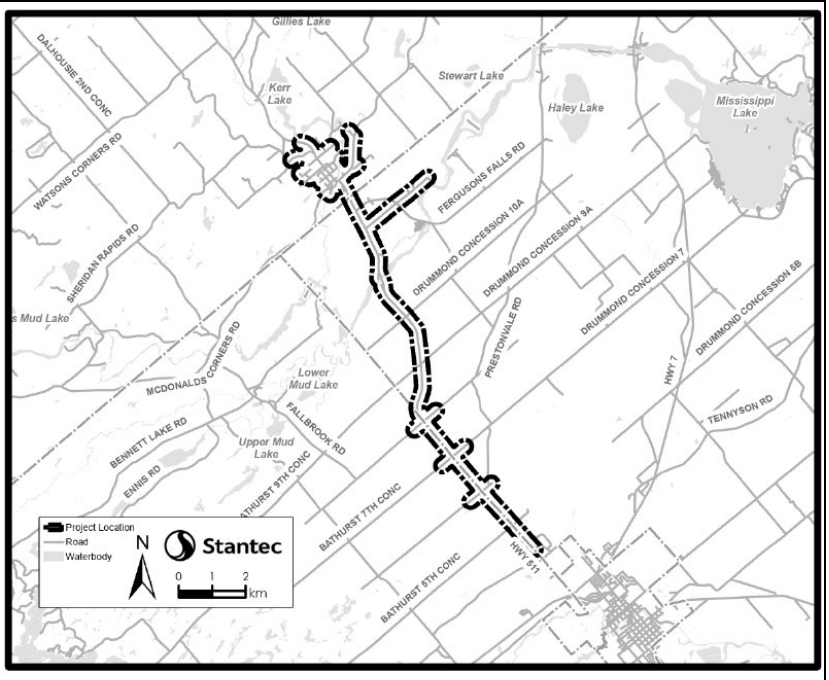
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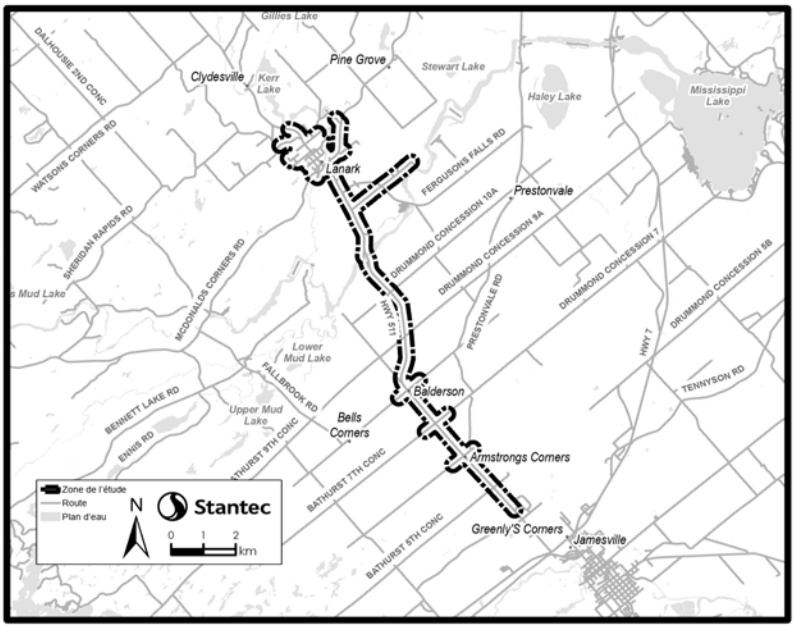
For any questions, comments or input regarding the Environmental Study for the proposed Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project, please contact:

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Project Manager
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Telephone: (613) 784-2256
Email: LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Stantec

Or visit the project webpage at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Avis de lancement d'une évaluation environnementale et de séances d'information publique
Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson



Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) propose de construire le projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson (le projet) pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel à un coût avantageux.

Le tracé préliminaire préféré se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Il représente environ 25 km de pipeline de gaz naturel et se compose d'environ 15 km de canalisations d'alimentation latérale en polyéthylène de 4 et 6 pouces au nord-ouest de l'autoroute 511 jusqu'à la promenade Paul, et d'environ 3 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d'alimentation latérale. Le tracé comprend également environ 9 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces dans la communauté de Lanark.

Le tracé optionnel consiste en un pipeline d'environ 25 km qui se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Plusieurs traversées de la rivière Clyde dans la communauté de Lanark sont prévues sur le tracé optionnel.

Les tracés proposés pour les pipelines ont été élaborés à des fins d'évaluation des répercussions environnementales et socioéconomiques potentielles et ne représentent pas la portée ou la conception finale du projet. Pour plus de détails, veuillez consulter la carte. La consultation et la participation des communautés autochtones, des propriétaires fonciers, des organismes gouvernementaux, du public et d'autres personnes intéressées font partie intégrante du processus de planification du projet. Ainsi, deux séances d'information publique seront organisées :

Séance d'information publique en personne
Le 4 décembre 2024, de 17 h à 20 h
Centre communautaire du district et de Lanark
2144, rue Pine Grove, Lanark (Ontario) K0G 1K0

Séance d'information publique virtuelle
Du 2 décembre 2024 au 16 décembre 2025
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

Un exemplaire de la présentation de la séance d'information publique sera accessible sur la page Web du projet d'Enbridge à l'adresse fournie ci-après. De plus, un questionnaire sera mis à disposition dans le cadre de la séance d'information publique, vous aurez ainsi la possibilité de formuler des commentaires ou de poser des questions sur le projet proposé. Les commentaires reçus lors de la séance d'information publique pourraient être utilisés pour élaborer des mesures de protection et d'atténuation de l'environnement adaptées au site du projet. Les contributions et les commentaires sur le projet sont attendus avant le **1 janvier 2025**.

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L'étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l'exploitation de projets et d'installations d'hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Il est prévu que le rapport environnemental du projet soit achevé au deuxième trimestre de 2025, après quoi Enbridge prévoit déposer une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario. Sous réserve de l'obtention de toutes les approbations et de tous les permis, la construction devrait commencer en 2026.

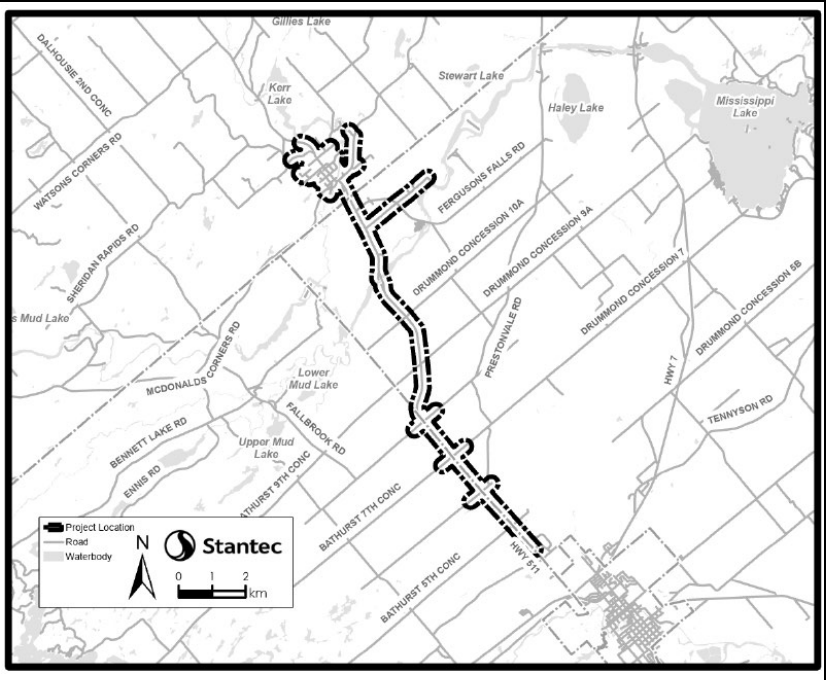
Pour nous transmettre vos questions, commentaires ou contributions concernant l'étude environnementale du projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson, veuillez communiquer avec :

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Chargée de projet
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Téléphone : 613-784-2256
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Vous pouvez aussi visiter la page du projet à l'adresse suivante: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Notice of Study Commencement and Public Information Sessions
Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the "Project") to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley with affordable natural gas.



The Preliminary Preferred Route connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive. This route is approximately 25 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline including approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511, and approximately 3 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply lateral. This route also includes approximately 9 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline within the community of Lanark.

The alternative routes include three potential locations for crossing the Clyde River, located in the community of Lanark.

The proposed pipeline routes were developed for the purposes of an assessment of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts and do not represent the final Project scope or design. For further details, please refer to the map.

Consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities, landowners, government agencies, the public, and other interested persons is an integral component of the Project's planning process. As such, two Public Information Session options will be held:

In-Person Public Information Session:
Lanark and District Civitan Club
December 4, 2024, 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM
2144 Pine Grove Road.
Lanark, ON. K0G 1K0

Virtual Public Information Session (online):
December 2, 2024 to December 16, 2024
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

A copy of the presentation from the Public Information Session will be available for viewing on the Enbridge Gas project webpage provided below. A questionnaire will also be available as part of the Public Information Session, and you will have the opportunity to provide comments or ask questions about the proposed Project. Input received during the Public Information Session may be used to develop site-specific environmental protection and mitigation measures for the Project. Input and comments about the Project are requested by January 6, 2025.

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an Environmental Study for the Project. The Environmental Study will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) "*Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)*". It is anticipated that an Environmental Report for the Project will be completed in Q2 2025, after which Enbridge Gas plans to file a Leave to Construct application for the Project with the OEB. Pending receipt of all approvals and permits, construction is anticipated to commence in 2026.

For any questions, comments or input regarding the Environmental Study for the proposed Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project, please contact:

Laura Hill M.Env.Sc.
Project Manager
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Telephone: (613) 784-2256
Email: LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

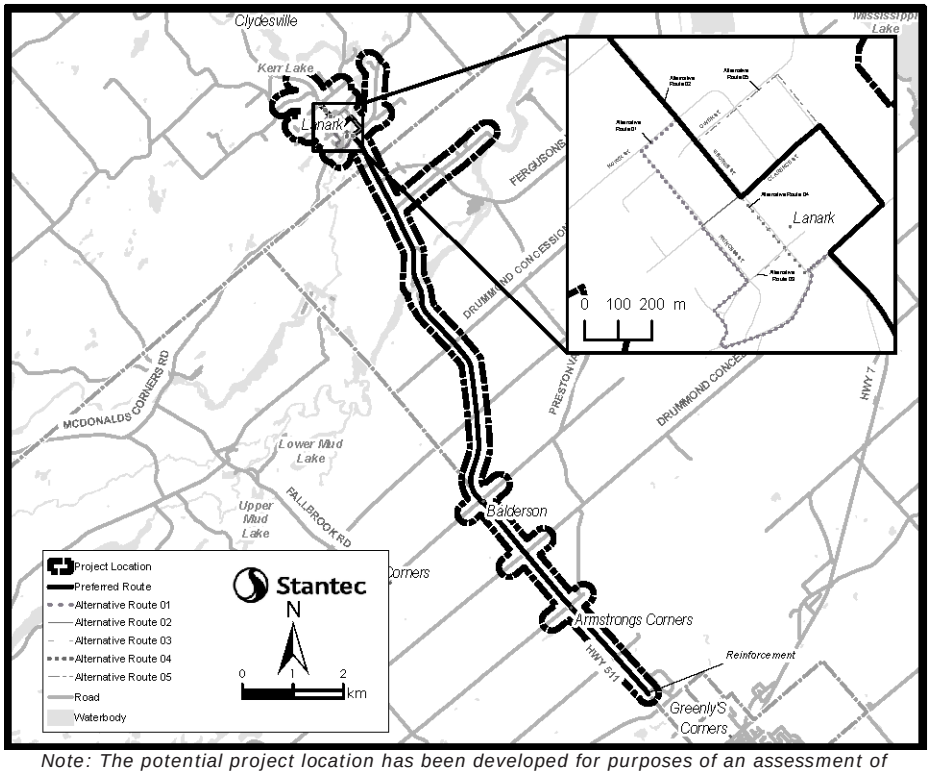
Stantec

Or visit the project webpage at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Notice of Second Virtual Information Session
Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project) to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley with reliable natural gas.

The Preferred Route (PR) connects to Enbridge's existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive. This route is approximately 29 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline including approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511, and up to 9 km of 4-inch distribution pipeline and up to 5 km on 2-inch at various locations along the supply lateral. The PR will branch at the end of Highway 511 and travel approximately 200 m west on South Street, north on Canning Street and will cross the Clyde River to connect with northern side of Canning Street. The route will continue west on Clarence Street and north on George Street ending at Paul Drive. The PR has been selected based on completed surveys, consultation activities to date and constructability reviews. Further information on how the preferred route has been selected will be presented at the Virtual Information Session (see details below).



Note: The potential project location has been developed for purposes of an assessment of potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts and does not represent the final project scope/design that will provide access to natural gas to end-use customers.

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an Environmental Study for the Project. The Environmental Study will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) "*Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)*". It is anticipated that an Environmental Report for the study will be completed in May 2025, after which Enbridge Gas will file an application to request an OEB Leave to Construct (LTC) for the Project. Should the OEB find the Project to be in the public's interest, construction is anticipated to commence in 2026.

Consultation with Indigenous communities and engagement with landowners, government agencies, the public, and other interested persons is an integral component of the planning process. A second Virtual Information Session will be held to present the PR, discuss the evaluation of alternatives and explain how public input was integrated into the route selection process:

Second Virtual Information Session (online):
April 2, 2025, to April 16, 2025
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

A copy of the Information Session storyboards will be available for viewing on the Enbridge Gas project website provided below. A questionnaire will be available as part of the Virtual Information Session, and you will have the opportunity to provide comments and ask questions about the proposed Project. Input received during the Information Session will be used to develop site-specific environmental protection and mitigation measures. Input and comments for the Project should be provided by **April 16, 2025.**

Should you have any questions or input regarding the PR (based on environmental concerns) or natural environmental features within the Study Area presented above, please contact the undersigned.

Rooly Georgopoulos
Principal, Environmental Services
Stantec Consulting Ltd
Phone: (905) 415-6367
Email: LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

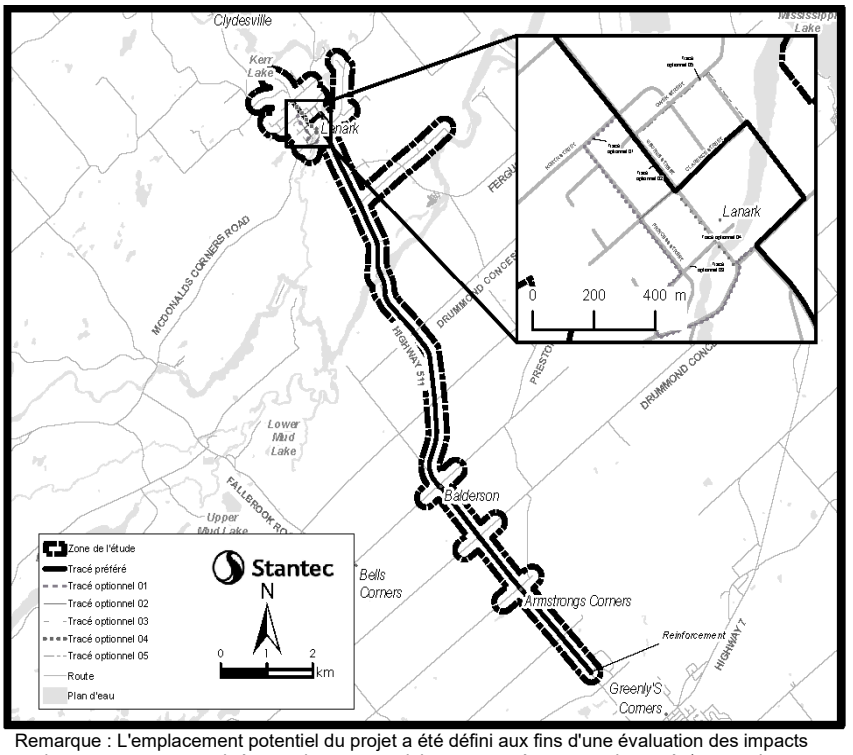
Stantec

Or visit the project website at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Enbridge Gas Inc.
Avis de la deuxième séance d'information virtuelle
Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) propose de construire le projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson (le projet) pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel fiable.

Le tracé préféré (PR) se raccorde à l'infrastructure de gaz naturel existante d'Enbridge à l'intersection de l'autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain. Il représente environ 29 km de pipeline de gaz naturel et se compose d'environ 15 km de canalisations d'alimentation latérale en polyéthylène de 4 et 6 pouces au nord-ouest de l'autoroute 511 jusqu'à la promenade Paul, et jusqu'à 5 km de canalisations de distribution en polyéthylène de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d'alimentation latérale. Le PR bifurque à la fin de l'autoroute 511 et parcourt environ 200 m vers l'ouest sur le chemin South, au nord du chemin Canning, avant de traverser la rivière Clyde pour se connecter du côté nord de la promenade Paul. Le PR a été sélectionné sur la base des enquêtes réalisées, des activités de consultation menées à ce jour et des études de constructibilité. De plus amples informations sur la manière dont le tracé préféré a été sélectionné seront présentées lors de la séance d'information virtuelle (voir détails ci-dessous).



Remarque : L'emplacement potentiel du projet a été défini aux fins d'une évaluation des impacts environnementaux et socioéconomiques potentiels et ne représente pas la portée/conception finale du projet qui fournira l'accès au gaz naturel aux utilisateurs finaux.

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L'étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l'exploitation de pipelines et d'installations d'hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO). Il est prévu que le rapport environnemental de l'étude soit achevé en mai 2025, après quoi Enbridge déposera une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la CEO pour le projet. Si la CEO estime que le projet est dans l'intérêt du public, la construction devrait commencer en 2026.

La consultation des communautés autochtones et l'engagement des propriétaires fonciers, des agences gouvernementales, du public et des autres personnes intéressées font partie intégrante du processus de planification. Une deuxième session d'information virtuelle sera organisée pour présenter le PR, discuter de l'évaluation des alternatives et expliquer comment l'avis du public a été intégré dans le processus de sélection du tracé :

Deuxième séance d'information virtuelle (en ligne) :
Du 2 avril 2025 au 16 avril 2025
https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

Un exemplaire des maquettes de la séance d'information pourra être consulté sur le site Web du projet d'Enbridge à l'adresse fournie ci-après. Un questionnaire sera mis à disposition dans le cadre de la séance d'information virtuelle, vous aurez ainsi la possibilité de formuler des commentaires ou de poser des questions sur le projet proposé. Les commentaires reçus lors de la séance d'information pourraient être utilisés pour élaborer des mesures de protection et d'atténuation de l'environnement adaptées au site du projet. Les contributions et les commentaires sur le projet sont attendus avant le **16 avril 2025**.

Si vous avez des questions ou des commentaires concernant le PR (sur la base de préoccupations environnementales) ou les caractéristiques environnementales naturelles de la zone d'étude présentée ci-dessus, veuillez contacter le soussigné.

Rooly Georgopoulos
Directeur, Services Environnementaux
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Téléphone : 905-415-6367
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com
Vous pouvez aussi visiter le site Web du projet à l'adresse suivante : https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects

Stantec

A.5 Virtual and In-Person Information Session Materials



Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project

In-person Information Session: Wednesday, December 4, 2024

Location: Lanark and District Civitan Club
2144 Pine Grove Road, Lanark, Ontario K0G 1K0

Time: 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Enbridge Gas' Commitment

Enbridge Gas is dedicated to engaging with Indigenous communities, agencies, interest groups, and community members. They commit to providing up-to-date information in an open, honest, and respectful manner while carefully considering your input. With over 3.9 million residential, commercial, and industrial customers, Enbridge Gas is committed to delivering natural gas safely and reliably. Environmental stewardship is also a top priority for Enbridge Gas, and they conduct their operations in an environmentally responsible manner.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Purpose of the Information Session

- Consult with Indigenous communities and engage with members of the public and regulatory authorities regarding the proposed pipeline routes, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.
- Provide an opportunity for these individuals and the public to review the proposed project, ask any questions, and/or provide comments to representatives from Enbridge Gas and Stantec.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Enbridge Gas' Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

Enbridge recognizes the diversity of Indigenous peoples who live where we work and operate. We understand that certain laws and policies have had destructive impacts on Indigenous cultures, languages, and the social and economic well-being of Indigenous peoples. We also recognize the importance of reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and broader society. We are committed to building positive and sustainable relationships with Indigenous peoples based on trust and respect and are focused on finding common goals through open dialogue.

The Indigenous engagement program is based on adherence to the OEB's Guidelines and Enbridge Inc.'s company-wide Indigenous Peoples Policy, which Enbridge Gas follows. Enbridge's Indigenous Peoples Policy lays out key principles for establishing relationships with Indigenous groups, including:

- Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of existing Canadian law;
- Recognizing the legal and constitutional rights possessed by Indigenous peoples in Canada and the importance of the relationship between Indigenous peoples and their traditional lands and resources;
- Engaging early to achieve meaningful relationships with Indigenous groups by providing timely exchanges of information, understanding and addressing Indigenous project-specific concerns, and ensuring ongoing dialogue regarding its projects, their potential impacts and benefits; and
- Aligning Enbridge's interests with those of Indigenous peoples through meaningful, direct Indigenous economic activity in projects corresponding to community capacity and project needs, where possible.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Project Overview

The Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project is proposing to construct new natural gas pipeline to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond/North Elmsley with affordable natural gas.

Project Preliminary Preferred Route (PPR)

- connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive, in Drummond/North Elmsley
- approximately 25 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline
    - approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511
    - depending on the route selected, approximately 12 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply and within the community of Lanark

The Project will be located within municipal road allowances and may also require easements, temporary working spaces, and lay-down areas during construction.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Project Overview – Alternative Routes

The alternative routes include six potential routes for the pipeline crossing of the Clyde River, and travel through the community of Lanark. Alternative routes will have a common start and end point, **starting at Highway 511 and Mill Street** (tie into the PPR), and **ending at Paul Drive and George Street** (tie into the Enbridge system).

Alternative Route 1 (AR 1) – From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travel north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline would the travel north on Princess Street, travel east on North Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Street.

Alternative Route 2 (AR 2) – From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travel north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline would the travel north on Princess Street, travel east on Clarence Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Street.

Alternative Route 3 (AR 3) –From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west along Mill Street and cross the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travel north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street to George Street. The pipeline would then travel north along George Street ending at Paul Street.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session



Project Overview – Alternative Routes (Continued)

Alternative Route 4 (AR 4) – From the starting point, the pipeline would travel west on South Street and head north on George Street. The pipeline would cross the Clyde River via the George Street bridge (utility conduit) and continue north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.

Alternative Route 5 (AR 5) – From the starting point, the pipeline would travel east along South Street and head north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline would cross under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect with Canning Street and travel north to Owen Street. The pipeline would then travel west along Owen Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.

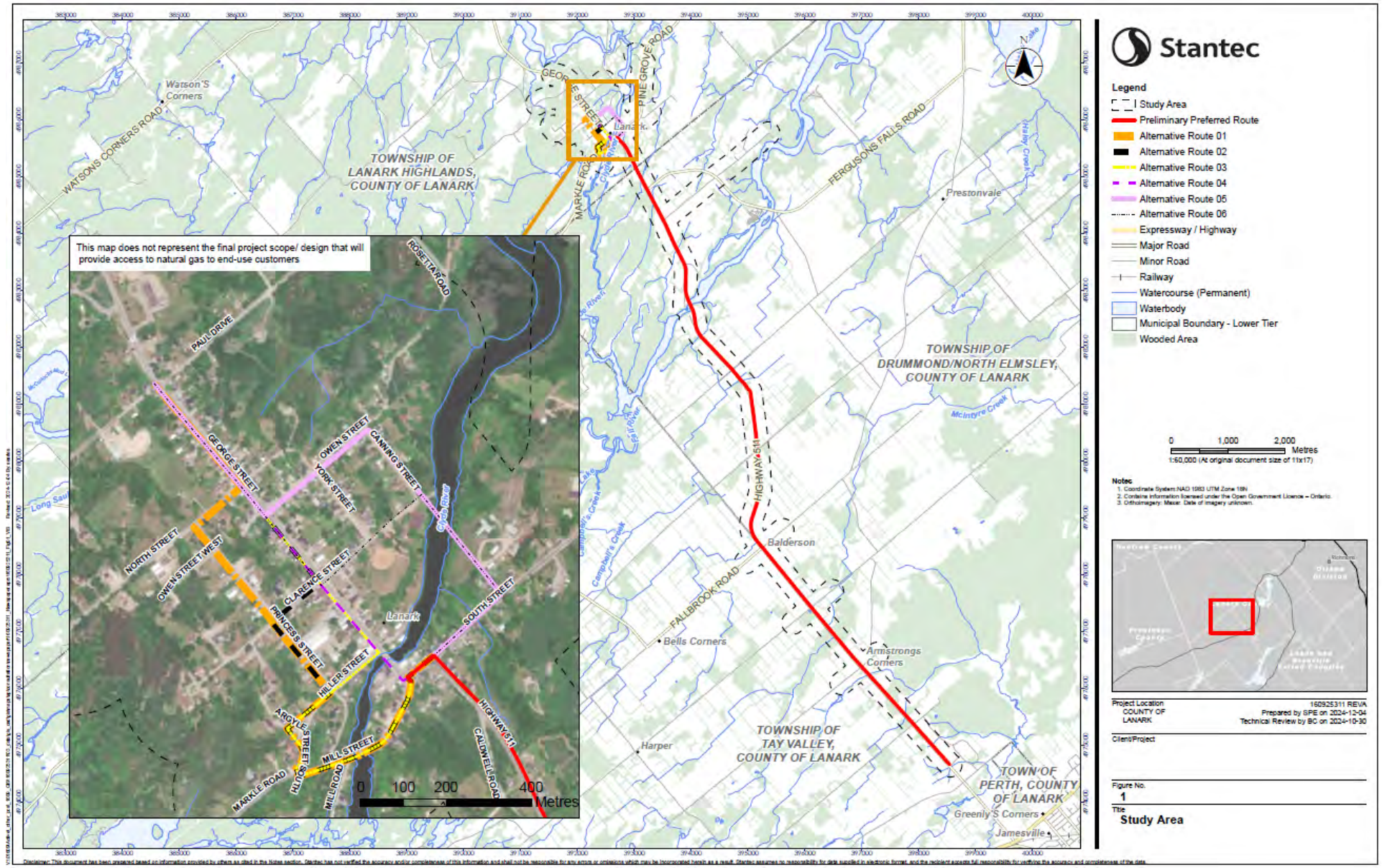
Alternative Route 6 (AR 6) – From the starting point, the pipeline would travel east along South Street and head north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline would cross under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect where Canning Street and Clarence Street intersect. The pipeline would then travel east along Clarence Street and then travel north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session

- The Study Area and route alternatives have been developed to assess potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.
- This map does not represent the final project scope/design that will provide access to natural gas to end-use customers.



Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session



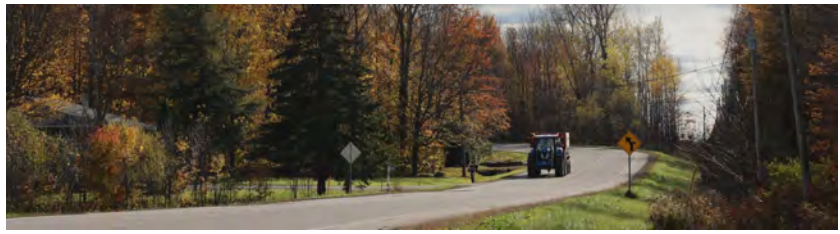
Route Selection Process

- Pipeline routing constraints include natural environmental features, topography, and socio-economic features and landscapes.
- Opportunities to reduce potential impacts include the option to follow existing linear infrastructure such as road allowance.
- The Preliminary Preferred Route and Alternative Routes follow existing linear infrastructure, such as existing municipal road allowance and avoid, to the extent possible, existing environmental and socio-economic features.
- An interactive map that shows these routing alternatives can be accessed at: https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Environmental Study Process

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec to undertake an Environmental Study for the Project. The Environmental Study will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) "*Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)*".

The study will:

- Undertake engagement to understand the views of interested and potentially affected parties.
- Consult with Indigenous communities to understand interests and potential impacts.
- Be conducted during the earliest phase of the Project.
- Identify potential impacts of the Project.
- Develop environmental mitigation and protective measures to avoid or reduce potential impacts.
- Develop an appropriate environmental inspection, monitoring, and follow-up program.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



OEB Review and Approval Process

The Environmental Report (ER) for the study is scheduled to be completed in Q2 2025. Once complete, Enbridge Gas plans to file a Leave to Construct (LTC) application with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) regarding the Project. The LTC application will include the following information about the Project:

- The need for the Project
- Environmental Report and mitigation measures
- Project costs and economics
- Pipeline design and construction
- Land requirements
- Consultation with Indigenous communities

The OEB's review and approval are required before the proposed project can proceed. If approved, construction could begin in 2026.

Additional information about the OEB process may be found online at: www.oeb.ca

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session



Consultation and Engagement

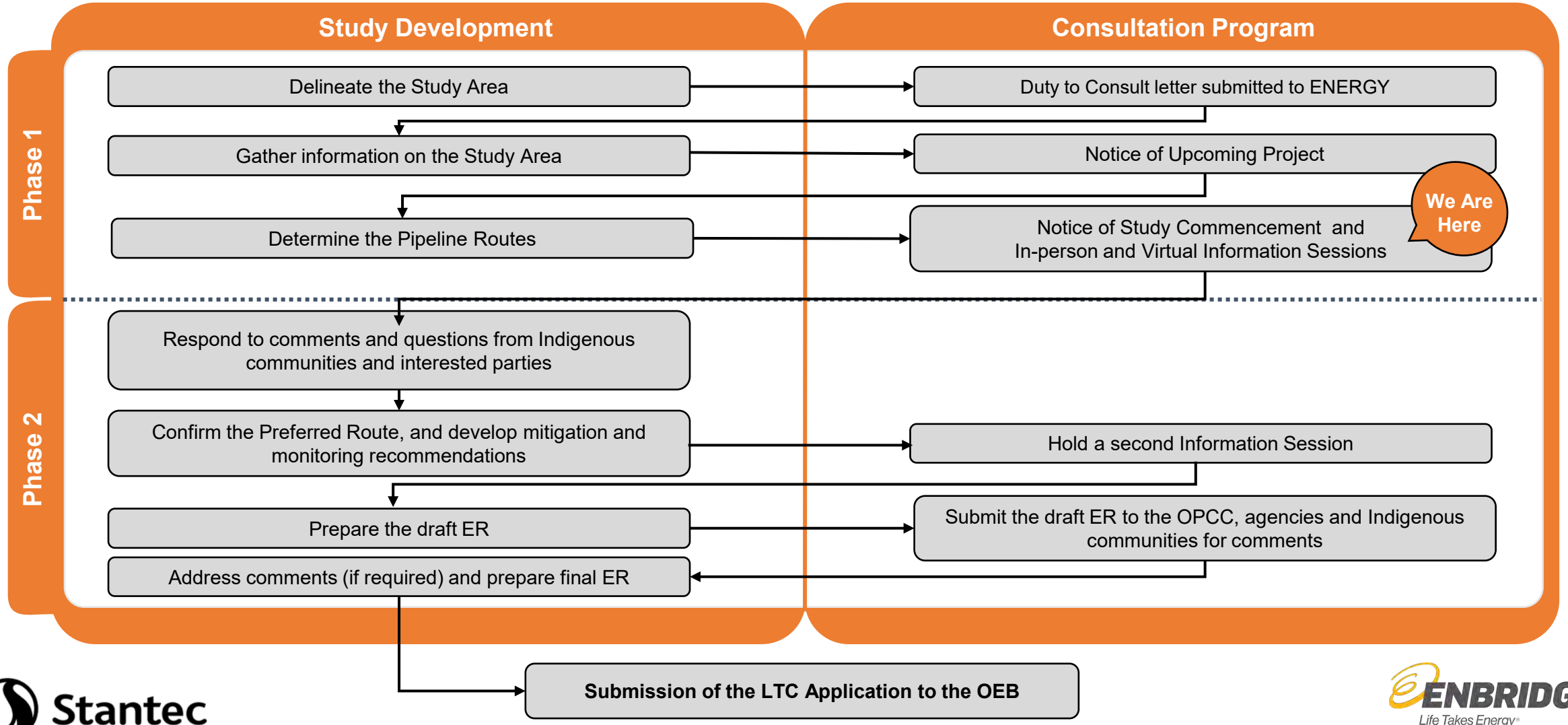
- Consultation and engagement are key components of the ER.
- At the outset of the Project, Enbridge Gas submits a Project Description to the Ministry of Energy and Electrification (ENERGY). Upon review, ENERGY determines the potential impacts on Aboriginal or treaty rights and identifies Indigenous communities that Enbridge Gas will consult with during the entirety of the project.
- The consultation and engagement program helps to identify and address Indigenous communities' and stakeholders' concerns, provides information about the Project to the stakeholders, and allows participation in the Project's review and development process.
- Input from engagement and consultation will help to finalize the pipeline route and mitigation plans for the Project.
- Once the LTC application is made to the OEB, any party with an interest in the Project, including members of the public, can participate in the process.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session

Environmental Study Process



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Information Session



Environment, Health and Safety Policy

Our Commitment

- Enbridge Gas is committed to protecting the health and safety of all individuals affected by our activities.
- Enbridge Gas will provide a safe and healthy working environment and will not compromise the health and safety of any individual.
- The goal is to have no safety incidents and to mitigate impacts on the environment by working with our stakeholders, peers, and others to promote responsible environmental practices and continuous improvement.
- Enbridge Gas is committed to environmental protection and stewardship and recognizes that pollution prevention, biodiversity, and resource conservation are key to a sustainable environment.
- All employees are responsible and accountable for contributing to a safe working environment, for fostering safe working attitudes, and for operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session



Pipeline Design

The natural gas pipeline is designed to meet or exceed the regulations of the Canadian Standards Association (*Z662 Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems*) and the applicable regulations of the Technical Standards and Safety Association (TSSA).

Pipeline Safety and Integrity

Many steps are taken to ensure the safe, reliable operation of the Enbridge Gas network of natural gas pipelines, including:

- Design, construct, and test pipelines to meet or exceed requirements set by industry standards and regulatory authorities.
- Continuously monitor the entire network.
- Perform regular field surveys to detect leaks and confirm that corrosion prevention methods are working as intended.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session



Access and Land Requirements

While most of the pipeline route will be constructed in municipal road allowance, some circumstances requiring access agreements, permanent easement, or temporary working space during construction could result in the need for additional land outside of the road allowance.

Enbridge Gas has a comprehensive Landowner Relations Program that uses a dedicated Lands Advisor who would:

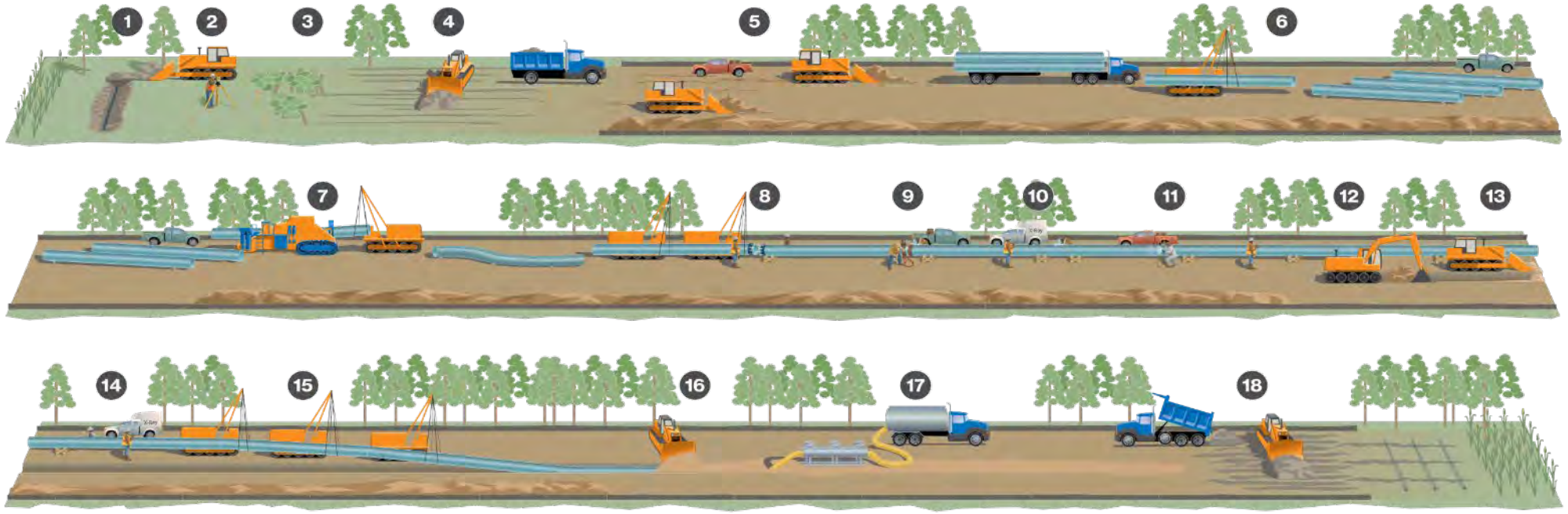
- Provide direct contact and act as a liaison between landowners and Enbridge Gas.
- Be available to landowners during the length of the Project and throughout construction activities.
- Act as a singular point of contact for concerns and questions.
- Address any legal matters relating to the temporary use of property, access agreements, permanent easements, and impacts or remedies to property.

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Information Session

Constructing an Enbridge Gas Pipeline (Open Trenching)



1. Pre-construction tiling
2. Surveying and staking
3. Clearing
4. Right-of-way topsoil stripping
5. Front-end grading
6. Stringing pipe
7. Field bending pipe
8. Lining-up pipe
9. Welding process
10. X-ray or ultrasonic inspection, weld repair
11. Field coating
12. Digging the trench
13. Padding trench bottom
14. Final inspection and coating repair
15. Lowering pipe
16. Backfilling
17. Hydrostatic testing
18. Site restoration and post-construction tiling

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Note: The construction infographic is specifically for open-cut steel pipe installation and serves for reference purposes only.

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Constructing an Enbridge Gas Pipeline (Open Trenching, continued)

The pipeline construction process includes various procedures, as described in the previous slide.

- **Photo 1:** Shows a typical Enbridge Gas natural gas pipeline. This Project will primarily involve the installation of pipeline ranging from 2 inches – 6 inches in diameter.
- **Photo 2:** Represents a typical trench that is created during the installation process.
- **Photo 3:** Represents the backfilled trench.
- **Photo 4:** Represents final clean-up and restoration. Once the pipeline has been installed, clean-up will involve the restoration of the road allowance and other work areas.









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Horizontal Directional Drill Procedure (HDD)

HDD is the planned method of construction for major roadway or highway crossings as well as watercourse crossings as it mitigates potential disruptions to vehicle traffic and to the waterbody.

Required permits will be determined and documented in the ER for the Project and obtained from the required regulatory authorities.

Mitigation measures for major roadway or highway crossings include monitoring for surface movement in the drill path during construction.

Mitigation measures for watercourse crossings typically include:

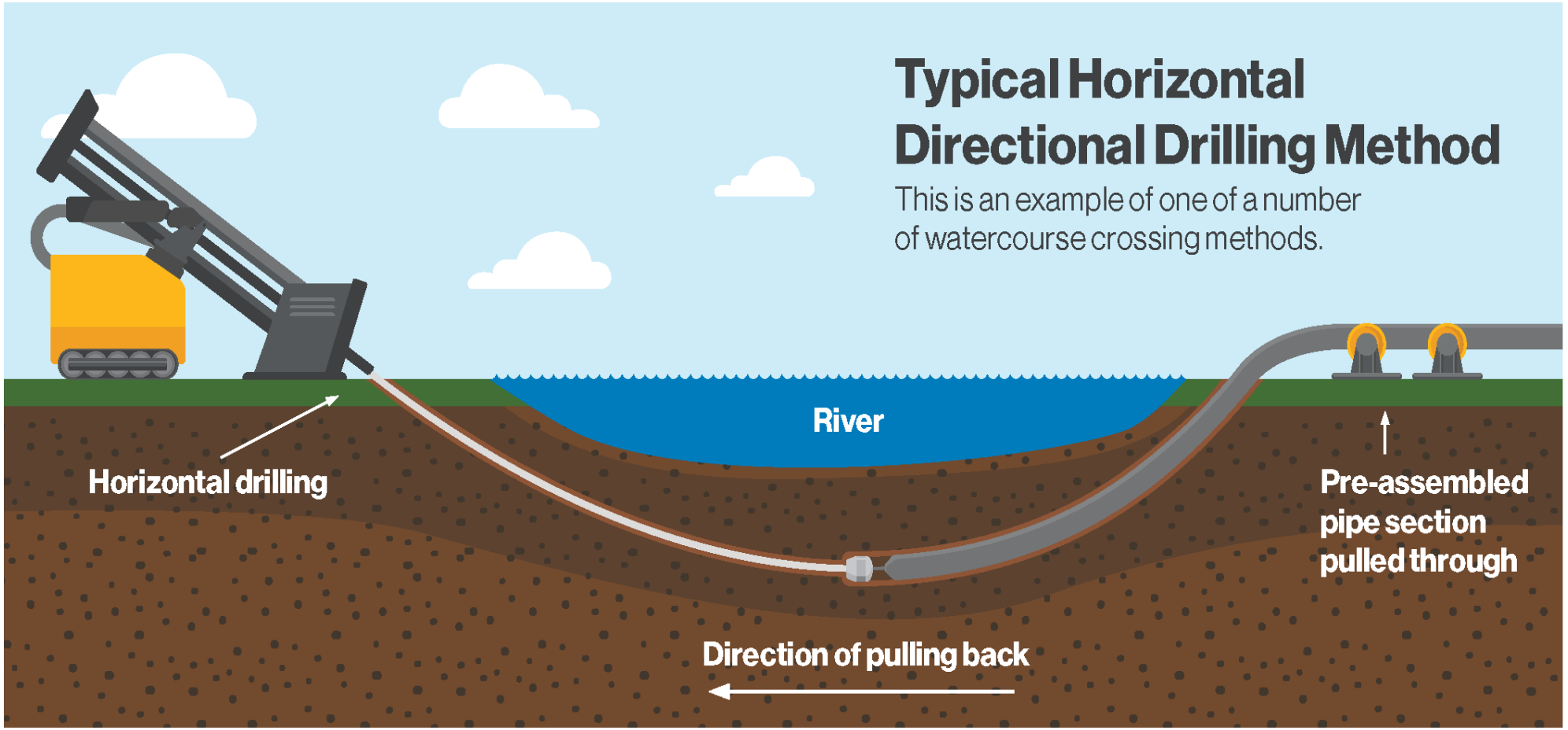
- Obtaining and abiding by all required permits and approvals and their associated conditions.
- Limiting in-water works, where possible, and conforming to fishery timing windows.
- Preparing and following an HDD contingency plan.
- Conducting regular monitoring of the watercourse during drilling activities.

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Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) Procedure



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Socio-economic Features

The Project will be primarily constructed on the existing municipal road allowance adjacent to private businesses, agricultural operations, and residential lands.

Potential Impacts

- Temporary increases in noise, dust and air emissions.
- Increased construction traffic volumes.
- Temporary impairment of the use of residential and/or commercial/industrial properties.
- Ornamental vegetation clearing along the pipeline route.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Provide access across the construction area.
- Restrict construction to daylight hours and adhere to applicable noise by-laws.
- Develop and implement a Traffic Control Plan.
- Place fencing at appropriate locations for safety.
- Ensure that a designated Enbridge Gas representative is available prior to and throughout construction.
- Implement dust control measures.
- Re-vegetation of cleared ornamental vegetation areas as needed (including seeding/planting).

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Cultural Heritage Resources

Cultural heritage features such as archaeological finds, heritage buildings, fences, and landscapes may be encountered during construction.

Detailed field surveys will be conducted by independent, third-party archaeologists and cultural heritage professionals prior to construction, if required.

Potential Impacts

- Damage or destruction of archaeological or historical resources.

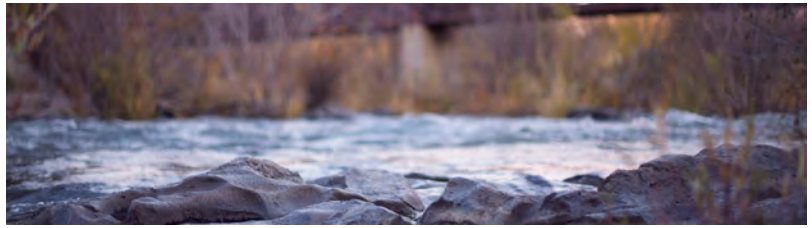
Example Mitigation Measures

- Archaeological assessment of the construction footprint, with review and acceptance from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturism (MCM).
- Cultural heritage assessment (for built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) of the road allowance, with review and comment from the MCM.
- Reporting of any previously unknown archaeological or historical resources uncovered, or suspected to be uncovered, during excavation.

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Aquatic Resources

Enbridge Gas understands the importance of protecting watercourses, wetlands, and associated wildlife during construction and therefore will implement recognized mitigation measures to reduce possible environmental effects.

Potential Impacts

- Disruption or alteration to aquatic species and habitat and/or nuisance effects.
- Increased erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity resulting from removal of vegetation.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Implement measures to avoid harmful alteration, disruption or destruction to fish and fish habitat, as required by Fisheries and Oceans of Canada (DFO).
- Install erosion and sediment control measures.
- Obtain and abide by all agency permits and approvals.
- Conform to fish timing window guidelines.
- HDD and/or trenchless drill in or near environmentally sensitive features (i.e., watercourses, wetlands etc.).
- For in-channel construction, protect aquatic species through methods such as flow diversion/dewatering, fish rescue planning etc., and manage sedimentation and turbidity.
- Restore and seed disturbed areas to establish habitat and reduce erosion; and
- Replant vegetation along waterways.

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Terrestrial Resources

Natural environment features such as wildlife habitat and vegetated/wooded areas may need to be crossed during construction.

Potential Impacts

- Damage or removal of vegetation and wildlife habitat in the construction area.
- Disturbance and/or mortality to local wildlife.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Conduct surveys (including Species at Risk surveys) in advance of construction to determine opportunities for wildlife habitat to exist.
- Complete tree removal outside of migratory bird windows (typically from April 1 – August 31), to the extent possible.
- Clearly mark the construction area to avoid accidental damage.
- Restore and seed disturbed areas to establish habitat and reduce erosion, where appropriate.
- Secure all necessary permits and follow conditions of approval.

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Next steps

After this Information Session, Enbridge Gas intends to pursue the following schedule of activities:

- **Q2 2025** – Complete the Project's Environmental Report
- **Q2 2025** – File a Leave to Construct application with the OEB
- **Q4 2025** – Anticipated OEB approval, complete permitting, pipeline design and construction planning
- **Q2 2026** – Begin construction

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Information Session



Thank you!

On behalf of the Project Team, thank you for attending the session. Please complete a questionnaire by **January 6, 2025** to ensure that your comments are considered as part of the Environmental Report.

Laura Hill
Project Manager
Assessment & Permitting

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Dennis Katic
Environmental Advisor
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For more information about the proposed project, please visit the Enbridge Gas project webpage at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects/

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson

Séance d’information virtuelle
Du 2 au 16 décembre 2024

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information



L’engagement d’Enbridge

Enbridge s’engage à collaborer avec les communautés autochtones, les organismes, les groupes d’intérêt et les membres des communautés. L’entreprise s’engage à fournir de l’information à jour de manière ouverte, honnête et respectueuse, tout en prenant soigneusement en compte vos commentaires. Avec plus de 3,9 millions de clients résidentiels, commerciaux et industriels, Enbridge s’engage à fournir du gaz naturel de manière sûre et fiable. La gestion de l’environnement est également une priorité absolue pour Enbridge, qui mène ses activités dans le respect de l’environnement.

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Séance d’information



Objectif de la séance d’information

- Consulter les communautés autochtones, le public et les autorités réglementaires sur les tracés proposés pour le pipeline, les incidences potentielles et les mesures d’atténuation proposées.
- Donner l’occasion à ces personnes et au public d’examiner la proposition de projet, de poser des questions ou de fournir des commentaires aux représentants d’Enbridge et de Stantec.

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Séance d’information



Engagement d’Enbridge auprès des peuples autochtones

Enbridge reconnaît la diversité des peuples autochtones qui vivent là où nous travaillons et exerçons nos activités. Nous comprenons que certaines lois et politiques ont eu des effets destructeurs sur les cultures et les langues autochtones, ainsi que sur le bien-être social et économique des peuples autochtones. Nous reconnaissons également l’importance de la réconciliation entre les peuples autochtones et la société dans son ensemble. Nous nous engageons à établir des relations positives et durables avec les peuples autochtones, fondées sur la confiance et le respect, et axées sur la recherche d’objectifs communs dans un cadre de dialogue ouvert.

Le programme de participation des Autochtones est fondé sur le respect des lignes directrices de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario et de la politique à l’égard des peuples autochtones à laquelle Enbridge Gas adhère. La politique d’Enbridge à l’égard des peuples autochtones énonce des principes clés pour l’établissement de relations avec les groupes autochtones, notamment :

- Reconnaître l’importance de la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones dans le contexte du droit canadien en vigueur.
- Reconnaître les droits légaux et constitutionnels des peuples autochtones au Canada ainsi que l’importance du lien entre les peuples autochtones, leurs terres ancestrales et leurs ressources.
- Établir très tôt des relations fructueuses avec les groupes autochtones en échangeant de l’information en temps utile, en comprenant et en répondant aux préoccupations des autochtones concernant les projets, et en veillant à maintenir un dialogue permanent sur les projets, leurs incidences potentielles et leurs avantages.
- Harmoniser les intérêts d’Enbridge avec ceux des peuples autochtones en favorisant une activité économique autochtone directe et significative en fonction des capacités de la communauté et des besoins du projet, dans la mesure du possible.

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Aperçu du projet

Avec le projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson, Enbridge propose de construire un nouveau pipeline pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel à un coût avantageux.

Tracé préliminaire préféré (TPP) du projet

- Le tracé préliminaire préféré se raccorde à l’infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l’intersection de l’autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain.
- Environ 25 kilomètres de pipeline de gaz naturel.
    - Environ 15 km de canalisations d’alimentation latérales de 4 et 6 pouces le long de l’autoroute 511.
    - Selon le tracé choisi, environ 12 km de canalisation de distribution de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d’alimentation dans la communauté de Lanark.

Le projet sera réalisé sur l’emprise de la route municipale, avec la possibilité d’avoir recours à des servitudes, à des zones de travail temporaires et à des zones de dépôt pendant la construction.

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Aperçu du projet — Tracé optionnel

Les tracés optionnels comprennent six tracés potentiels pour le passage du pipeline à hauteur de la rivière Clyde, ainsi que le passage dans la communauté de Lanark. Les tracés optionnels auront un point de départ et d’arrivée commun, **commençant à l’autoroute 511 et à la rue Mill** (raccordement avec le tracé préliminaire préféré), et **se terminant à la promenade Paul et à la rue George** (raccordement avec le système Enbridge).

Tracé optionnel 1 (TO 1) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et franchirait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Princess vers le nord, la rue North vers l’est, puis la rue George vers le nord, pour aboutir à la rue Paul.

Tracé optionnel 2 (TO 2) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et traverserait la rivière Clyde en passant par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Princess vers le nord, la rue Clarence vers l’est, puis la rue George vers le nord, pour aboutir à la rue Paul.

Tracé optionnel 3 (TO 3) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et traverserait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est, jusqu’à la rue George. Le pipeline serait ensuite acheminé vers le nord le long de la rue George et aboutirait à la rue Paul.

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Aperçu du projet — Tracé optionnel

Tracé optionnel 4 (TO 4) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue South vers l’ouest et la rue George vers le nord. Le pipeline traverserait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue George (conduit de service public) et continuerait vers le nord le long de la rue George jusqu’à la promenade Paul.

Tracé optionnel 5 (TO 5) — Depuis le point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue South vers l’est et se dirigerait vers le nord sur la rue Canning Sud. À l’extrémité de la rue Canning Sud, le pipeline passerait sous la rivière Clyde par forage directionnel horizontal (FDH) pour se raccorder à la rue Canning et se diriger vers le nord jusqu’à la rue Owen. Le gazoduc emprunterait ensuite la rue Owen en direction ouest, puis la rue George en direction nord, pour aboutir à la promenade Paul.

Tracé optionnel 6 (TO 6) — Depuis le point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue South vers l’est et se dirigerait vers le nord sur la rue Canning Sud. À l’extrémité de la rue Canning Sud, le pipeline passerait sous la rivière Clyde par forage directionnel horizontal (FDH) pour se raccorder à l’intersection de la rue Canning et de la rue Clarence. Le gazoduc emprunterait ensuite la rue Clarence en direction est, puis la rue George en direction nord, pour aboutir à la promenade Paul.

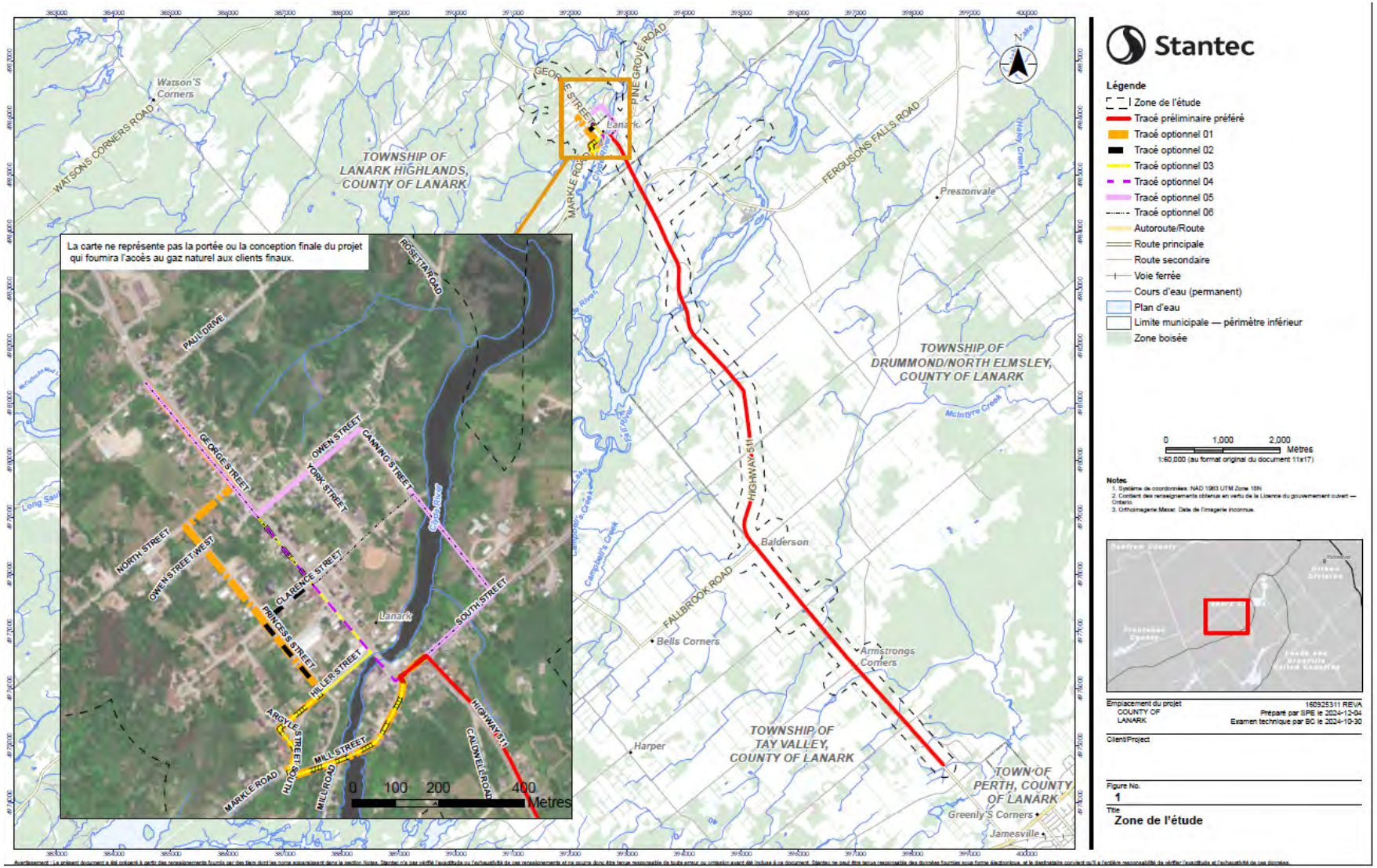
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Séance d’information

Projet de système de distribution et tracés optionnels

- La zone de l’étude et les tracés optionnels ont été élaborés pour évaluer les incidences environnementales et socioéconomiques potentielles.
- La carte ne représente pas la portée ou la conception finale du projet qui fournira l’accès au gaz naturel aux clients finaux.



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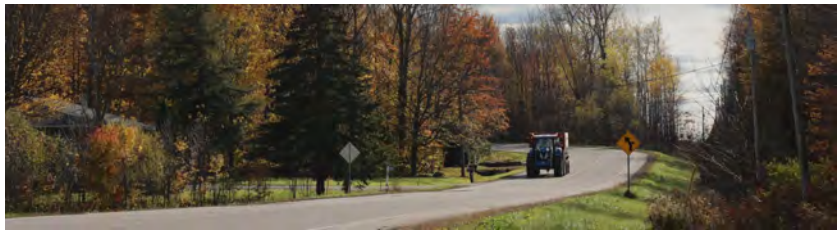
Processus de sélection du tracé

- Les contraintes touchant le tracé du pipeline comprennent les caractéristiques environnementales naturelles, la topographie, les caractéristiques socioéconomiques et les paysages.
- La possibilité de suivre les infrastructures linéaires existantes, comme les emprises routières, permet de réduire les incidences potentielles.
- Le tracé préliminaire préféré et les tracés optionnels suivent l’infrastructure linéaire existante, comme l’emprise des routes municipales existantes et évitent dans la mesure du possible les caractéristiques environnementales et socioéconomiques existantes.
- Une carte interactive qui montre les tracés peut être consultée à l’adresse : https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

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Processus d’étude environnementale

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L’étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l’exploitation de projets et d’installations d’hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario (CEO).

L’étude comprendra les étapes suivantes :

- procéder à des consultations afin de comprendre les points de vue des parties concernées et potentiellement touchées;
- consulter les collectivités autochtones pour comprendre les intérêts et les répercussions potentielles;
- entreprendre l’étude dès la première phase du projet;
- cerner les incidences potentielles du projet;
- élaborer des mesures d’atténuation et de protection de l’environnement pour éviter ou réduire les répercussions potentielles, lorsque cela est possible;
- élaborer un programme d’inspection, de surveillance et de suivi environnemental adapté.

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Processus d’examen et d’approbation de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario

Le rapport environnemental de l’étude devrait être terminé au deuxième trimestre de 2025. Une fois le rapport achevé, Enbridge déposera une demande d’autorisation de construire auprès de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario. La demande d’autorisation de construire comprendra l’information suivante :

- l’utilité du projet;
- le rapport environnemental et les mesures d’atténuation;
- les coûts et la rentabilité du projet;
- la conception et la construction du pipeline;
- les exigences en matière de terrain;
- la consultation auprès des communautés autochtones.

L’examen et l’approbation de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario sont nécessaires avant de pouvoir mettre en œuvre le projet proposé. Si la demande est approuvée, la construction pourrait commencer en 2026.

Vous trouverez plus d’information sur le processus de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario à l’adresse suivante : www.oeb.ca/fr.

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Consultation et engagement

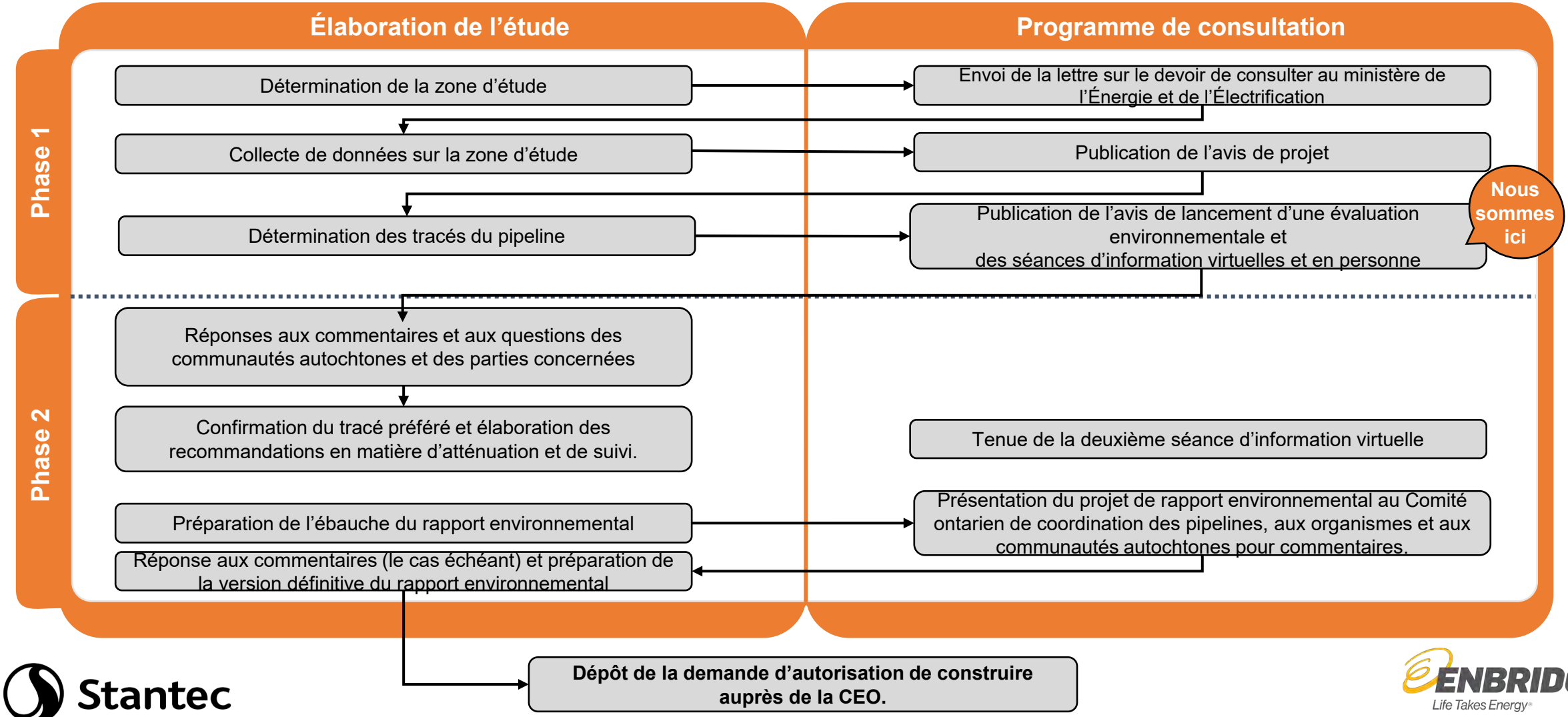
- La consultation et l’engagement sont des éléments clés du rapport environnemental.
- Au début du projet, Enbridge présente une description du projet au ministère de l’Énergie et de l’Électrification de l’Ontario. Après examen, le ministère de l’Énergie et de l’Électrification détermine les incidences potentielles sur les droits autochtones ou sur les droits issus de traités et désigne les communautés autochtones qu’Enbridge consultera pendant toute la durée du projet.
- Le programme de consultation et d’engagement permet de cerner et de prendre en compte les préoccupations des communautés autochtones ainsi que des parties intéressées, de fournir de l’information sur le projet aux parties intéressées, et de favoriser la participation au processus d’examen et d’élaboration du projet.
- Les commentaires recueillis dans le cadre des consultations seront utilisés pour finaliser le tracé du pipeline et les plans en matière d’atténuation pour le projet.
- Une fois la demande d’autorisation de construction présentée à la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario, toute partie intéressée par le projet, ainsi que les membres du public, peuvent participer au processus.

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Processus d'étude environnementale



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Politique des Services de l’environnement, de la santé et de la sécurité

Notre engagement

- Enbridge s’engage à protéger la santé et la sécurité de toutes les personnes touchées par ses activités.
- Enbridge fournira un milieu de travail sain et sécuritaire et évitera de compromettre la santé et la sécurité de quiconque.
- L’objectif est de n’avoir aucun incident et d’atténuer les répercussions sur l’environnement en collaborant avec les intervenants, les pairs et toute autre personne pour encourager les pratiques environnementales responsables et l’amélioration continue.
- Enbridge est déterminé à assurer la protection et la gestion de l’environnement, et reconnaît que la prévention de la pollution tout comme la préservation de la biodiversité et des ressources sont les éléments clés d’un environnement durable.
- Il incombe à tous les employés de contribuer à la sécurité de l’environnement de travail, d’encourager des comportements sécuritaires au travail et d’agir dans le respect de l’environnement.

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Conception du pipeline

Le pipeline de gaz naturel est conçu pour atteindre ou dépasser les exigences des règlements de l’Association canadienne de normalisation (Z662 — Réseaux de canalisations de pétrole et de gaz) et des règlements applicables de l’Office des normes techniques et de la sécurité.

Sécurité et intégrité du pipeline

Plusieurs mesures sont prises pour assurer la sécurité et la fiabilité du réseau de pipelines de gaz naturel, par exemple :

- concevoir, fabriquer et tester les pipelines dans le but d’atteindre ou de dépasser les exigences établies par les normes de l’industrie et les organismes de réglementation;
- surveiller continuellement l’intégralité du réseau;
- procéder régulièrement à des examens sur le terrain afin de détecter des fuites et de confirmer que les méthodes de prévention de la corrosion fonctionnent comme prévu.

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Exigences en matière d’accès et de terrain

La majeure partie du tracé du pipeline sera construite sur l’emprise des routes municipales, mais certaines circonstances nécessitant des ententes d’accès, des servitudes permanentes ou des zones de travail temporaires pendant la construction pourraient faire en sorte que des terrains additionnels soient nécessaires en dehors de l’emprise des routes.

Enbridge dispose d’un programme complet de relations avec les propriétaires fonciers qui fait appel à un conseiller foncier spécialisé pour :

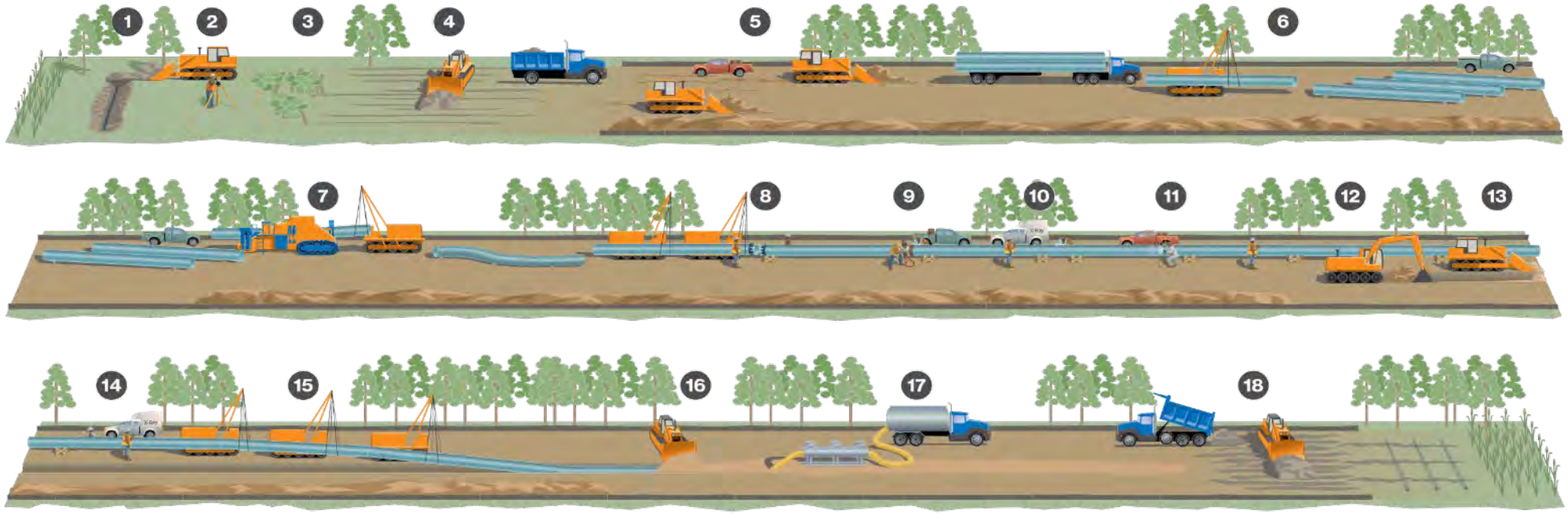
- assurer le contact direct et la liaison entre les propriétaires fonciers et Enbridge;
- être à la disposition des propriétaires fonciers pendant toute la durée du projet et tout au long des activités de construction;
- agir à titre de personne-ressource unique pour répondre aux questions et préoccupations;
- aborder toutes les questions juridiques relatives à l’utilisation temporaire de la propriété, aux ententes d’accès, aux servitudes permanentes et aux incidences ou recours sur la propriété.

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Construction d’un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge (Excavation de tranchée)



1. Pre-construction tiling
2. Surveying and staking
3. Clearing
4. Right-of-way topsoil stripping
5. Front-end grading
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7. Field bending pipe
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10. X-ray or ultrasonic inspection, weld repair
11. Field coating
12. Digging the trench
13. Padding trench bottom
14. Final inspection and coating repair
15. Lowering pipe
16. Backfilling
17. Hydrostatic testing
18. Site restoration and post-construction tiling

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Remarque : L’infographie sur la construction concerne plus particulièrement l’installation de tuyaux en acier à ciel ouvert et sert uniquement à des fins de référence.

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information

Construction d’un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge (Excavation de tranchée, suite)

Le processus de construction d’un pipeline comprend diverses procédures, décrites dans la diapositive précédente.

- **Photo 1 :** Montre un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge type. Le projet comprendra principalement l’installation d’un pipeline de distribution d’un diamètre de 2 à 6 pouces.
- **Photo 2 :** Représente une tranchée typique créée pendant le processus d’installation.
- **Photo 3 :** Représente le processus de remblayage d’une tranchée.
- **Photo 4 :** Représente le nettoyage final et la remise en état. Une fois le pipeline installé, le nettoyage comprendra la restauration de l’emprise des routes et des autres zones de travail.









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Séance d’information



Procédures de forage directionnel horizontal (FDH)

Le FDH est la méthode de construction prévue pour les traversées de routes ou d’autoroutes importantes ainsi que pour les traversées de cours d’eau, car elle permet d’atténuer les perturbations potentielles de la circulation des véhicules et du plan d’eau.

Les autorisations requises seront précisées et consignées dans le rapport environnemental du projet, puis obtenues auprès des autorités réglementaires compétentes.

Les mesures d’atténuation pour les traversées de routes ou d’autoroutes importantes comprennent la surveillance des mouvements de surface dans la trajectoire de forage pendant la construction.

Les mesures d’atténuation pour les traversées de cours d’eau comprennent généralement :

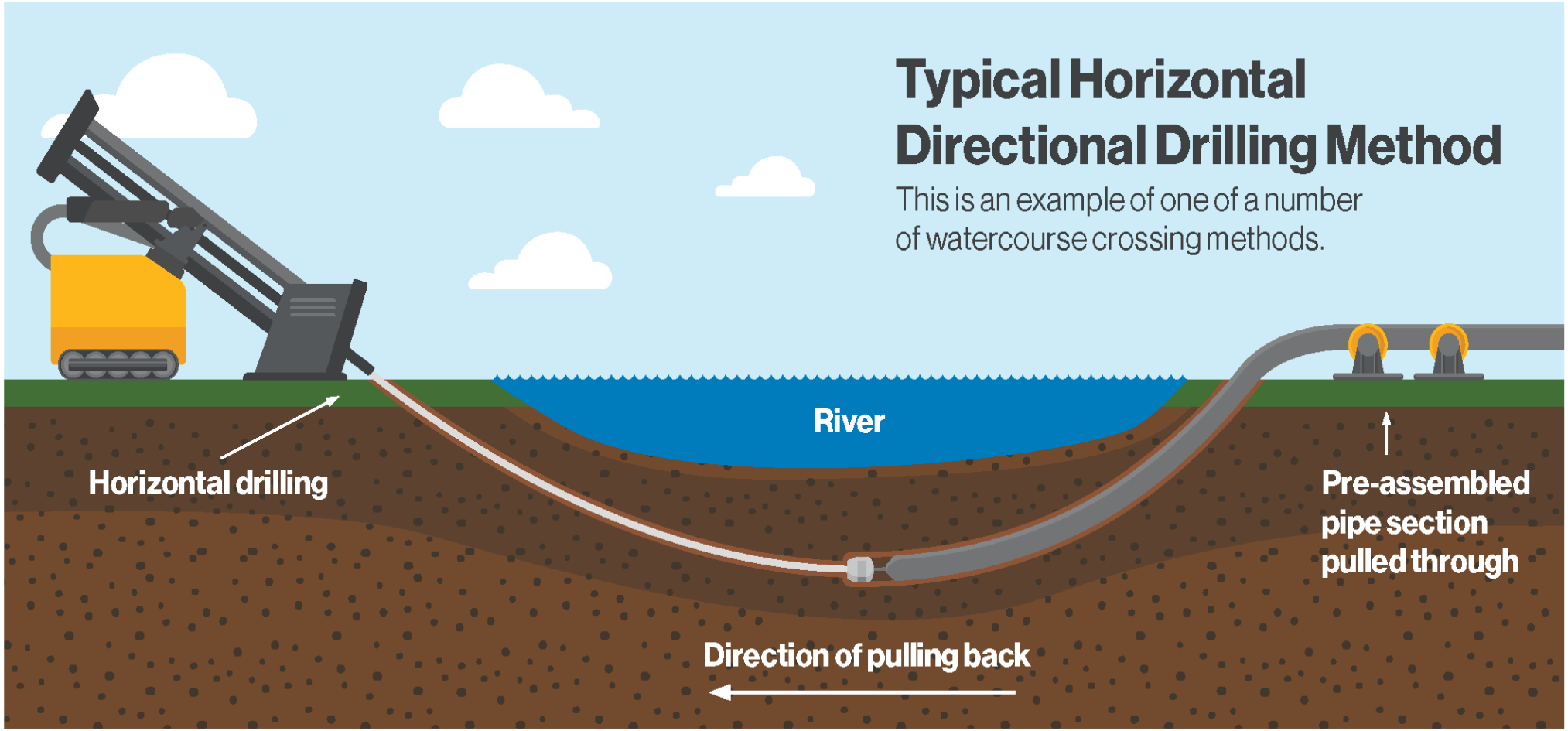
- l’obtention de tous les permis et les approbations nécessaires, ainsi que le respect des conditions qui y sont associées;
- la réduction des travaux dans l’eau, dans la mesure du possible, et le respect des périodes particulières pour protéger l’habitat du poisson;
- la préparation d’un plan d’urgence pour le forage directionnel horizontal et le suivi de son exécution;
- la surveillance régulière du cours d’eau pendant les activités de forage.

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Séance d’information

Procédures de forage directionnel horizontal (FDH)



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Séance d’information



Caractéristiques socioéconomiques

Le projet sera principalement construit sur les emprises des routes municipales existantes, à proximité d’entreprises privées, d’exploitations agricoles et de terrains résidentiels.

Effets potentiels

- Accroissement temporaire du bruit, de la poussière et des émissions atmosphériques.
- Accroissement des volumes de circulation sur le chantier.
- Restriction temporaire de l’utilisation de propriétés résidentielles, commerciales ou industrielles.
- Défrichement de la végétation ornementale le long du tracé du pipeline.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Fournir un accès à la zone de construction.
- Limiter la construction aux heures de clarté et respecter les règlements municipaux applicables au bruit.
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un plan de contrôle de la circulation routière.
- Installer des clôtures pour assurer la sécurité aux endroits appropriés.
- Veiller à ce qu’un représentant d’Enbridge désigné soit disponible avant la construction et pendant celle-ci.
- Adopter des mesures de contrôle de la poussière.
- Remettre en état les zones de végétation ornementale défrichées, selon les besoins (y compris l’ensemencement et la plantation).

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information



Ressources du patrimoine culturel

Des éléments du patrimoine culturel peuvent être découverts pendant la construction, notamment des vestiges archéologiques, des bâtiments, des clôtures et des paysages classés au patrimoine.

Des études détaillées sur le terrain seront menées par des archéologues indépendants et des professionnels du patrimoine culturel avant la construction, au besoin.

Effets potentiels

- Endommagement ou destruction de ressources archéologiques ou historiques.

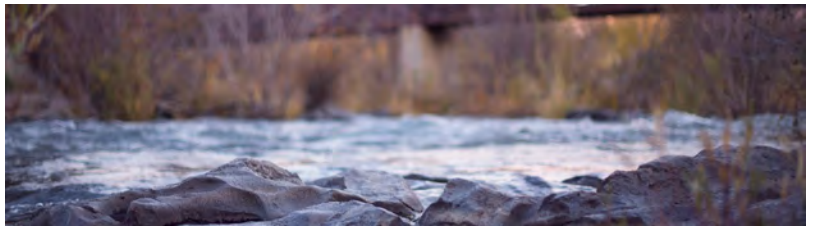
Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Évaluation archéologique de l’empreinte de la construction, avec examen et acceptation du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme de l’Ontario.
- Évaluation du patrimoine culturel (pour les caractéristiques du patrimoine bâti et les paysages du patrimoine culturel) de la construction de l’emprise, comprenant un examen et des commentaires du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme.
- Signalement des ressources archéologiques ou historiques inconnues découvertes, ou soupçonnées d’être découvertes, pendant l’excavation.

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information



Ressources aquatiques

Enbridge comprend l’importance de la protection des cours d’eau, des zones humides et de la faune connexe pendant la construction. Par conséquent, Enbridge mettra en œuvre des mesures d’atténuation reconnues pour réduire les effets possibles sur l’environnement.

Effets potentiels

- Perturbation ou dérangement des espèces aquatiques et de leur habitat ou effet de nuisance.
- Accroissement de l’érosion, de la sédimentation et de la turbidité attribuable à l’enlèvement de la végétation.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à éviter la détérioration, la perturbation ou la destruction des poissons et de leur habitat, comme l’exige le ministère des Pêches et des Océans du Canada.
- Mettre en place des mesures de lutte contre l’érosion et le transport des sédiments.
- Obtenir toutes les approbations et tous les permis requis et s’y conformer.
- Respecter les lignes directrices relatives aux périodes particulières pour protéger l’habitat du poisson.
- Forage directionnel horizontal ou forage sans tranchée à l’intérieur ou à proximité d’éléments fragiles sur le plan de l’environnement (p. ex., cours d’eau, milieux humides, etc.).
- Pour les travaux de construction dans le chenal, protéger les espèces aquatiques par des méthodes telles que la dérivation du débit ou l’assèchement, la planification du sauvetage des poissons, entre autres, ainsi que gérer la sédimentation et la turbidité.
- Remettre en état et ensemencer les zones perturbées pour établir l’habitat et réduire l’érosion.
- Replanter la végétation le long des cours d’eau.

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Séance d’information



Ressources terrestres

Pendant la construction, il peut s’avérer nécessaire de traverser des éléments de l’environnement naturel comme des habitats de la faune et de la flore ainsi que des zones végétalisées ou boisées.

Effets potentiels

- Endommagement ou enlèvement de la végétation et des habitats fauniques dans la zone de travaux.
- Perturbation ou mortalité de faune locale.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Procéder à des inventaires (y compris des inventaires des espèces en péril) avant le commencement des travaux pour déterminer les probabilités de la présence d’habitats fauniques.
- Dans la mesure du possible, effectuer l’abattage des arbres en dehors des périodes de migration des oiseaux (généralement du 1er avril au 31 août).
- Indiquer clairement la zone de construction pour éviter les dommages accidentels.
- Remettre en état et ensemencer les zones perturbées pour établir l’habitat et réduire l’érosion.
- Obtenir tous les permis requis et respecter les conditions d’approbations.

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information



Prochaines étapes

Après la séance d’information, Enbridge a l’intention de suivre l’échéancier suivant :

- **T2 2025** — Achever le rapport environnemental du projet
- **T2 2025** — Dépôt d’une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la CEO.
- **T4 2025** — Approbation anticipée de la CEO, obtention des permis, conception du pipeline et planification de la construction.
- **2026** — Début des travaux de construction

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Séance d’information



Merci!

Au nom de l’équipe du projet, nous vous remercions d’avoir participé à la séance. Veuillez remplir le questionnaire avant le **6 janvier 2025** pour faire en sorte que vos commentaires soient pris en compte dans le cadre du rapport environnemental.

Laura Hill
Chargée de projet
Évaluation et permis

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
1331, avenue Clyde
Ottawa (Ontario) K2C 3G4
Téléphone : (613) 784 - 2256
Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Dennis Katic
Conseiller en environnement
Terres, permis et environnement

Enbridge Gas Inc.
101, boulevard Honda
Markham (Ontario) L6C 0M6

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le projet proposé, veuillez visiter la page Web du projet Enbridge à l’adresse suivante :
https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects/

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Information Session! We hope the session was informative and we would appreciate your comments and feedback. If you require any assistance or clarification while completing this questionnaire, please send an email to **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com.** If you have a question that requires a response, please fill out the **Contact Information** section at the end of this form and a representative will respond as soon as possible.

Please complete this questionnaire by **January 6, 2025** for feedback to be considered as part of the Environmental Report submitted to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Your feedback is important and will also be considered during the planning and permitting stages of the project.

1. **What is your interest in this project?**

   ☐ Directly affected landowner
   ☐ Member of an Indigenous community
   ☐ Business owner
   ☐ Surrounding landowner
   ☐ Resident interested in natural gas conversion
   ☐ Interested citizen
   ☐ Member of interest group
   ☐ Government official
   ☐ Other: _____

2. **What is your view of the proposed project?**

3. **Please indicate if the project will have any potential impacts to you, your property, or your business that you would like addressed** (i.e., access, noise, dust, traffic, etc.).

4. **Please identify any features along the pipeline route you feel are important to consider during the environmental study.**

5. **Were you provided with an adequate understanding of the project as well as the Environmental Assessment OEB review and approval process?**

   ☐ Yes

   ☐ No

6. **Do you require additional information about the project and/or OEB Environmental Report process? Please note below:**

7. **Did the content provided in the Information Session meet your needs?**

8. **How did you hear about the Information Session? Check all that apply:**

   ☐ Project Notification Letter

   ☐ Word of Mouth

   ☐ Social Media Post

9. **Do you have any questions or comments about this project, not addressed above, you would like to bring to our attention?**

Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session Questionnaire

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. If you would like to be informed of project updates, please provide us with your full contact information. If you have a question about the project that has not been addressed or for which you would like more information, please email us at: **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com**. Alternatively, questionnaires can be mailed to **1331 Clyde Avenue. #300. Ottawa, ON. K2C 3G4. Attention to: Laura Hill.**

Contact Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Phone: (____)_____

Any personal information (PI), such as names and addresses, collected by Enbridge Gas Inc. (EGI) on this comment form (or through the Information Session process) for this project will be used for the purpose of conducting an environmental assessment and related activities, such as creating an environmental assessment report. EGI may also share PI with its consultant(s) for this purpose and will share PI with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and other government agencies as required for the project. In accordance with the Ontario Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, PI provided to the OEB will not be disclosed on the public record or to any third parties. However, comments, questions and other information collected may be disclosed on the public record provided that any PI will be redacted.

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la séance d'information

Merci d'avoir participé à la séance d'information sur le projet d'expansion de la communauté Lanark et de Balderson! Nous espérons que la séance a été enrichissante et nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous faire part de vos commentaires et de vos observations. Si vous avez besoin d'aide ou de clarifications pendant que vous remplissez ce questionnaire, veuillez envoyer un courriel à l'adresse **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com**. Si vous avez une question, veuillez remplir la section **Renseignements personnels et coordonnées** à la fin du questionnaire et un représentant vous répondra dans les plus brefs délais.

Nous vous remercions de bien vouloir remplir le questionnaire d'ici le **6 janvier 2025**, de sorte que vos commentaires soient pris en compte dans le cadre du rapport environnemental présenté à la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO). Vos commentaires sont importants et seront également pris en compte lors des phases de planification et d'autorisation du projet.

1. **Pourquoi vous intéressez-vous à ce projet en particulier?**

   ☐ Propriétaire foncier directement touché
   ☐ Membre d'une communauté autochtone
   ☐ Propriétaire d'entreprise
   ☐ Propriétaire foncier situé à proximité
   ☐ Résident intéressé par la conversion au gaz naturel
   ☐ Citoyen intéressé
   ☐ Membre d'un groupe d'intérêt
   ☐ Représentant du gouvernement
   ☐ Autre : _____

2. **Que pensez-vous du projet proposé?**

3. **Veuillez indiquer les incidences potentielles du projet sur vous, votre propriété ou votre entreprise concernant lesquelles vous voudriez des précisions** (accès, bruit, poussière, circulation, etc.).

4. **Veuillez indiquer la présence de caractéristiques physiques sur le tracé du pipeline qui, selon vous, sont importantes à prendre en compte dans le cadre de l'étude environnementale.**

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la séance d'information

5. **Vous a-t-on permis de bien comprendre le projet ainsi que le processus d'examen et d'approbation de l'évaluation environnementale de la CEO?**

   ☐ Oui

   ☐ Non

6. **Souhaitez-vous obtenir de l'information supplémentaire sur le projet ou sur le processus de rapport environnemental de la CEO? Veuillez préciser :**

7. **L'information présentée lors de la séance a-t-elle répondu à vos besoins?**

8. **Comment avez-vous entendu parler de la séance d'information? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.**

   ☐ Lettre d'avis de projet

   ☐ Bouche-à-oreille

   ☐ Publication sur les réseaux sociaux

9. **Avez-vous d'autres questions ou commentaires concernant le projet, qui n'ont pas été abordés précédemment, dont vous aimeriez nous faire part?**

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la séance d'information

Merci d'avoir rempli le questionnaire. Si vous souhaitez être informé des mises à jour du projet, veuillez nous fournir vos coordonnées complètes. Si vous avez une question sur le projet qui n'a pas été abordée ou si vous souhaitez obtenir plus d'information, veuillez nous envoyer un courriel à l'adresse suivante : **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com.** Les questionnaires peuvent également être envoyés par la poste à l'adresse suivante : **300-1331, avenue Clyde**. **Ottawa (Ontario) K2C 3G4. À l'attention de : Laura Hill**

Renseignements personnels et coordonnées

Nom : _____

Adresse : _____

Courriel : _____

Téléphone : (____)_____

Tous les renseignements personnels (RP), tels que les noms et les adresses, recueillis par Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) sur ce formulaire de commentaires (ou lors de la séance d'information) dans le cadre du présent projet seront utilisés aux fins de la réalisation d'une évaluation environnementale et d'activités connexes, notamment la création d'un rapport d'évaluation environnementale. Enbridge peut également partager des RP avec ses consultants à cette fin et partagera des RP avec la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO) ainsi qu'avec d'autres organismes gouvernementaux selon les besoins du projet. Conformément à la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée de l'Ontario, les RP fournis à la CEO ne seront pas divulgués au public ni à des tiers. Toutefois, les commentaires, questions et autres renseignements recueillis peuvent être divulgués dans le dossier public, à condition que tout RP soit caviardé.



Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project

Information Session #2
April 2, 2025 to April 16, 2025

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Welcome

Press the next button to navigate to the next slide at any time.

- To return to the previous slide, press the previous button.
- You can mute the audio at any time by pressing the speaker icon.

The presentation slides, as well as the audio script, are available for download (see the Resources tab in the top right corner).

- Questions and comments can be submitted using the questionnaire found in the Resources tab.
- If you would like to receive future project updates, please complete the “Contact Information" section of the questionnaire.

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Enbridge Gas' Commitment

Enbridge Gas is dedicated to engaging with Indigenous communities, agencies, interest groups, and community members. They commit to providing up-to-date information in an open, honest, and respectful manner while carefully considering your input. With over 3.9 million residential, commercial, and industrial customers, Enbridge Gas is committed to delivering natural gas safely and reliably. Environmental stewardship is also a top priority for Enbridge Gas, and they conduct their operations in an environmentally responsible manner.

Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Purpose of the Information Session

- Consult with Indigenous communities and engage with members of the public and regulatory authorities regarding the proposed pipeline routes, potential impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.
- Provide an opportunity for these individuals and the public to review the proposed project, ask any questions, and/or provide comments to representatives from Enbridge Gas and Stantec.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Enbridge Gas' Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

Enbridge recognizes the diversity of Indigenous peoples who live where we work and operate. We understand that certain laws and policies have had destructive impacts on Indigenous cultures, languages, and the social and economic well-being of Indigenous peoples. We also recognize the importance of reconciliation between Indigenous peoples and broader society. We are committed to building positive and sustainable relationships with Indigenous peoples based on trust and respect and are focused on finding common goals through open dialogue.

The Indigenous engagement program is based on adherence to the OEB's Guidelines and Enbridge Inc.'s company-wide Indigenous Peoples Policy, which Enbridge Gas follows. Enbridge's Indigenous Peoples Policy lays out key principles for establishing relationships with Indigenous groups, including:

- Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of existing Canadian law;
- Recognizing the legal and constitutional rights possessed by Indigenous peoples in Canada and the importance of the relationship between Indigenous peoples and their traditional lands and resources;
- Engaging early to achieve meaningful relationships with Indigenous groups by providing timely exchanges of information, understanding and addressing Indigenous project-specific concerns, and ensuring ongoing dialogue regarding its projects, their potential impacts and benefits; and
- Aligning Enbridge's interests with those of Indigenous peoples through meaningful, direct Indigenous economic activity in projects corresponding to community capacity and project needs, where possible.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Route Selection Process

- Pipeline routing constraints include natural environmental features, topography, and socio-economic features and landscapes.
- Opportunities to reduce potential impacts include the option to follow existing linear infrastructure such as road allowance.
- The Preliminary Preferred Route and Alternative Routes follow existing linear infrastructure, such as existing municipal road allowance and avoid, to the extent possible, existing environmental and socio-economic features.
- An interactive map that shows these routing alternatives can be accessed at: https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Project Overview

The Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project is proposing to construct new natural gas pipeline to supply the Townships of Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley and Drummond and North Elmsley with reliable natural gas.

Preliminary Route (PR)

- Connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive.
- Approximately 29 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline
  - Approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511 beginning at Crain Drive and ending at South Street.
  - Approximately 9 km of 4-inch distribution pipeline using Canning Street to cross Clyde River.
  - Up to 5 km of 2-inch at various locations along the supply lateral.
  - The majority of the Project will be located within municipal road allowances and may also require easements, temporary working spaces, and lay-down areas during construction.

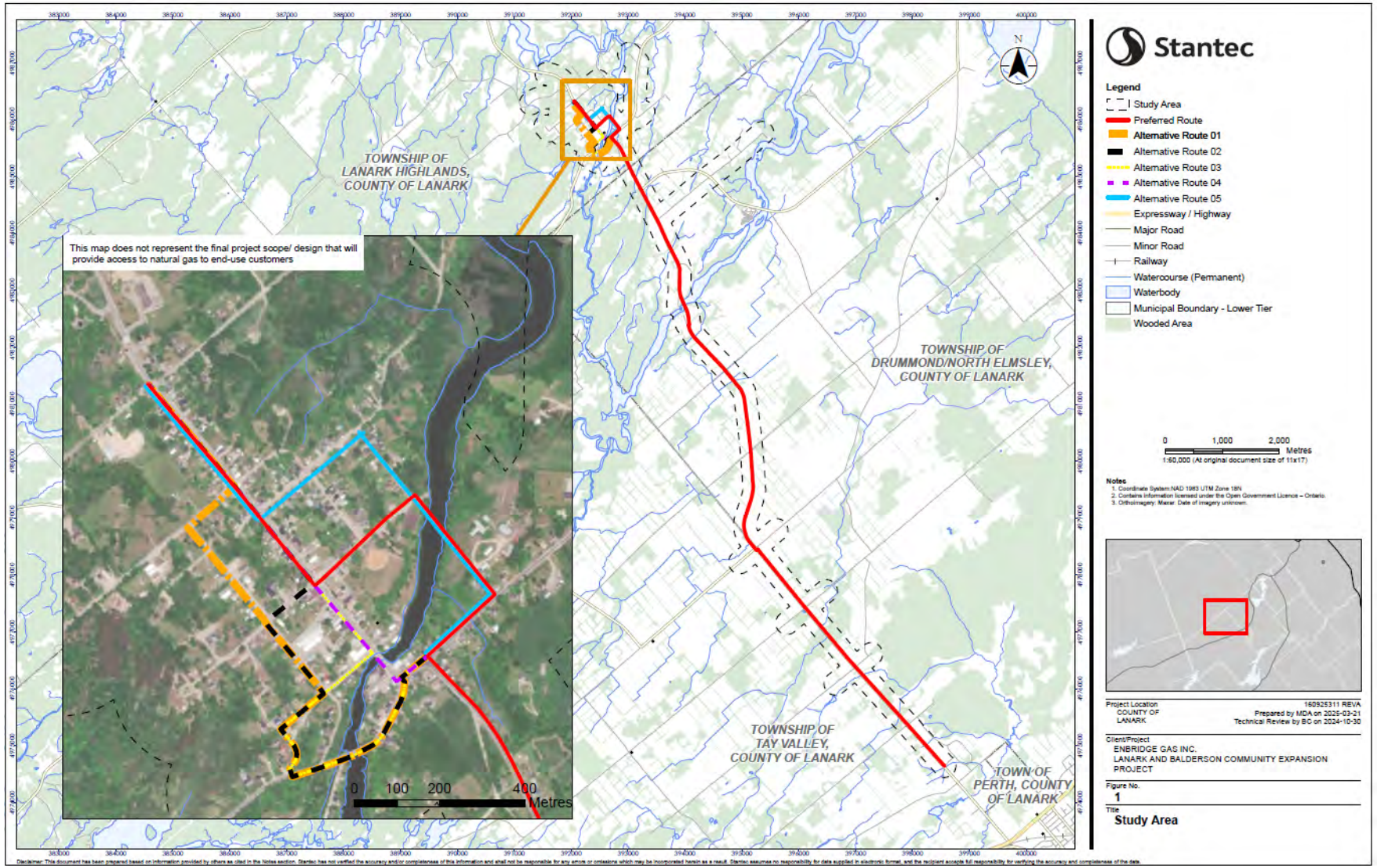
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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2

Project Overview

- The Preferred Route has been developed for the purpose of an assessment of potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.
- The PR will begin at Crain Drive on Highway 511 and travels north along Highway 511 to the village of Lanark.
- The PR will adopt a portion of Alternative Route 6 and connect the south side of Canning Street to the north side of Canning Street crossing the Clyde River. The PR will continue west on Clarence Street and north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.



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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Alternative Routes

The alternative routes include six potential routes for the pipeline crossing of the Clyde River, and travel through the community of Lanark. All alternative routes **start at Highway 511 and Mill Street** (tie into the PR) and **end at Paul Drive and George Street** (tie into the Enbridge system).

Alternative Route 1 (AR 1) – From the starting point, the pipeline travels west along Mill Street and crosses the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travels north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline then travels north on Princess Street, travels east on North Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Street.

Alternative Route 2 (AR 2) – From the starting point, the pipeline travels west along Mill Street and crosses the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travels north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street. The pipeline then travels north on Princess Street, travels east on Clarence Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Street.

Alternative Route 3 (AR 3) –From the starting point, the pipeline travels west along Mill Street and crosses the Clyde River via the Mill Street bridge (utility conduit), travels north on Argyle Street South and then east on Hillier Street to George Street. The pipeline then travels north along George Street ending at Paul Street.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Alternative Routes

Alternative Route 4 (AR 4) – From the starting point, the pipeline travels west on South Street and heads north on George Street. The pipeline crosses the Clyde River via the George Street bridge (utility conduit) and continues north along George Street ending at Paul Drive.

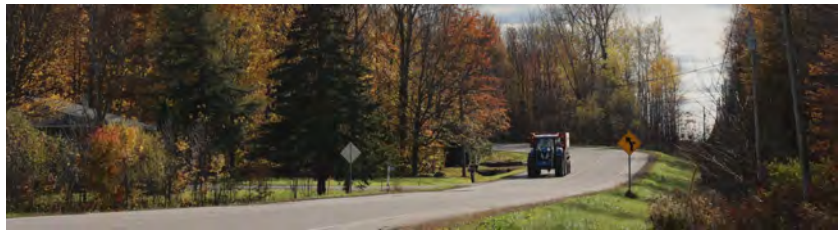
Alternative Route 5 (AR 5) – From the starting point, the pipeline travels east along South Street and heads north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline crosses under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect with Canning Street and travels north to Owen Street. The pipeline then travels west along Owen Street and then north on George Street ending at Paul Drive.

Alternative Route 6 (AR 6) – From the starting point, the pipeline travels east along South Street and heads north on Canning Street South. At the end of Canning Street South, the pipeline crosses under the Clyde River by horizontal directional drill (HDD) to connect where Canning Street and Clarence Street intersect. The pipeline then travels west along Clarence Street and then travels north along George Street ending at Paul Drive. This route has been chosen as part of the Preferred Route.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



Environmental Study Process

As part of the planning process, Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec to undertake an Environmental Study for the project. The Environmental Study will fulfill the requirements of the Ontario Energy Board's (OEB) "*Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023)*".

The study will:

- Undertake engagement to understand the views of interested and potentially affected parties.
- Consult with Indigenous communities to understand interests and potential impacts.
- Be conducted during the earliest phase of the Project.
- Identify potential impacts of the Project.
- Develop environmental mitigation and protective measures to avoid or reduce potential impacts.
- Develop an appropriate environmental inspection, monitoring, and follow-up program.

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session #2



OEB Review and Approval Process

The Environmental Report (ER) for the study is scheduled to be completed in Q2 2025. Once complete, Enbridge Gas plans to file a Leave to Construct (LTC) application with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) regarding the Project. The LTC application will include the following information about the Project:

- The need for the Project
- Environmental Report and mitigation measures
- Project costs and economics
- Pipeline design and construction
- Land requirements
- Consultation with Indigenous communities

The OEB's review and approval are required before the proposed project can proceed. If approved, construction could begin in 2026.

Additional information about the OEB process may be found online at: www.oeb.ca

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Consultation and Engagement

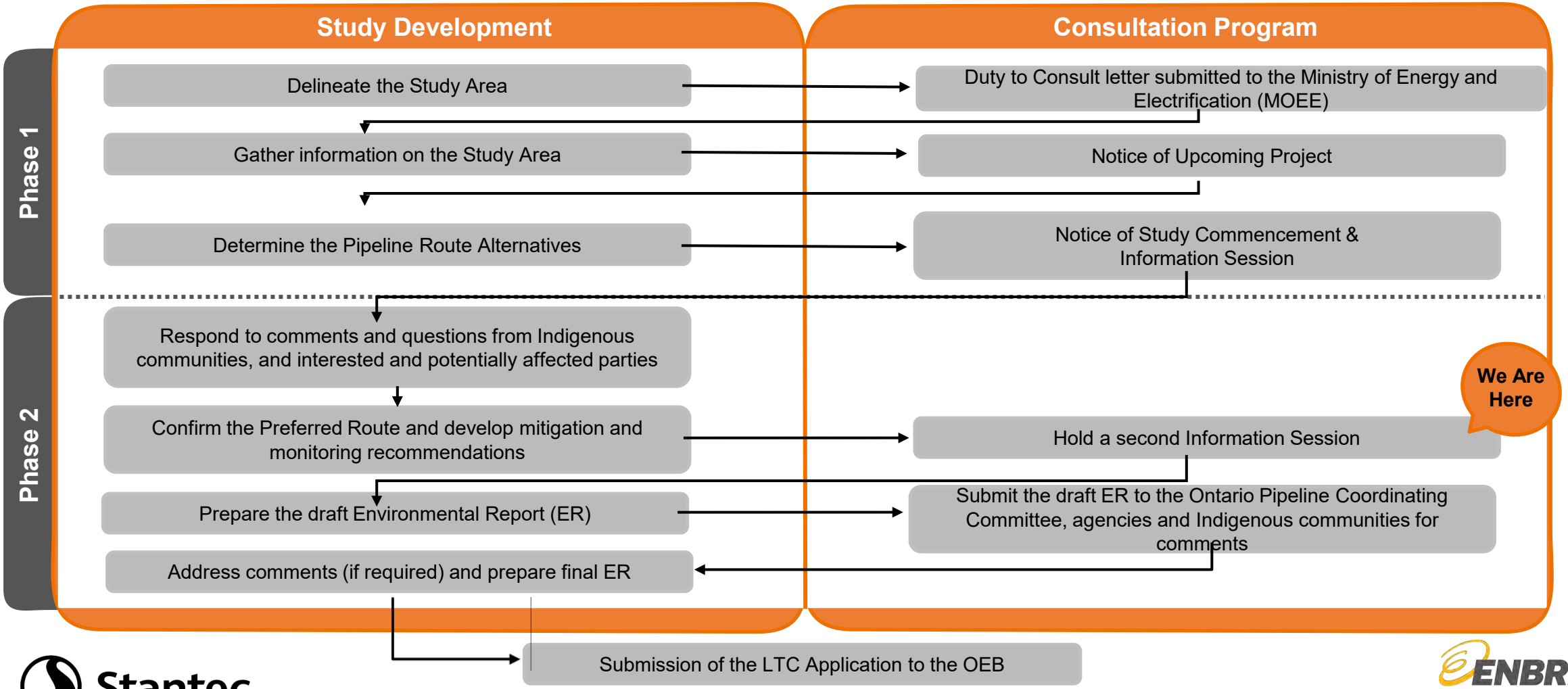
- Consultation and engagement are key components of the ER.
- At the outset of the Project, Enbridge Gas submits a Project Description to the Ministry of Energy and Electrification (ENERGY). Upon review, ENERGY determines the potential impacts on Aboriginal or treaty rights and identifies Indigenous communities that Enbridge Gas will consult with during the entirety of the project.
- The consultation and engagement program helps to identify and address Indigenous communities' and stakeholders' concerns, provides information about the Project to the stakeholders, and allows participation in the Project's review and development process.
- Input from engagement and consultation will help to finalize the pipeline route and mitigation plans for the Project.
- Once the LTC application is made to the OEB, any party with an interest in the project, including members of the public, can participate in the process.

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Environmental Study Process



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Environment, Health and Safety Policy

Our Commitment

- Enbridge Gas is committed to protecting the health and safety of all individuals affected by our activities.
- Enbridge Gas will provide a safe and healthy working environment and will not compromise the health and safety of any individual.
- The goal is to have no safety incidents and to mitigate impacts on the environment by working with our stakeholders, peers, and others to promote responsible environmental practices and continuous improvement.
- Enbridge Gas is committed to environmental protection and stewardship and recognizes that pollution prevention, biodiversity, and resource conservation are key to a sustainable environment.
- All employees are responsible and accountable for contributing to a safe working environment, for fostering safe working attitudes, and for operating in an environmentally responsible manner.

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Pipeline Design

The natural gas pipeline is designed to meet or exceed the regulations of the Canadian Standards Association (*Z662 Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems*) and the applicable regulations of the Technical Standards and Safety Association (TSSA).

Pipeline Safety and Integrity

Many steps are taken to ensure the safe, reliable operation of the Enbridge Gas network of natural gas pipelines, including:

- Design, construct, and test pipelines to meet or exceed requirements set by industry standards and regulatory authorities.
- Continuously monitor the entire network.
- Perform regular field surveys to detect leaks and confirm that corrosion prevention methods are working as intended.

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Access and Land Requirements

While most of the pipeline route will be constructed in municipal road allowance, some circumstances requiring access agreements, permanent easement, or temporary working space during construction could result in the need for additional land outside of the road allowance.

Enbridge Gas has a comprehensive Landowner Relations Program that uses a dedicated Lands Advisor who would:

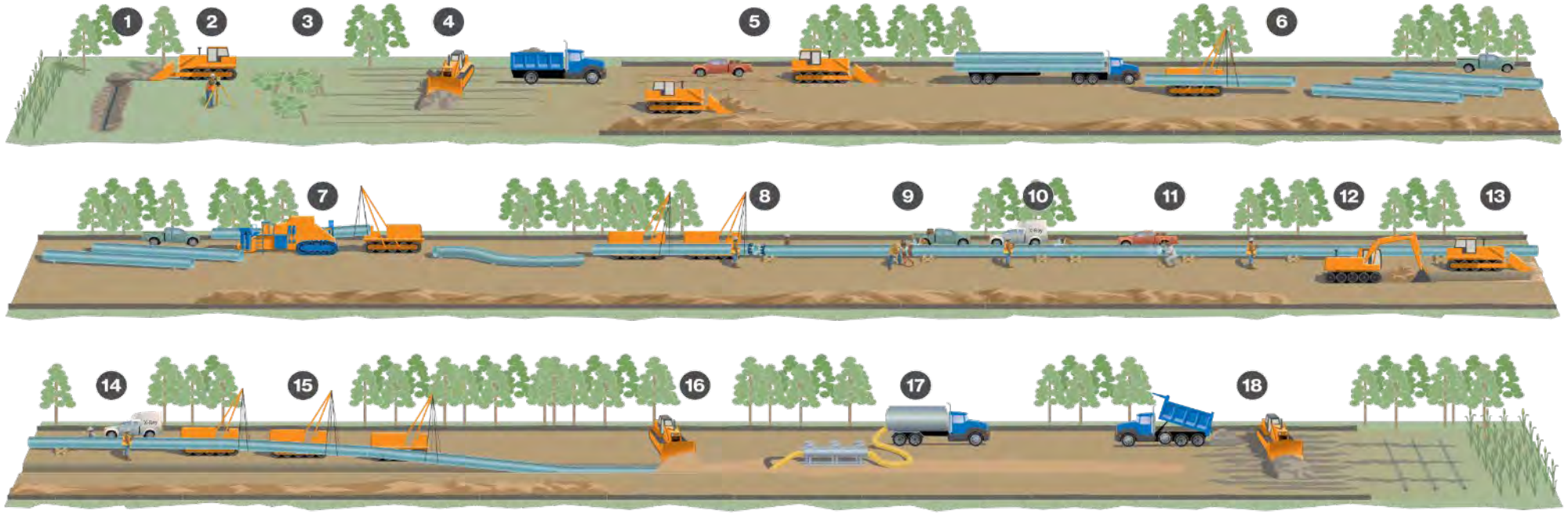
- Provide direct contact and act as a liaison between landowners and Enbridge Gas.
- Be available to landowners during the length of the project and throughout construction activities.
- Act as a singular point of contact for concerns and questions.
- Address any legal matters relating to the temporary use of property, access agreements, permanent easements, and impacts or remedies to property.

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Constructing an Enbridge Gas Pipeline (Open Trenching)



1. Pre-construction tiling
2. Surveying and staking
3. Clearing
4. Right-of-way topsoil stripping
5. Front-end grading
6. Stringing pipe
7. Field bending pipe
8. Lining-up pipe
9. Welding process
10. X-ray or ultrasonic inspection, weld repair
11. Field coating
12. Digging the trench
13. Padding trench bottom
14. Final inspection and coating repair
15. Lowering pipe
16. Backfilling
17. Hydrostatic testing
18. Site restoration and post-construction tiling

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Note: The construction infographic is specifically for open-cut steel pipe installation and serves for reference purposes only.

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Constructing an Enbridge Gas Pipeline (Open Trenching, continued)

The pipeline construction process includes various procedures, as described in the previous slide.

- **Photo 1:** Shows a typical Enbridge Gas natural gas pipeline. This Project will primarily involve the installation of a distribution pipeline ranging from 2 to 6 inches in diameter.
- **Photo 2:** Represents a typical trench that is created during the installation process.
- **Photo 3:** Represents the process of backfilling a trench.
- **Photo 4:** Represents final clean-up and restoration. Once the pipeline has been installed, clean-up will involve the restoration of the road allowance and other work areas.









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Horizontal Directional Drill Procedure (HDD)

HDD is the planned method of construction for major roadway or highway crossings as well as watercourse crossings as it mitigates potential disruptions to vehicle traffic and to the waterbody.

Required permits will be determined and documented in the ER for the Project and obtained from the required regulatory authorities.

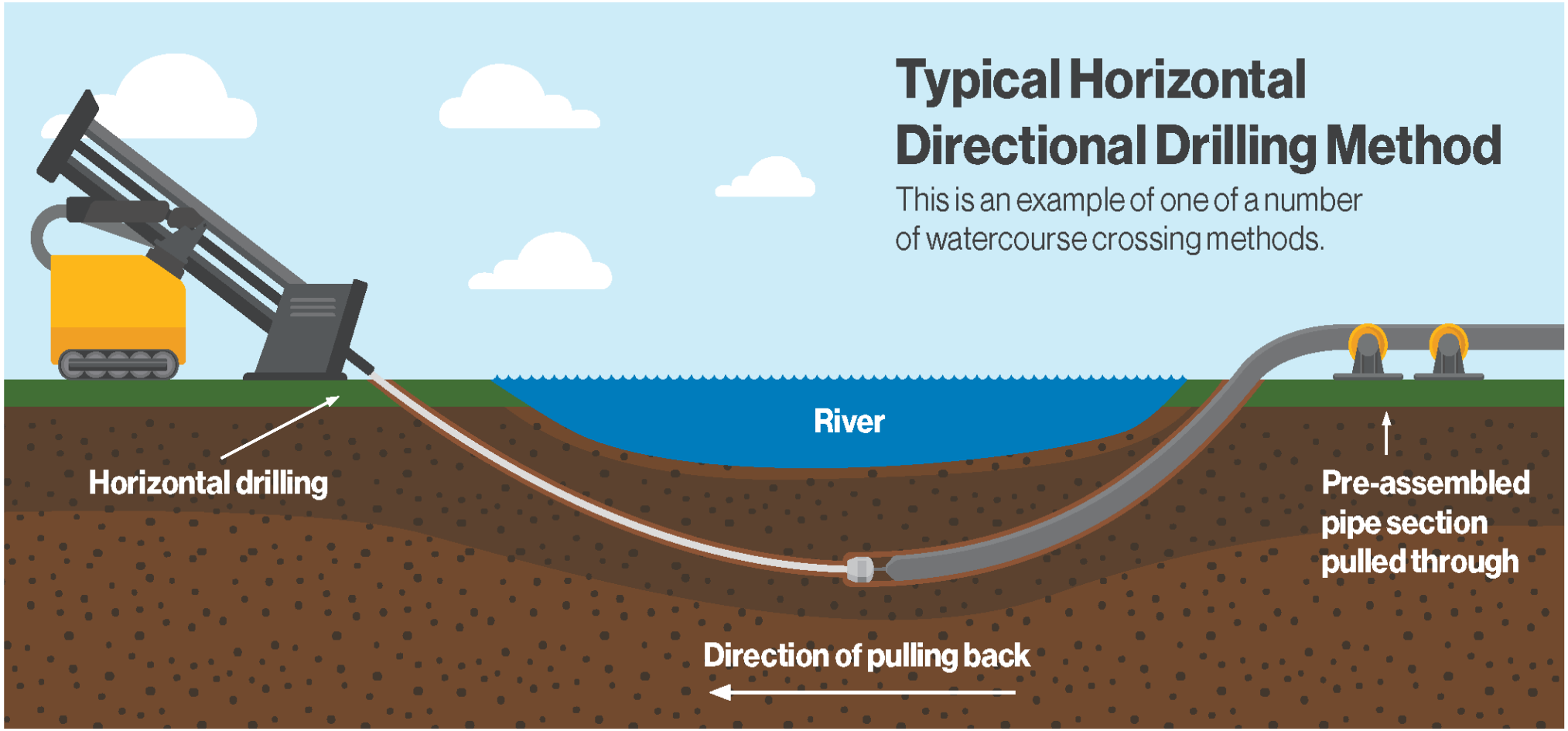
Mitigation measures for major roadway or highway crossings include monitoring for surface movement in the drill path during construction.

Mitigation measures for watercourse crossings typically include:

- Obtaining and abiding by all required permits and approvals and their associated conditions
- Limiting in-water works, where possible, and conforming to fishery timing windows
- Preparing and following an HDD contingency plan
- Conducting regular monitoring of the watercourse during drilling activities

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Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) Procedure



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Socio-economic Features

The Project will be primarily constructed on the existing municipal road allowance adjacent to private businesses, agricultural operations, and residential lands.

Potential Impacts

- Temporary increases in noise, dust and air emissions.
- Increased construction traffic volumes.
- Temporary impairment of the use of residential and/or commercial/industrial properties.
- Ornamental vegetation clearing along the pipeline route.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Provide access across the construction area.
- Restrict construction to daylight hours and adhere to applicable noise by-laws.
- Develop and implement a Traffic Control Plan.
- Place fencing at appropriate locations for safety.
- Ensure that a designated Enbridge Gas representative is available prior to and throughout construction.
- Implement dust control measures.
- Re-vegetation of cleared ornamental vegetation areas as needed (including seeding/planting).

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Cultural Heritage Resources

Cultural heritage features such as archaeological finds, heritage buildings, fences, and landscapes may be encountered during construction.

Detailed field surveys will be conducted by independent, third-party archaeologists and cultural heritage professionals prior to construction, if required.

Potential Impacts

- Damage or destruction of archaeological or historical resources.

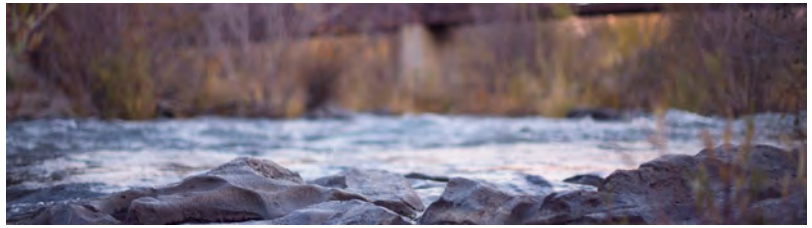
Example Mitigation Measures

- Archaeological assessment of the construction footprint, with review and acceptance from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturism (MCM).
- Cultural heritage assessment (for built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) of the road allowance, with review and comment from the MCM.
- Reporting of any previously unknown archaeological or historical resources uncovered, or suspected to be uncovered, during excavation.

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Aquatic Resources

Enbridge Gas understands the importance of protecting watercourses, wetlands, and associated wildlife during construction and therefore will implement recognized mitigation measures to reduce possible environmental effects.

Potential Impacts

- Disruption or alteration to aquatic species and habitat and/or nuisance effects.
- Increased erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity resulting from removal of vegetation.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Implement measures to avoid harmful alteration, disruption or destruction to fish and fish habitat, as required by Fisheries and Oceans of Canada (DFO).
- Install erosion and sediment control measures.
- Obtain and abide by all agency permits and approvals.
- Conform to fish timing window guidelines.
- HDD and/or trenchless drill in or near environmentally sensitive features (i.e., watercourses, wetlands etc.).
- For in-water construction, protect aquatic species through methods such as flow diversion/dewatering, fish rescue planning etc., and manage sedimentation and turbidity.
- Restore and seed disturbed areas to establish habitat and reduce erosion; and
- Replant vegetation along waterways.

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Terrestrial Resources

Natural environment features such as wildlife habitat and vegetated/wooded areas may need to be crossed during construction.

Potential Impacts

- Damage or removal of vegetation and wildlife habitat in the construction area.
- Disturbance and/or mortality to local wildlife.

Example Mitigation Measures

- Conduct surveys (including Species at Risk surveys) in advance of construction to determine opportunities for wildlife habitat to exist.
- Complete tree removal outside of migratory bird windows (typically from April 1 – August 31), to the extent possible.
- Clearly mark the construction area to avoid accidental damage.
- Restore and seed disturbed areas to establish habitat and reduce erosion, where appropriate.
- Secure all necessary permits and follow conditions of approval.

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Next steps

After this Information Session, Enbridge Gas intends to pursue the following schedule of activities:

- **Q2 2025** — Complete the Project's Environmental Report
- **Q3 2025** — File a Leave to Construct application with the OEB
- **Q2 2026** — Anticipated OEB approval, complete permitting, pipeline design and construction planning
- **2026** — Begin construction

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Thank you!

On behalf of the Project Team, thank you for attending the session. Please complete a questionnaire by **April16, 2025,** to ensure that your comments are considered as part of the Environmental Report.

Rooly Georgopoulos
Principal, Environmental Services

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For more information about the proposed project, please visit the Enbridge Gas project webpage at: https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects/

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson

Deuxième séance d’information virtuelle
Du 2 avril au 16 avril 2025

Stantec

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Projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Deuxième séance d’information



À tout moment, vous pouvez passer à la diapositive suivante en appuyant sur le bouton « Suivant ».

- Pour revenir à la diapositive précédente, appuyez sur le bouton « Précédent ».
- Vous pouvez désactiver le son en tout temps en appuyant sur le symbole de haut-parleur.

Il est possible de télécharger les diapositives de la présentation et le texte enregistré (voir l’onglet Ressources dans le coin supérieur droit).

- Les questions et les commentaires peuvent être envoyés à l’aide du questionnaire qui se trouve sous l’onglet Ressources.
- Si vous souhaitez obtenir des nouvelles concernant l’avancement du projet, remplissez la section « Renseignements personnels et coordonnées » du questionnaire.

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L’engagement d’Enbridge

Enbridge s’engage à collaborer avec les communautés autochtones, les organismes, les groupes d’intérêt et les membres des communautés. L’entreprise s’engage à fournir de l’information à jour de manière ouverte, honnête et respectueuse, tout en prenant soigneusement en compte vos commentaires. Avec plus de 3,9 millions de clients résidentiels, commerciaux et industriels, Enbridge s’engage à fournir du gaz naturel de manière sûre et fiable. La gestion de l’environnement est également une priorité absolue pour Enbridge, qui mène ses activités dans le respect de l’environnement.

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Objectif de la séance d’information

- Consulter les communautés autochtones, le public et les autorités réglementaires sur les tracés proposés pour le pipeline, les incidences potentielles et les mesures d’atténuation proposées.
- Donner l’occasion à ces personnes et au public d’examiner la proposition de projet, de poser des questions ou de fournir des commentaires aux représentants d’Enbridge et de Stantec.

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Engagement d’Enbridge auprès des peuples autochtones

Enbridge reconnaît la diversité des peuples autochtones qui vivent là où nous travaillons et exerçons nos activités. Nous comprenons que certaines lois et politiques ont eu des effets destructeurs sur les cultures et les langues autochtones, ainsi que sur le bien-être social et économique des peuples autochtones. Nous reconnaissons également l’importance de la réconciliation entre les peuples autochtones et la société dans son ensemble. Nous nous engageons à établir des relations positives et durables avec les peuples autochtones, fondées sur la confiance et le respect, et axées sur la recherche d’objectifs communs dans un cadre de dialogue ouvert.

Le programme de participation des Autochtones est fondé sur le respect des lignes directrices de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario et de la politique à l’égard des peuples autochtones à laquelle Enbridge Gas adhère. La politique d’Enbridge à l’égard des peuples autochtones énonce des principes clés pour l’établissement de relations avec les groupes autochtones, notamment :

- Reconnaître l’importance de la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones dans le contexte du droit canadien en vigueur.
- Reconnaître les droits légaux et constitutionnels des peuples autochtones au Canada ainsi que l’importance du lien entre les peuples autochtones, leurs terres ancestrales et leurs ressources.
- Établir très tôt des relations fructueuses avec les groupes autochtones en échangeant de l’information en temps utile, en comprenant et en répondant aux préoccupations des autochtones concernant les projets, et en veillant à maintenir un dialogue permanent sur les projets, leurs incidences potentielles et leurs avantages.
- Harmoniser les intérêts d’Enbridge avec ceux des peuples autochtones en favorisant une activité économique autochtone directe et significative en fonction des capacités de la communauté et des besoins du projet, dans la mesure du possible.

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Processus de sélection du tracé

- Les contraintes touchant le tracé du pipeline comprennent les caractéristiques environnementales naturelles, la topographie, les caractéristiques socioéconomiques et les paysages.
- La possibilité de suivre les infrastructures linéaires existantes, comme les emprises routières, permet de réduire les incidences potentielles.
- Le tracé préliminaire préféré et les tracés optionnels suivent l’infrastructure linéaire existante, comme l’emprise des routes municipales existantes et évitent dans la mesure du possible les caractéristiques environnementales et socioéconomiques existantes.
- Une carte interactive qui montre les tracés peut être consultée à l’adresse : https://www.solutions.ca/LanarkBaldersonER

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Aperçu du projet

Avec le projet d’expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson, Enbridge propose de construire un nouveau pipeline pour approvisionner les cantons de Lanark Highlands, Tay Valley et Drummond/North Elmsley en gaz naturel fiable.

Tracé préféré du projet

- Le tracé préliminaire préféré se raccorde à l’infrastructure de gaz naturel existante à l’intersection de l’autoroute 511 et de la promenade Crain.
- Environ 29 kilomètres de pipeline de gaz naturel
  - Environ 15 km de canalisations d’alimentation latérales de 4 et 6 pouces le long de l’autoroute 511, débutant à la promenade Crain et se terminant à la rue South.
  - Environ 9 km de canalisation de distribution de 4 pouces, utilisant la rue Canning pour traverser la rivière Clyde.
  - Jusqu’à 5 km de 2 pouces à divers endroits le long de la canalisation d’alimentation.
  - La plupart du projet sera réalisé sur l’emprise de la route municipale, avec la possibilité d’avoir recours à des servitudes, à des zones de travail temporaires et à des zones de dépôt pendant la construction.

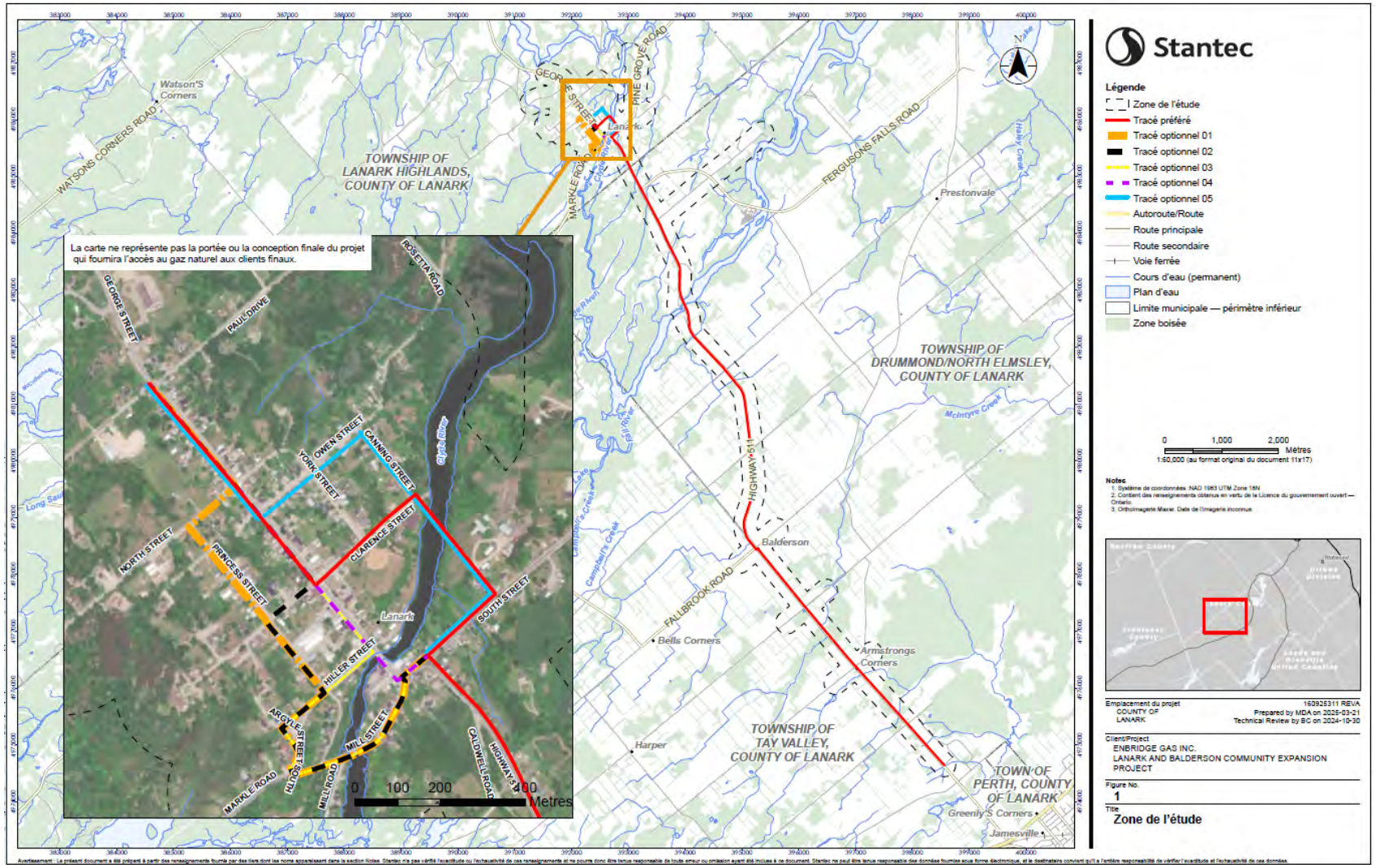
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Aperçu du projet

- Le tracé préféré a été élaboré pour évaluer les incidences environnementales et socioéconomiques potentielles.
- Le tracé préféré commencera à la promenade Crain sur l’autoroute 511 et se déplacera vers le nord le long de l’autoroute 511 jusqu'au village de Lanark.
- Le tracé préféré adoptera une partie du tracé optionnel 6 et reliera le côté sud de la rue Canning au côté nord de la rue Canning en traversant la rivière Clyde. Le tracé préféré se poursuivra vers l'ouest sur la rue Clarence et au nord sur la rue George Street jusqu’à la promenade Paul.



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Tracés optionnels

Les tracés optionnels comprennent six tracés potentiels pour le passage du pipeline à hauteur de la rivière Clyde, ainsi que le passage dans la communauté de Lanark. Les tracés optionnels auront un point de départ et d’arrivée commun, **commençant à l’autoroute 511 et à la rue Mill** (raccordement avec le tracé préféré), et **se terminant à la promenade Paul et à la rue George** (raccordement avec le système Enbridge).

Tracé optionnel 1 (TO 1) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et franchirait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Princess vers le nord, la rue North vers l’est, puis la rue George vers le nord, pour aboutir à la rue Paul.

Tracé optionnel 2 (TO 2) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et traverserait la rivière Clyde en passant par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Princess vers le nord, la rue Clarence vers l’est, puis la rue George vers le nord, pour aboutir à la rue Paul.

Tracé optionnel 3 (TO 3) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue Mill vers l’ouest et traverserait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue Mill (conduite de service public), emprunterait la rue Argyle Sud vers le nord, puis la rue Hillier vers l’est, jusqu’à la rue George. Le pipeline serait ensuite acheminé vers le nord le long de la rue George et aboutirait à la rue Paul.

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Tracés optionnels

Tracé optionnel 4 (TO 4) — À partir du point de départ, le pipeline emprunterait la rue South vers l’ouest et la rue George vers le nord. Le pipeline traverserait la rivière Clyde par le pont de la rue George (conduite de service public) et continuerait vers le nord le long de la rue George jusqu’à la promenade Paul.

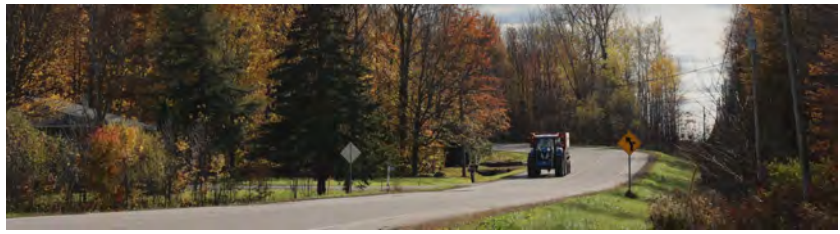
Tracé optionnel 5 (TO 5) — Depuis le point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue South vers l’est et se dirigerait vers le nord sur la rue Canning Sud. À l’extrémité de la rue Canning Sud, le pipeline passerait sous la rivière Clyde par forage directionnel horizontal (FDH) pour se raccorder à la rue Canning et se diriger vers le nord jusqu’à la rue Owen. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Owen en direction ouest, puis la rue George en direction nord, pour aboutir à la promenade Paul.

Tracé optionnel 6 (TO 6) — Depuis le point de départ, le pipeline longerait la rue South vers l’est et se dirigerait vers le nord sur la rue Canning Sud. À l’extrémité de la rue Canning Sud, le pipeline passerait sous la rivière Clyde par forage directionnel horizontal (FDH) pour se raccorder à l’intersection de la rue Canning et de la rue Clarence. Le pipeline emprunterait ensuite la rue Clarence en direction est, puis la rue George en direction nord, pour aboutir à la promenade Paul. Ce tracé fait partie du tracé préféré.

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Processus d’étude environnementale

Dans le cadre du processus de planification, Enbridge a chargé Stantec de réaliser une étude environnementale pour le projet. L’étude environnementale répondra aux exigences des directives environnementales pour la localisation, la construction et l’exploitation de projets et d’installations d’hydrocarbures en Ontario, 8e édition (2023) de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario (CEO).

L’étude comprendra les étapes suivantes :

- procéder à des consultations afin de comprendre les points de vue des parties concernées et potentiellement touchées;
- consulter les collectivités autochtones pour comprendre les intérêts et les répercussions potentielles;
- entreprendre l’étude dès la première phase du projet;
- cerner les incidences potentielles du projet;
- élaborer des mesures d’atténuation et de protection de l’environnement pour éviter ou réduire les répercussions potentielles, lorsque cela est possible;
- élaborer un programme d’inspection, de surveillance et de suivi environnemental adapté.

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Processus d’examen et d’approbation de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario

Le rapport environnemental de l’étude devrait être terminé au deuxième trimestre de 2025. Une fois le rapport achevé, Enbridge déposera une demande d’autorisation de construire auprès de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario. La demande d’autorisation de construire comprendra l’information suivante :

- l’utilité du projet;
- le rapport environnemental et les mesures d’atténuation;
- les coûts et la rentabilité du projet;
- la conception et la construction du pipeline;
- les exigences en matière de terrain;
- la consultation auprès des communautés autochtones.

L’examen et l’approbation de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario sont nécessaires avant de pouvoir mettre en œuvre le projet proposé. Si la demande est approuvée, la construction pourrait commencer en 2026.

Vous trouverez plus d’information sur le processus de la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario à l’adresse suivante : www.oeb.ca/fr.

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Consultation et engagement

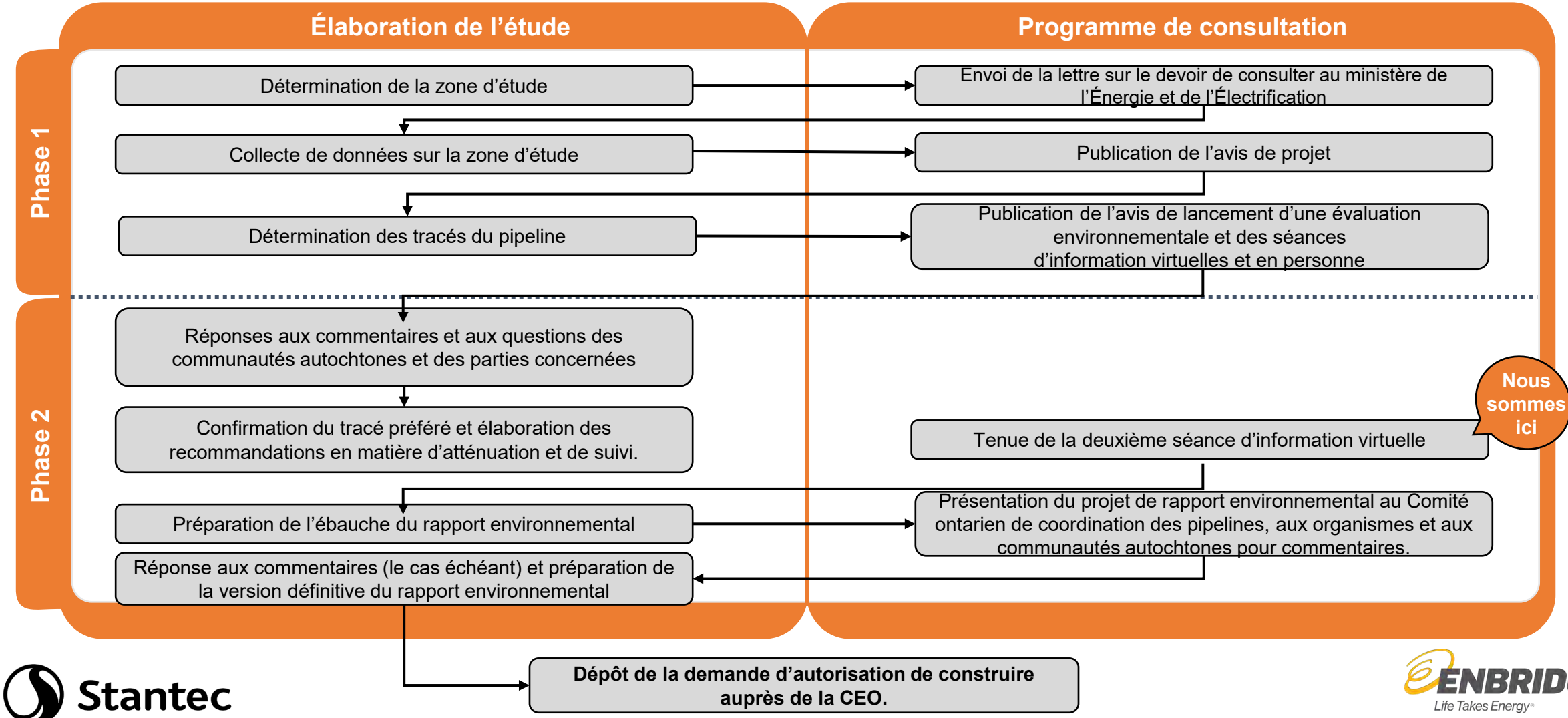
- La consultation et l’engagement sont des éléments clés du rapport environnemental.
- Au début du projet, Enbridge présente une description du projet au ministère de l’Énergie et de l’Électrification de l’Ontario (ÉNERGIE). Après examen, ÉNERGIE détermine les incidences potentielles sur les droits autochtones ou sur les droits issus de traités et désigne les communautés autochtones qu’Enbridge consultera pendant toute la durée du projet.
- Le programme de consultation et d’engagement permet de cerner et de prendre en compte les préoccupations des communautés autochtones ainsi que des parties intéressées, de fournir de l’information sur le projet aux parties intéressées, et de favoriser la participation au processus d’examen et d’élaboration du projet.
- Les commentaires recueillis dans le cadre des consultations seront utilisés pour finaliser le tracé du pipeline et les plans en matière d’atténuation pour le projet.
- Une fois la demande d’autorisation de construction présentée à la Commission de l’énergie de l’Ontario, toute partie intéressée par le projet, ainsi que les membres du public, peuvent participer au processus.

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Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Deuxième séance d'information

Processus d'étude environnementale



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Politique des Services de l’environnement, de la santé et de la sécurité

Notre engagement

- Enbridge s’engage à protéger la santé et la sécurité de toutes les personnes touchées par ses activités.
- Enbridge fournira un milieu de travail sain et sécuritaire et évitera de compromettre la santé et la sécurité de quiconque.
- L’objectif est de n’avoir aucun incident et d’atténuer les répercussions sur l’environnement en collaborant avec les intervenants, les pairs et toute autre personne pour encourager les pratiques environnementales responsables et l’amélioration continue.
- Enbridge est déterminé à assurer la protection et la gestion de l’environnement, et reconnaît que la prévention de la pollution tout comme la préservation de la biodiversité et des ressources sont les éléments clés d’un environnement durable.
- Il incombe à tous les employés de contribuer à la sécurité de l’environnement de travail, d’encourager des comportements sécuritaires au travail et d’agir dans le respect de l’environnement.

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Conception du pipeline

Le pipeline de gaz naturel est conçu pour atteindre ou dépasser les exigences des règlements de l’Association canadienne de normalisation (Z662 — Réseaux de canalisations de pétrole et de gaz) et des règlements applicables de l’Office des normes techniques et de la sécurité.

Sécurité et intégrité du pipeline

Plusieurs mesures sont prises pour assurer la sécurité et la fiabilité du réseau de pipelines de gaz naturel, par exemple :

- concevoir, fabriquer et tester les pipelines dans le but d’atteindre ou de dépasser les exigences établies par les normes de l’industrie et les organismes de réglementation;
- surveiller continuellement l’intégralité du réseau;
- procéder régulièrement à des examens sur le terrain afin de détecter des fuites et de confirmer que les méthodes de prévention de la corrosion fonctionnent comme prévu.

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Exigences en matière d’accès et de terrain

La majeure partie du tracé du pipeline sera construite sur l’emprise des routes municipales, mais certaines circonstances nécessitant des ententes d’accès, des servitudes permanentes ou des zones de travail temporaires pendant la construction pourraient faire en sorte que des terrains additionnels soient nécessaires en dehors de l’emprise des routes.

Enbridge dispose d’un programme complet de relations avec les propriétaires fonciers qui fait appel à un conseiller foncier spécialisé pour :

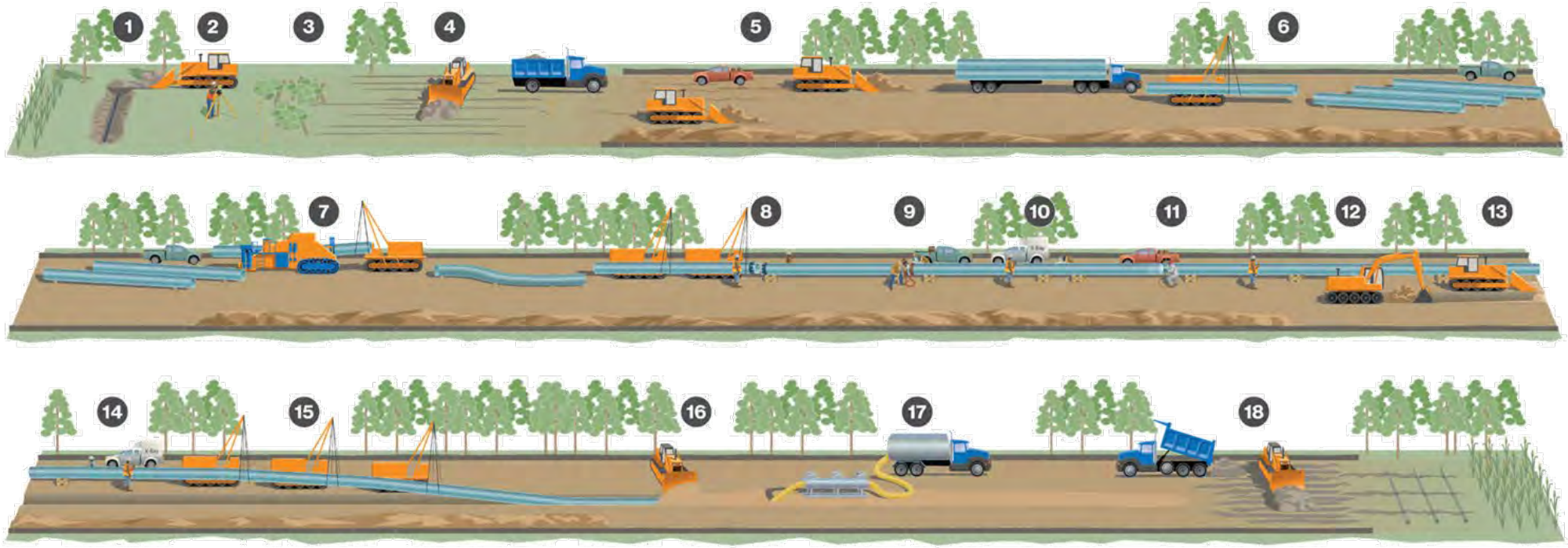
- assurer le contact direct et la liaison entre les propriétaires fonciers et Enbridge;
- être à la disposition des propriétaires fonciers pendant toute la durée du projet et tout au long des activités de construction;
- agir à titre de personne-ressource unique pour répondre aux questions et préoccupations;
- aborder toutes les questions juridiques relatives à l’utilisation temporaire de la propriété, aux ententes d’accès, aux servitudes permanentes et aux incidences ou recours sur la propriété.

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Construction d’un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge (Excavation de tranchée)



1. Préparation du terrain avant construction
2. l'arpentage et le piquetage
3. Dégager
4. Nettoyer le droit de passage
5. Classification frontale
6. Tuyau d'enfilage
7. Cintrage des tuyaux sur le terrain
8. Alignement de la tuyauterie
9. Processus de soudage
10. Inspection par rayons X ou ultrasons, réparation des soudures
11. Revêtement de terrain
12. Creuser la tranchée
13. Fond de tranchée rembourré
14. Inspection finale et réparation du revêtement
15. Descente du tuyau
16. Remplissage
17. Essais hydrostatiques
18. Restauration du site et remplissage après la construction

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Remarque : L’infographie sur la construction concerne plus particulièrement l’installation de tuyaux en acier à ciel ouvert et sert uniquement à des fins de référence.

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Construction d’un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge (Excavation de tranchée, suite)

Le processus de construction d’un pipeline comprend diverses procédures, décrites dans la diapositive précédente.

- **Photo 1 :** Montre un pipeline de gaz naturel d’Enbridge type. Le projet comprendra principalement l’installation d’un pipeline de distribution d’un diamètre de 2 à 6 pouces.
- **Photo 2 :** Représente une tranchée typique créée pendant le processus d’installation.
- **Photo 3 :** Représente le processus de remblayage d’une tranchée.
- **Photo 4 :** Représente le nettoyage final et la remise en état. Une fois le pipeline installé, le nettoyage comprendra la restauration de l’emprise des routes et des autres zones de travail.









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Procédures de forage directionnel horizontal (FDH)

Le FDH est la méthode de construction prévue pour les traversées de routes ou d’autoroutes importantes ainsi que pour les traversées de cours d’eau, car elle permet d’atténuer les perturbations potentielles de la circulation des véhicules et du plan d’eau.

Les autorisations requises seront précisées et consignées dans le rapport environnemental du projet, puis obtenues auprès des autorités réglementaires compétentes.

Les mesures d’atténuation pour les traversées de routes ou d’autoroutes importantes comprennent la surveillance des mouvements de surface dans la trajectoire de forage pendant la construction.

Les mesures d’atténuation pour les traversées de cours d’eau comprennent généralement :

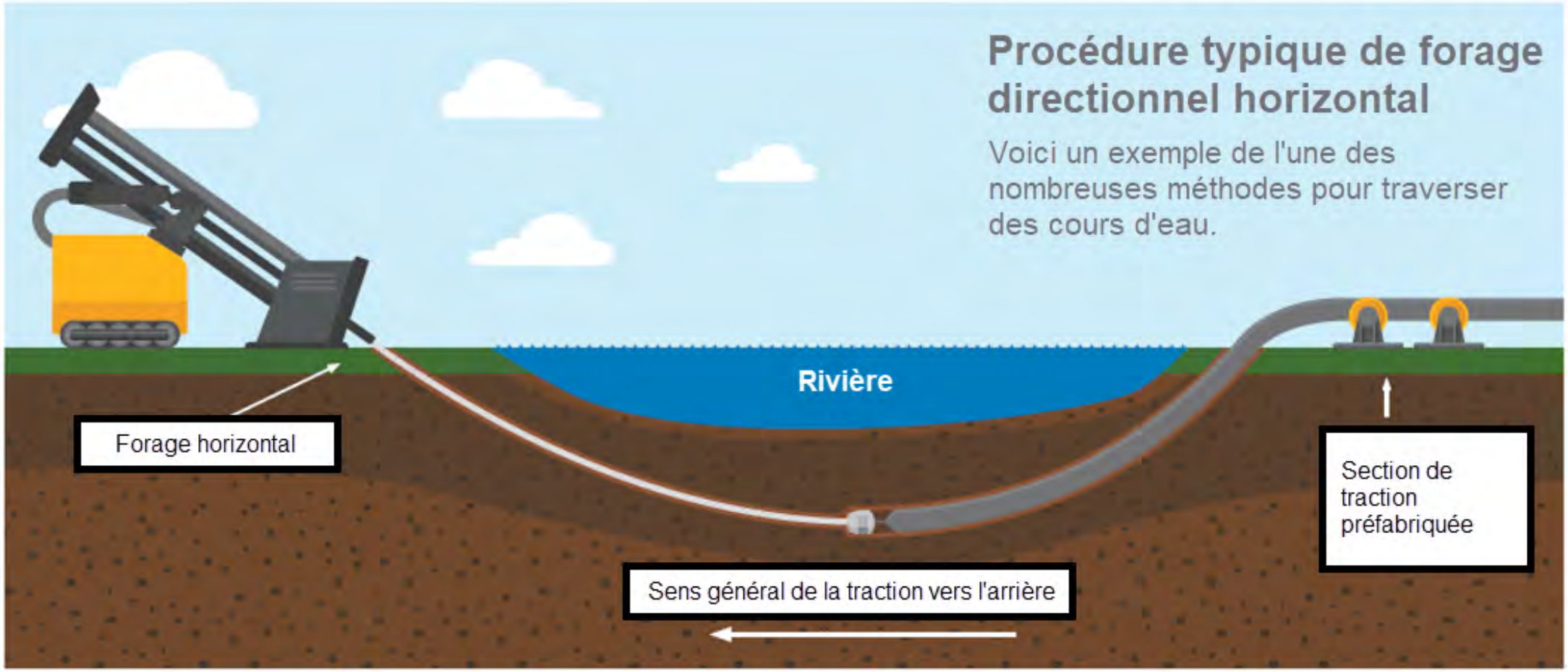
- l’obtention de tous les permis et les approbations nécessaires, ainsi que le respect des conditions qui y sont associées;
- la réduction des travaux dans l’eau, dans la mesure du possible, et le respect des périodes particulières pour protéger l’habitat du poisson;
- la préparation d’un plan d’urgence pour le forage directionnel horizontal et le suivi de son exécution;
- la surveillance régulière du cours d’eau pendant les activités de forage.

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Procédures de forage directionnel horizontal (FDH)



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Caractéristiques socioéconomiques

Le projet sera principalement construit sur les emprises des routes municipales existantes, à proximité d’entreprises privées, d’exploitations agricoles et de terrains résidentiels.

Effets potentiels

- Accroissement temporaire du bruit, de la poussière et des émissions atmosphériques.
- Accroissement des volumes de circulation sur le chantier.
- Restriction temporaire de l’utilisation de propriétés résidentielles, commerciales ou industrielles.
- Défrichement de la végétation ornementale le long du tracé du pipeline.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Fournir un accès à la zone de construction.
- Limiter la construction aux heures de clarté et respecter les règlements municipaux applicables au bruit.
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre un plan de contrôle de la circulation routière.
- Installer des clôtures pour assurer la sécurité aux endroits appropriés.
- Veiller à ce qu’un représentant d’Enbridge désigné soit disponible avant la construction et pendant celle-ci.
- Adopter des mesures de contrôle de la poussière.
- Remettre en état les zones de végétation ornementale défrichées, selon les besoins (y compris l’ensemencement et la plantation).

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Deuxième séance d’information



Ressources du patrimoine culturel

Des éléments du patrimoine culturel peuvent être découverts pendant la construction, notamment des vestiges archéologiques, des bâtiments, des clôtures et des paysages classés au patrimoine.

Des études détaillées sur le terrain seront menées par des archéologues indépendants et des professionnels du patrimoine culturel avant la construction, au besoin.

Effets potentiels

- Endommagement ou destruction de ressources archéologiques ou historiques.

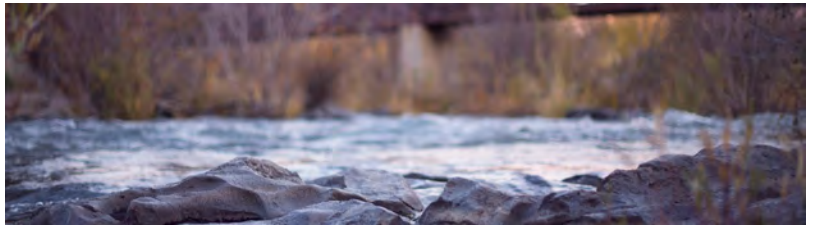
Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Évaluation archéologique de l’empreinte de la construction, avec examen et acceptation du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme de l’Ontario.
- Évaluation du patrimoine culturel (pour les caractéristiques du patrimoine bâti et les paysages du patrimoine culturel) de la construction de l’emprise, comprenant un examen et des commentaires du ministère des Affaires civiques et du Multiculturalisme.
- Signalement des ressources archéologiques ou historiques inconnues découvertes, ou soupçonnées d’être découvertes, pendant l’excavation.

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Deuxième séance d’information



Ressources aquatiques

Enbridge comprend l’importance de la protection des cours d’eau, des zones humides et de la faune connexe pendant la construction. Par conséquent, Enbridge mettra en œuvre des mesures d’atténuation reconnues pour réduire les effets possibles sur l’environnement.

Effets potentiels

- Perturbation ou dérangement des espèces aquatiques et de leur habitat ou effet de nuisance.
- Accroissement de l’érosion, de la sédimentation et de la turbidité attribuable à l’enlèvement de la végétation.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à éviter la détérioration, la perturbation ou la destruction des poissons et de leur habitat, comme l’exige le ministère des Pêches et des Océans du Canada.
- Mettre en place des mesures de lutte contre l’érosion et le transport des sédiments.
- Obtenir toutes les approbations et tous les permis requis et s’y conformer.
- Respecter les lignes directrices relatives aux périodes particulières pour protéger l’habitat du poisson.
- Forage directionnel horizontal ou forage sans tranchée à l’intérieur ou à proximité d’éléments fragiles sur le plan de l’environnement (p. ex., cours d’eau, milieux humides, etc.).
- Pour les travaux de construction dans l’eau, protéger les espèces aquatiques par des méthodes telles que la dérivation du débit ou l’assèchement, la planification du sauvetage des poissons, entre autres, ainsi que gérer la sédimentation et la turbidité.
- Remettre en état et ensemencer les zones perturbées pour établir l’habitat et réduire l’érosion.
- Replanter la végétation le long des cours d’eau.

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Ressources terrestres

Pendant la construction, il peut s’avérer nécessaire de traverser des éléments de l’environnement naturel comme des habitats de la faune et de la flore ainsi que des zones végétalisées ou boisées.

Effets potentiels

- Endommagement ou enlèvement de la végétation et des habitats fauniques dans la zone de travaux.
- Perturbation ou mortalité de faune locale.

Exemples de mesures d’atténuation

- Procéder à des inventaires (y compris des inventaires des espèces en péril) avant le commencement des travaux pour déterminer les probabilités de la présence d’habitats fauniques.
- Dans la mesure du possible, effectuer l’abattage des arbres en dehors des périodes de migration des oiseaux (généralement du 1er avril au 31 août).
- Indiquer clairement la zone de construction pour éviter les dommages accidentels.
- Remettre en état et ensemencer les zones perturbées pour établir l’habitat et réduire l’érosion.
- Obtenir tous les permis requis et respecter les conditions d’approbations.

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Deuxième séance d’information



Prochaines étapes

Après la séance d’information, Enbridge a l’intention de suivre l’échéancier suivant :

- **T2 2025** — Achever le rapport environnemental du projet
- **T3 2025** — Dépôt d’une demande d'autorisation de construire auprès de la CEO.
- **T2 2026** — Approbation anticipée de la CEO, obtention des permis, conception du pipeline et planification de la construction.
- **2026** — Début des travaux de construction

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Deuxième séance d’information



Merci!

Au nom de l’équipe du projet, nous vous remercions d’avoir participé à la séance. Veuillez remplir le questionnaire avant le **16 avril 2025** pour faire en sorte que vos commentaires soient pris en compte dans le cadre du rapport environnemental.

Rooly Georgopoulos
Directeur, Services environnementaux

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
125 Commerce Valley Drive W. #300
Markham, ON L3T 7V8
Phone: (905) 415-6367

Miranda Pilon
Senior Advisor Community Expansion

Enbridge Gas Inc.
500 Consumers Rd.
North York, M2J 1P8
Phone: (416) 606-5840

Courriel : LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur le projet proposé, veuillez visiter la page Web du projet Enbridge à l’adresse suivante : https://www.enbridgegas.com/about-enbridge-gas/projects/

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Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
2nd Virtual Information Session Questionnaire

Thank you for attending the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project Second Virtual Information Session! We hope the session was informative and we would appreciate your comments and feedback. If you require any assistance or clarification while completing this questionnaire, please send an email to **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com.** If you have a question that requires a response, please fill out the **Contact Information** section at the end of this form and a representative will respond as soon as possible.

Please complete this questionnaire by **April 16, 2025** for feedback to be considered as part of the Environmental Report submitted to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). Your feedback is important and will also be considered during the planning and permitting stages of the project.

1. **What is your interest in this project?**

   ☐ Directly affected landowner
   ☐ Member of an Indigenous community
   ☐ Business owner
   ☐ Surrounding landowner
   ☐ Resident interested in natural gas conversion
   ☐ Interested citizen
   ☐ Member of interest group
   ☐ Government official
   ☐ Other: _____

2. **What is your view of the proposed project?**

3. **Please indicate if the project will have any potential impacts to you, your property, or your business that you would like addressed** (i.e., access, noise, dust, traffic, etc.).

4. **Please identify any features along the pipeline route you feel are important to consider during the environmental study.**

5. **Were you provided with an adequate understanding of the project as well as the Environmental Assessment OEB review and approval process?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

6. **Do you require additional information about the project and/or OEB Environmental Report process? Please note below:**

7. **Did the content provided in the Information Session meet your needs?**

8. **How did you hear about the Information Session? Check all that apply:**

☐ Project Notification Letter

☐ Word of Mouth

☐ Social Media Post

9. **Do you have any questions or comments about this project, not addressed above, you would like to bring to our attention?**

Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project
Information Session Questionnaire

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. If you would like to be informed of project updates, please provide us with your full contact information. If you have a question about the project that has not been addressed or for which you would like more information, please email us at: **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com**.

Contact Information

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Phone: (____)_____

Any personal information (PI), such as names and addresses, collected by Enbridge Gas Inc. (EGI) on this comment form (or through the Information Session process) for this project will be used for the purpose of conducting an environmental assessment and related activities, such as creating an environmental assessment report. EGI may also share PI with its consultant(s) for this purpose and will share PI with the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and other government agencies as required for the project. In accordance with the Ontario Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, PI provided to the OEB will not be disclosed on the public record or to any third parties. However, comments, questions and other information collected may be disclosed on the public record provided that any PI will be redacted.

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la deuxième séance d'information

Merci d'avoir participé à la séance d'information sur le projet d'expansion de la communauté Lanark et de Balderson! Nous espérons que la deuxième séance a été enrichissante et nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous faire part de vos commentaires et de vos observations. Si vous avez besoin d'aide ou de clarifications pendant que vous remplissez ce questionnaire, veuillez envoyer un courriel à l'adresse **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com**. Si vous avez une question, veuillez remplir la section **Renseignements personnels et coordonnées** à la fin du questionnaire et un représentant vous répondra dans les plus brefs délais.

Nous vous remercions de bien vouloir remplir le questionnaire d'ici le **16 Avril 2025**, de sorte que vos commentaires soient pris en compte dans le cadre du rapport environnemental présenté à la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO). Vos commentaires sont importants et seront également pris en compte lors des phases de planification et d'autorisation du projet.

1. **Pourquoi vous intéressez-vous à ce projet en particulier?**

   ☐ Propriétaire foncier directement touché
   ☐ Membre d'une communauté autochtone
   ☐ Propriétaire d'entreprise
   ☐ Propriétaire foncier situé à proximité
   ☐ Résident intéressé par la conversion au gaz naturel
   ☐ Citoyen intéressé
   ☐ Membre d'un groupe d'intérêt
   ☐ Représentant du gouvernement
   ☐ Autre : _____

2. **Que pensez-vous du projet proposé?**

3. **Veuillez indiquer les incidences potentielles du projet sur vous, votre propriété ou votre entreprise concernant lesquelles vous voudriez des précisions** (accès, bruit, poussière, circulation, etc.).

4. **Veuillez indiquer la présence de caractéristiques physiques sur le tracé du pipeline qui, selon vous, sont importantes à prendre en compte dans le cadre de l'étude environnementale.**

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la séance d'information

5. **Vous a-t-on permis de bien comprendre le projet ainsi que le processus d'examen et d'approbation de l'évaluation environnementale de la CEO?**

   ☐ Oui

   ☐ Non

6. **Souhaitez-vous obtenir de l'information supplémentaire sur le projet ou sur le processus de rapport environnemental de la CEO? Veuillez préciser :**

7. **L'information présentée lors de la séance a-t-elle répondu à vos besoins?**

8. **Comment avez-vous entendu parler de la séance d'information? Cochez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent.**

   ☐ Lettre d'avis de projet

   ☐ Bouche-à-oreille

   ☐ Publication sur les réseaux sociaux

9. **Avez-vous d'autres questions ou commentaires concernant le projet, qui n'ont pas été abordés précédemment, dont vous aimeriez nous faire part?**

Projet d'expansion de la communauté de Lanark et de Balderson
Questionnaire sur la séance d'information

Merci d'avoir rempli le questionnaire. Si vous souhaitez être informé des mises à jour du projet, veuillez nous fournir vos coordonnées complètes. Si vous avez une question sur le projet qui n'a pas été abordée ou si vous souhaitez obtenir plus d'information, veuillez nous envoyer un courriel à l'adresse suivante : **LanarkBaldersonEA@stantec.com.**

Renseignements personnels et coordonnées

Nom : _____

Adresse : _____

Courriel : _____

Téléphone : (____)_____

Tous les renseignements personnels (RP), tels que les noms et les adresses, recueillis par Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge) sur ce formulaire de commentaires (ou lors de la séance d'information) dans le cadre du présent projet seront utilisés aux fins de la réalisation d'une évaluation environnementale et d'activités connexes, notamment la création d'un rapport d'évaluation environnementale. Enbridge peut également partager des RP avec ses consultants à cette fin et partagera des RP avec la Commission de l'énergie de l'Ontario (CEO) ainsi qu'avec d'autres organismes gouvernementaux selon les besoins du projet. Conformément à la Loi sur l'accès à l'information et la protection de la vie privée de l'Ontario, les RP fournis à la CEO ne seront pas divulgués au public ni à des tiers. Toutefois, les commentaires, questions et autres renseignements recueillis peuvent être divulgués dans le dossier public, à condition que tout RP soit caviardé.

A.6 Project Correspondence

Appendix A6 Project Correspondence

Consultation Correspondence

Agencies and Elected Officials

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	Elected Officials	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	7-Nov-24	Enbridge Gas emailed elected officials a copy of the Notice of Upcoming Project (NUP).	N/A	N/A
2	Elected Officials	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	15-Nov-24	Enbridge Gas emailed elected officials and Indigenous communities a copy of the Notice of Commencement including information regarding the In-Person and Virtual Information Sessions.	N/A	N/A
3	Agencies	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	19-Nov-24	Stantec sent out the Notice of Commencement (NOC) to contact list and included further information regarding the upcoming In-Person and Virtual Information Session (VIS).	N/A	N/A
4	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)- Environmental Assessment Branch	Monika Macki	Email- Incoming	monika.macki@ontario.ca	N/A	20-Nov-24	The MECP stated that the contact moving forward should be Jon Orpana.	20-Nov-24	A Stantec representative thanked the MECP for their email and changed the contact list to reflect Jon Orpana’s contact information.
5	Transport Canada (TC)	Environmental Assessment Program	Email- Incoming	EnviroOnt@tc.gc.ca	N/A	21-Nov-24	TC provided a list of general Acts that are commonly discussed in Environmental Assessments as well as links to additional resources that could be used as guidance in the Environmental Report (ER).	28-Nov-24	A Stantec representative thanked Transport Canada for their email and that the comment would be included in the ER.

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
6	Agency Contacts	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	28-Mar-25	A Stantec representative emailed OPCC and Agency contacts to inform them of the Notice of the Second VIS and included a copy of the Second VIS Ad in French and English.	N/A	N/A
7	MNR	Ramona Clark	Email- Incoming	Ramona.Clark@ontario.ca>	705-313-0735	3-Apr-25	Ramona Clark requested recent information being presented to the public for review.	3-Apr-25	A Stantec representative provided the link to the second VIS as well as the slide deck and copy of the questionnaire.

Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	OPCC contacts	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	19-Nov-24	Stantec sent out the Notice of Commencement (NOC) to the OPCC and included further information regarding the upcoming In-Person and Virtual Information Session (VIS).	N/A	N/A
2	Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)	Robin Yu	Email- Incoming	ryu@tssa.org	1-416-734-3402	27-Nov-24	The TSSA representative said that there are no comments at this stage and asked that an Application for Review of Pipeline Project is submitted 30 to 60 days before the start of construction.	28-Nov-24	A Stantec representative thanked the TSSA for their email and would remind Enbridge Gas of the application form request.
3	MCM	Erika Leclerc	Email- Incoming	erika.leclerc@ontario.ca	416-305-0757	23-Jan-25	The MCM provided an initial letter summarizing the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage requirements for the Environmental Report.	N/A	N/A
4	OPCC Contacts	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	28-Mar-25	A Stantec representative emailed OPCC and Agency contacts to inform them of the Notice of the Second VIS and included a copy of the Second VIS Ad in French and English.	N/A	N/A

Municipal

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	Municipal contacts	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	19-Nov-24	Stantec sent out the Notice of Commencement (NOC) to contact list and included further information regarding the upcoming In-Person and Virtual Information Session (VIS).	N/A	N/A
2	Municipal Contacts	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	28-Mar-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed Municipal Officials to inform them of the Notice of the Second VIS and included the PowerPoint slides on PDF and a copy of the ad itself.	N/A	N/A

Indigenous Communities

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	Indigenous Communities	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	5-Nov-24	Enbridge Gas emailed Indigenous communities a copy of the Notice of Upcoming Project (NUP).	N/A	N/A
2	Alderville First Nation (AFN)	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	6-Nov-24	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to advise that the Enbridge Gas representative would be unavailable for the November monthly meeting scheduled for November 11th. The Enbridge Gas representative suggested they reschedule an in-person meeting for November 12th.	8-Nov-25	An AFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to advise that they are booking into January and suggested they cancel and keep the scheduled December meeting.
3	Indigenous Communities	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	15-Nov-24	Enbridge Gas emailed elected officials and Indigenous communities a copy of the Notice of Commencement including information regarding the In-Person and Virtual Information Sessions.	N/A	N/A

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
4	Alderville First Nation (AFN)	Enbridge Gas	Virtual Meeting	N/A	N/A	9-Dec-25	Enbridge Gas and AFN had a virtual meeting to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting provided a high-level recap of project timelines and served as an introduction to the newly assigned consultants for projects.	23-Dec-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their December 9th, 2024, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.
5	Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation (AOPFN)	Enbridge Gas	In-Person Meeting	N/A	N/A	9-Jan-25	Enbridge Gas and AOP representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.	14-Jan-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide meeting notes from their January 9, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.
6	Alderville First Nation (AFN)	Enbridge Gas	Virtual Meeting	N/A	N/A	13-Jan-25	Enbridge Gas and AFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.	22-Jan-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their January 13th, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.
7	Alderville First Nation (AFN)	Enbridge Gas	Virtual Meeting	N/A	N/A	10-Feb-25	Enbridge Gas and AFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and opportunities to raise concerns.	11-Feb-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their February 10th, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.
8	Alderville First Nation (AFN)	Dr. Julie Kapyrka	Email- Incoming	jkapyrka@alderville.ca	905-352-2662	14-Feb-25	Dr. Julie Kapyrka asked Enbridge Gas for details regarding an agreement between Enbridge Gas and AFN	25-Apr-25	An Enbridge Gas representative provided a copy of the ‘request to Consult” for the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project.
9	Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN)	Enbridge Gas	Virtual Meeting	N/A	N/A	19-Feb-25	Enbridge Gas and CLFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.	4-Mar-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide meeting notes from their February 19, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
10	Indigenous Communities	Enbridge Gas	Email- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	27-Mar-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed Municipal Officials to inform them of the Notice of the Second VIS and included the PowerPoint slides on PDF and a copy of the ad itself.	N/A	N/A
11	Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN)	Enbridge Gas	Virtual Meeting	N/A	N/A	21-May-25	Enbridge Gas and CLFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.	22-May-25	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide meeting notes from their May 21, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.

Stakeholders

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	Residents and Business Owners in the Study Area	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Mail- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	4-Nov-24	Stantec mailed out the NUP to all residents and business owners along the Study Area.	N/A	N/A
2	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@gmail.com	N/A	13-Nov-24	The resident received the Notice of Upcoming Project and was wondering if the Project would include their address located at [redacted].	28-Nov-24	A Stantec representative emailed the resident and said that his home is currently outside of the Study Area. The resident was also provided with a NOC via email due to Canada Post ongoing strike and was encouraged to attend the In-Person Information Session or online Information Session beginning next week.
3	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@xplornet.com	N/A	14-Nov-24	The resident emailed to say that they were not in favour of the Project and natural gas in general.	28-Nov-24	A Stantec representative thanked the resident for their comment and that the comment would be included in the Environmental Report.

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
4	Resident	[redacted]	Phone- Incoming	N/A	[redacted]	15-Nov-24	The resident left a voicemail asking for more information about the Project. Resident is located at [redacted] on Mississippi Lake and wanted to know if their house would be connected to the new pipeline.	15-Nov-24	A Stantec representative returned the resident's call and stated that the project is currently developing the preliminary preferred route and alternative routes, however it looks like his home is well out f the Study Area at this time. Stantec encouraged the resident to attend the In-Person Information Session on December 4th and to look for more details in the mail in the coming weeks.
5	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@icloud.com	N/A	15-Nov-24	The resident emailed to say that they were in favour of the Project.	20-Nov-24	A Stantec representative thanked the resident for their email and provided information regarding the In-Person Information Session and Virtual Information Session
6	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@gmail.com	N/A	15-Nov-24	The resident sent an email after receiving the Notice of Upcoming Project and wanted to know if her home located at [redacted] will be impacted by the Project and affect accessibility.	28-Nov-2024	A Stantec representative emailed the resident and said that her home is currently outside of the Study Area. The resident was also provided with a NOC via email due to Canada Post ongoing strike and was encouraged to attend the In-Person Information Session or online Information Session beginning next week.
7	Residents and Business owners in the Study Area	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Mail- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	27-Nov-24	Stantec hand delivered the Notice of Commencement (NOC) to homes and businesses in the Study Area by hand due to Canada Post's strike.	N/A	N/A

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
8	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@gmail.com.	N/A	28-Nov-24	The resident sent an email after receiving the Notice of Upcoming Project and wanted to know if her home located at on highway 511 between Clydesville and Hopetown was along the route.	28-Nov-2	A Stantec representative emailed the resident and said that her home is currently outside of the Study Area. The resident was also provided with a NOC via email due to Canada Post ongoing strike and was encouraged to attend the In-Person Information Session or online Information Session beginning next week.
9	Resident	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@gmail.com	[redacted]	2-Dec-24	[redacted] provided a completed Questionnaire from the In-Person Information Session. They stated that they were in favour of the project and had no concerns at the time. They pointed out that the Mississippi Rover Watershed is an important feature to consider for the Project. The resident was also interested in information regarding the conversion to natural gas.	December 2024 & February 2025	An Enbridge Gas representative attempted to contact the resident on multiple occasions in December 2024 and early February 2025 via telephone to provide information regarding natural gas conversion.
10	Resident/ Business Owner	[redacted]	Email- Incoming	[redacted]@storm.ca	[redacted]	6-Jan-25	[redacted] and [redacted] provided a filled-out Questionnaire from the first OH. They stated that they were in favour of the project and had no concerns at the time.	N/A	N/A
11	Residents and Business owners in the Study Area	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Mail- Outgoing	N/A	N/A	31-Mar-25	Stantec mailed out the Notice of Second VIS to homes and businesses in the Study Area via Canada Post	N/A	N/A

Draft ER Review Correspondence

Indigenous Communities

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	Indigenous community contacts	Enbridge Gas	Email	N/A	N/A	9-July-25	Stantec shared a copy of the Draft Environmental Report (ER) with the OPCC contacts for review. Comments were requested by August 21, 2025.	N/A	N/A
2	Indigenous community contacts	Enbridge Gas	Email	N/A	N/A	28-Jul-25	A reminder email was sent out from an Enbridge gas representative to remind everyone of the draft ER review period.	N/A	N/A
3	Alderville First Nations	Enbridge Gas	Email	N/A	N/A	30-Jul-25	An Enbridge Gas representative had a virtual meeting with Alderville First nation to discuss various projects taking place on their lands including the Lanark and Balderson Project. A reminder to review the draft ER and the Stage 1 AA was included in the meeting summary notes.	N/A	N/A
4	Indigenous community contacts	Enbridge Gas	Email	N/A	N/A	20-Aug-25	A final reminder email was sent out from an Enbridge gas representative to remind everyone of the draft ER review period.	N/A	N/A

Note: For further details on Indigenous consultation, please refer to Enbridge's *Indigenous Consultation Record.*

OPCC Review

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
1	OPCC Contacts	Stantec on behalf of Enbridge Gas	Email	N/A	N/A	10-July-25	Stantec shared a copy of the Draft Environmental Report (ER) with the OPCC contacts for review. Comments were requested by August 21, 2025.	N/A	N/A

Comment Number	Stakeholder Group	Name	Method of Communication	Email	Phone Number	Date of Correspondence	Summary of Comment	Date Response Provided	Summary of Response
2	MNR	Ramona Clark	Email	ramona.clark@ontario.ca	705-313-0735	30-July-25	Ramona provided comments on the ER including corrections to ministry responsible for various roles and had a question on the construction timing window.	5-Aug-25	A Stantec representative thanked Ramona for their comments.
3	MECP- Source Protection Screening	Monika Lemke	Email	monika.lemke@ontario.ca	613-876-3376	13-Aug-25	The MECP provided their general guidelines to accessing source protection areas and shared useful resources such as the using the Source Protection atlas.	N/A	N/A
4	TSSA	Robin Yu	Email	ryu@tssa.org	416-734-3402	13-Aug-25	Robin Yu stated that they had not comments at this stage and asked Enbridge submits an Application for Review of Pipeline Project to TSSA within 30 to 60 days from the start of construction of the project.	N/A	N/A
5	OMAFA	Anna Kalnina	Email	anna.kalnina@ontario.ca	613-484-1247	21-Aug-25	The OMAFA provided various comments including Provincial Policy Statement guidance to protecting prime agricultural land wherever possible and implementing mitigation measures to protect valuable farmland. They also referenced their *Agricultural Impact Assessment Guidelines* for the Post ER phase and some recommendations for the temporary workspace and laydown areas during the construction portion of the project.	21-Aug-25	A Stantec representative thanked Anna for their comments.
6	MCM	Erika Leclerc	Email	erika.leclerc@ontario.ca	416-305-0757	21-Aug-25	The MCM provided standard guidance regarding undertaking a Stage 2 if deemed necessary and proceeding with a CHR is the CHSR indicated built heritage resources and/or cultural heritage landscapes.	N/A	N/A

A.7 Enbridge Gas Inc. Indigenous Consultation Log

Enbridge Gas Inc. Indigenous Consultation Report

Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project ("Project")

Log Updated as of May 26, 2025

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
Alderville	**First Nation (AFN)**				
1.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide a Notice of an Upcoming Project ("NUP"). The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
1.1	November 6, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to advise that the Enbridge Gas representative would be unavailable for the November monthly meeting scheduled for November 11th. The Enbridge Gas representative suggested they reschedule an in-person meeting for November 12th.		
1.2	November 8, 2024	Email		An AFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to advise that they are booking into January and suggested they cancel and keep the scheduled December meeting.	

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
1.3	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		
1.4	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
1.5	December 9, 2024	Virtual Meeting	Enbridge Gas and AFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting provided a high-level recap of project timelines and served as an introduction to the newly assigned consultants for projects.		
1.6	December 23, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their December 9th, 2024, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		
1.7	January 13, 2025	Virtual Meeting	Enbridge Gas and AFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.		
1.8	January 22, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their January 13th, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		
1.9	February 10, 2025	Virtual Meeting	Enbridge Gas and AFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and opportunities to raise concerns.		
1.10	February 11, 2025	Meeting	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide meeting notes from their February 10th, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
1.11	February 14, 2025	Email		An AFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to confirm that the filing fee and associated fees are covered under a forthcoming capacity funding agreement.	
1.12	March 3, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed an AFN representative confirming receipt of their February 14, 2025, email and advising them they would provide a draft 'request to consult' in the following weeks.		
1.13	March 26, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide a capacity funding agreement for ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		
1.14	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide a notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		
1.15	April 25, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AFN representative to provide the 'request to consult' for the Project.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
Algonquins	**of Ontario (AOO)**				
2.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOO representative to provide a NUP. The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
2.1	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOO representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
2.2	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOO representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		
2.3	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOO representative to provide notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
Algonquins	**of Pikwakanagan**	**First Nation**	**(AOPFN)**		
3.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide a NUP. The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
3.1	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
3.2	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		
3.3	January 9, 2025	In-person Meeting	Enbridge Gas and AOP representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.		
3.4	January 14, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide meeting notes from their January 9, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
3.5	January 17, 2025	Email		An AOP representative emailed an Enbridge Gas representative to thank them for the meeting notes from the January 9th, 2025, meeting.	
3.6	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to provide a notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		
3.7	March 27, 2025	Email		An AOP representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to remind them of an update in contact information.	
3.8	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the AOP representative to thank them and noted that they will ensure that the contact information is updated.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
Curve Lake	**First Nation (CLFN)**				
4.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide a NUP. The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
4.1	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. (“Enbridge Gas”) Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
4.2	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		
4.3	February 10, 2025	Email		A CLFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to confirm the meeting room location.	
4.4	February 18, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to advise that they will need to switch to a virtual meeting.		
4.5	February 19, 2025	Virtual Meeting	Enbridge Gas and CLFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects. The meeting offered a high-level recap of project timelines and an opportunity to raise concerns.		
4.6	March 4, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide meeting notes from their February 19, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
4.7	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide a notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		
4.8	May 21, 2025	Virtual Meeting	Enbridge Gas and CLFN representatives met to discuss ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		
4.9	May 22, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the CLFN representative to provide meeting notes from their May 21, 2025, meeting that discussed ongoing Enbridge Gas projects.		
Hiawatha	**First Nation (HFN)**				
5.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the HFN representative to provide a NUP. The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
5.1	November 6, 2024	Email		An HFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to advise that they need to remove an email that is no longer associated with HFN.	

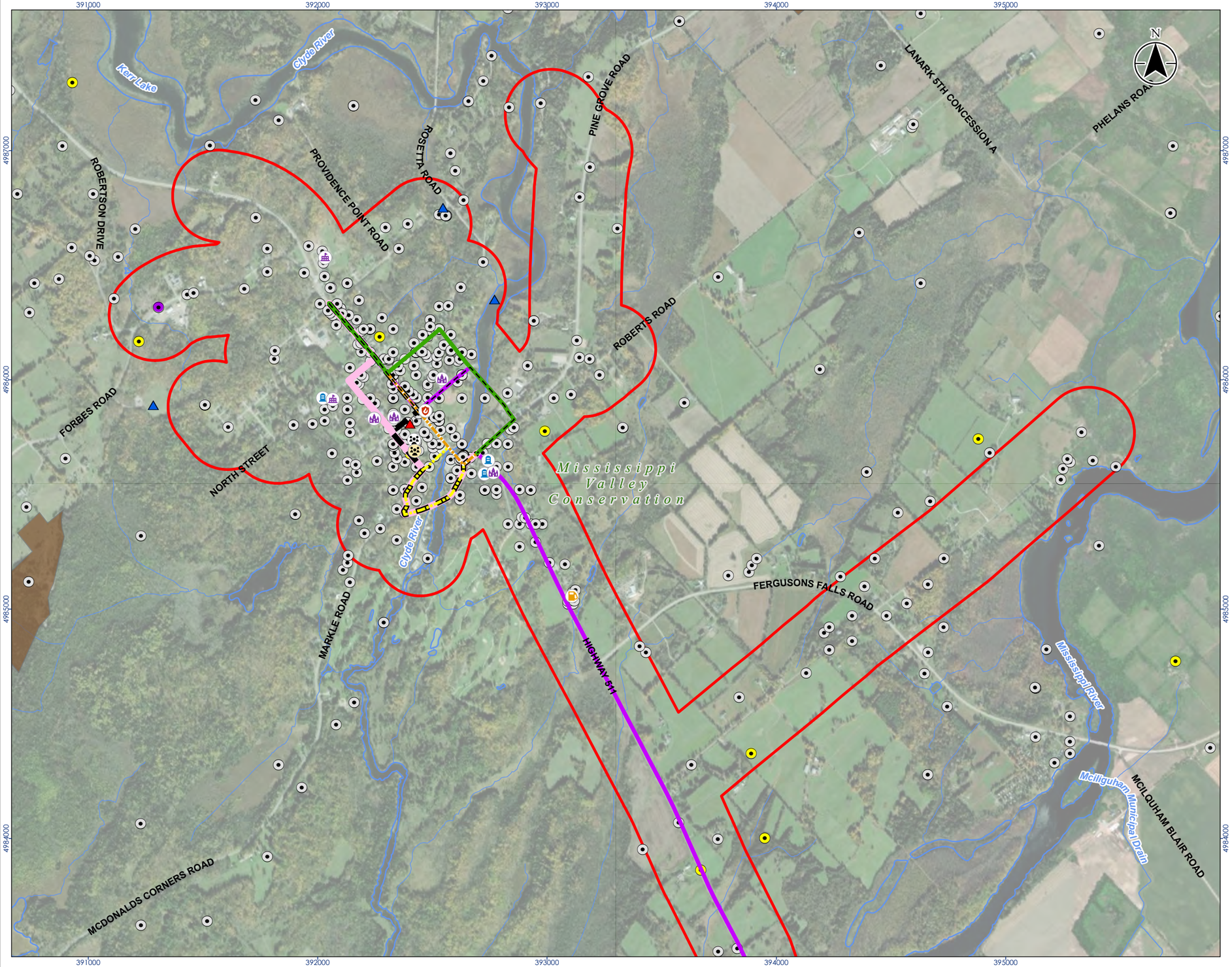
Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
5.2	November 6, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the HFN representative to advise that they will update the contact that is no longer associated with HFN.		
5.3	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the HFN representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		
5.4	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the HFN representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
5.5	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the HFN representative to provide a notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		
Mississaugas	**of Scugog Island**	**First**	**Nation (MSIFN)**		
6.0	November 5, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the MSIFN representative to provide a NUP. The letter outlined the Project's intent and indicated that an Environmental Study related to construction would be conducted. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project and advised that the scope is being finalized.		
6.1	November 12, 2024	Email		An MSIFN representative emailed the Enbridge Gas representative to thank them for the notification and to continue providing MSIFN with updates.	
6.2	November 12, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the MSIFN representative to thank them for the response, and that they will continue providing updates.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. ("Enbridge Gas") Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
6.3	November 15, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the MSIFN representative to provide a Project notification letter for the Project. The letter provided an overview of the proposed Project, a list of potential authorizations required, and contact information for the Ministry of Energy. The letter noted that an Environmental Study of construction activities would be undertaken. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and provided Enbridge Gas representative's contact information. The Enbridge Gas representative noted capacity funding was available.		
6.4	November 22, 2024	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the MSIFN representative to provide a Notice of Study Commencement and virtual open house information for the Project. The notice of commencement letter provided an overview of the Environmental Study requirements and advised the virtual information sessions would be held from December 2 to December 16, 2024, and provided website links to the open house and related questionnaire. The Enbridge Gas representative also advised there would be an in-person open house on December 4, 2024. The letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights.		

Line Item	Date	Method	Summary of Enbridge Gas Inc. (“Enbridge Gas”) Consultation Activity	Summary of Community Consultation Activity	Issues or Concerns Raised and Enbridge Gas Responses
6.5	March 27, 2025	Email	An Enbridge Gas representative emailed the MSIFN representative to provide notice of a second virtual open house information for the Project. The letter provided a brief Project overview, and the letter requested community feedback on the proposed Project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or Treaty rights, and to set up a meeting.		

Appendix B Existing Conditions Figures



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Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Alternative Route 01
- Alternative Route 02
- Alternative Route 03
- Alternative Route 04
- Alternative Route 05
- Alternative Route 06
- Cemetery
- Church
- Community Center
- Fire Station
- Gas Station
- School
- Youth Center
- Lanfill Location
- Hazardous Waste (MECP)

MECP Water Well Record

- Commerical
- Domestic
- Monitoring
- Public
- Use not identified
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary
- Active Aggregate Pit

0 400 800 Meters

1:17,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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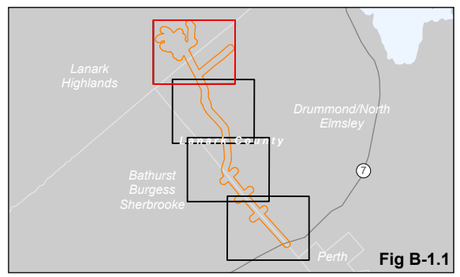


Fig B-1.1

Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
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Technical Review by BC on 2025-05-12

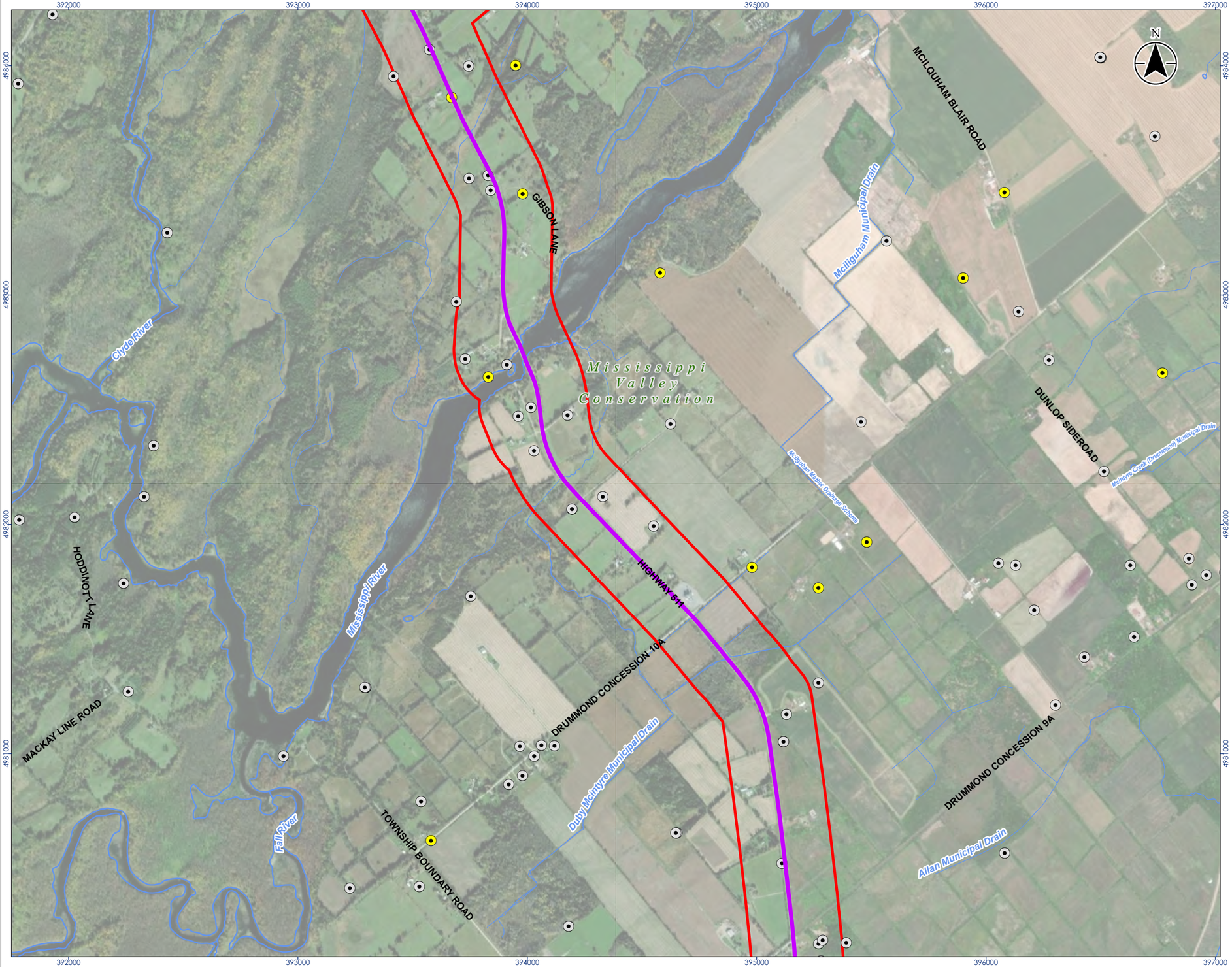
Client/Project

Figure No.
B-1.1

Title
Socio-Economic Features

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Stantec

Legend

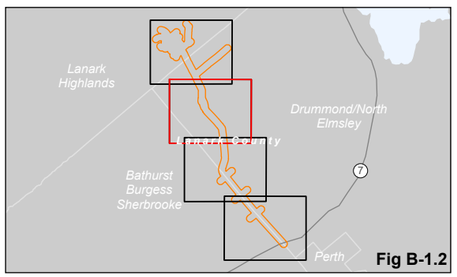
- Study Area
- **Route**
  - Preliminary Preferred Route
- **MECP Water Well Record**
  - Domestic
  - Use not identified
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary

0 400 800 Meters

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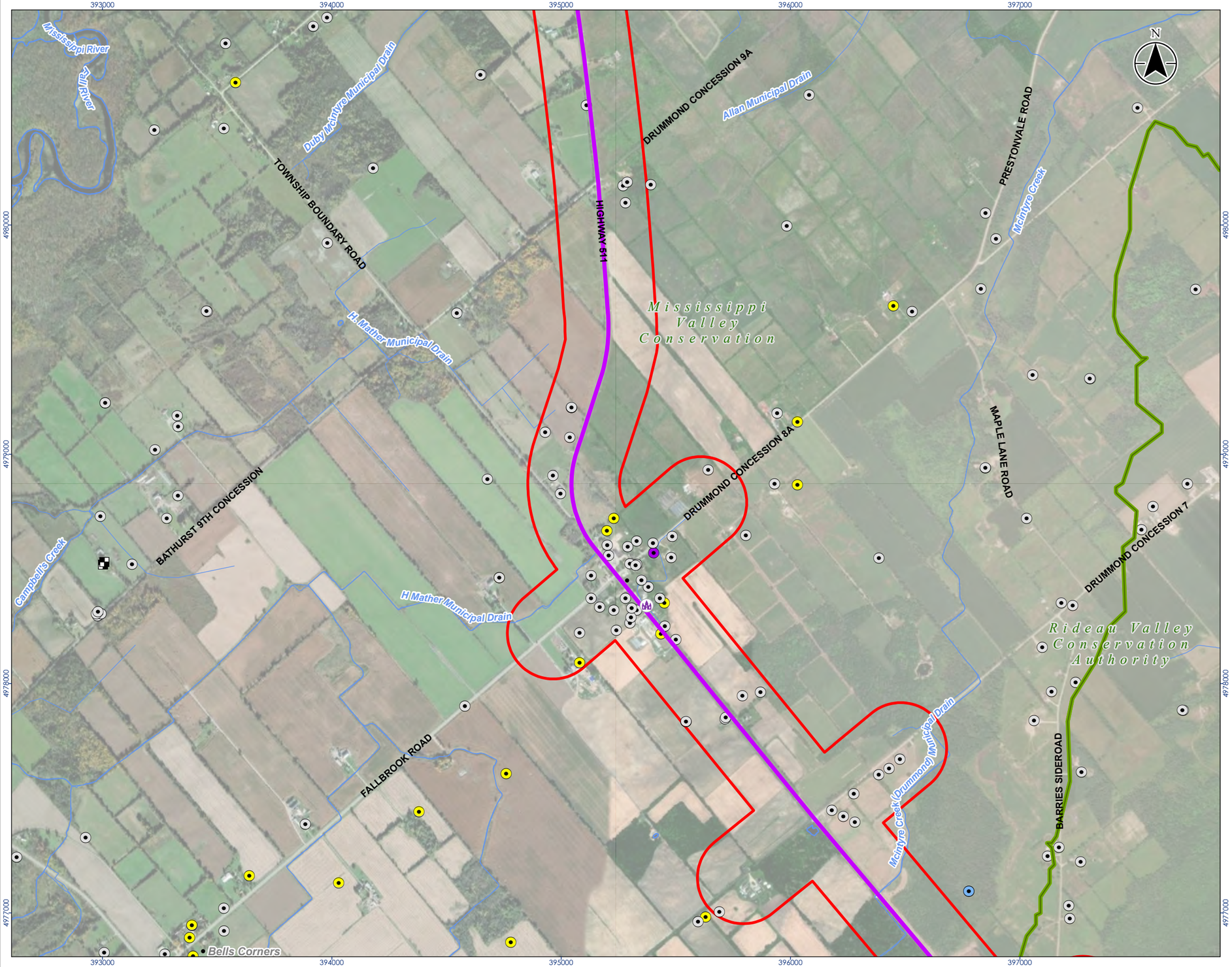
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Figure No.
B-1.2

Title
Socio-Economic Features

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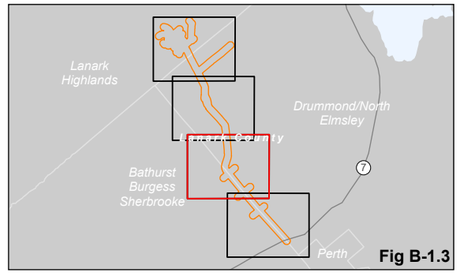
- Study Area
- **Route**
  - Preliminary Preferred Route
  - Church
- **MECP Water Well Record**
  - Commerical
  - Cooling And A/C
  - Domestic
- Test Hole
- Use not identified
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary

0 400 800 Meters

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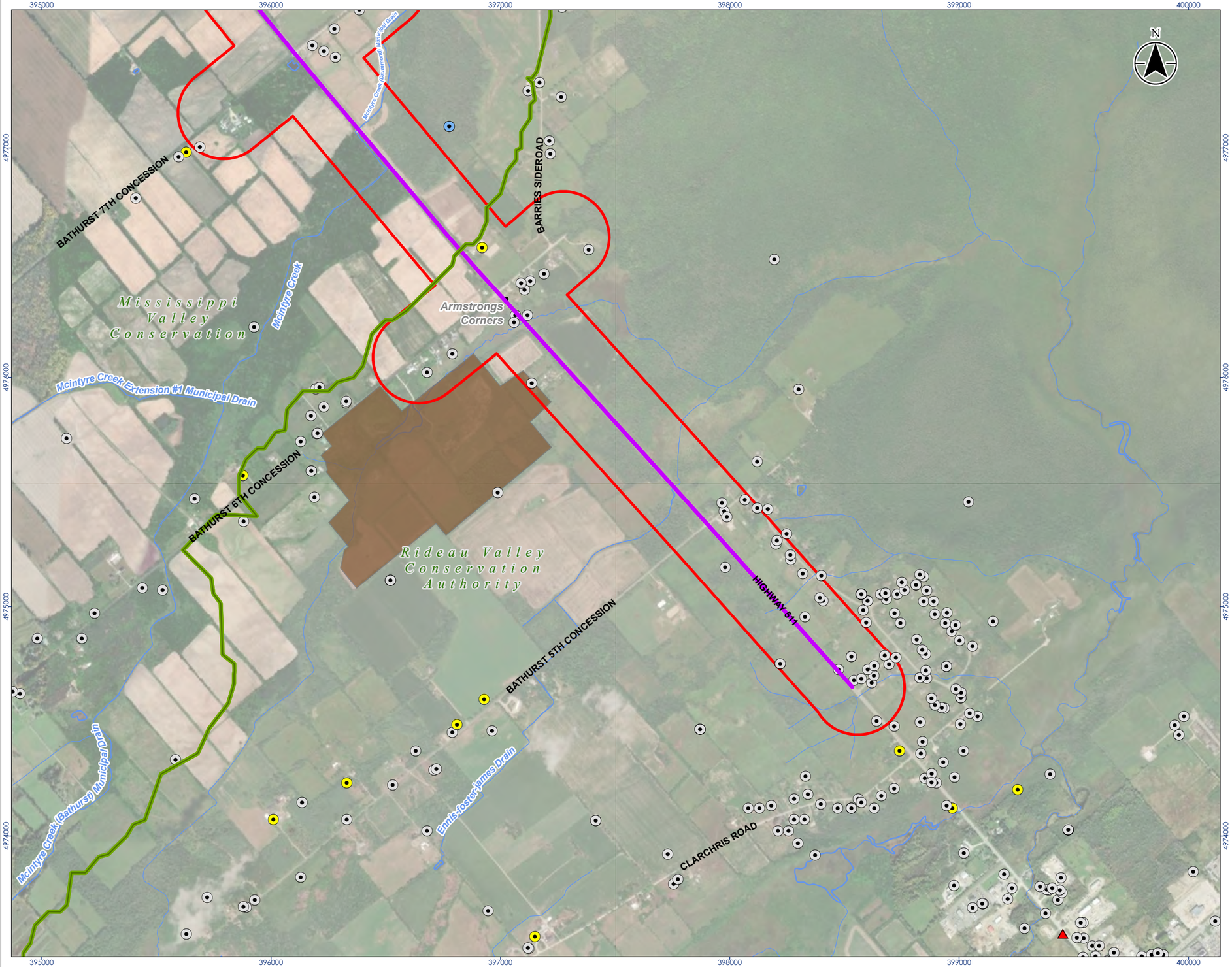
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Figure No.
B-1.3

Title
Socio-Economic Features

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- **Route**
  - Preliminary Preferred Route
  - Hazardous Waste (MECP)
- **MECP Water Well Record**
  - Cooling And A/C
  - Domestic
  - Use not identified
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary
- Active Aggregate Pit

0 400 800 Meters

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Notes

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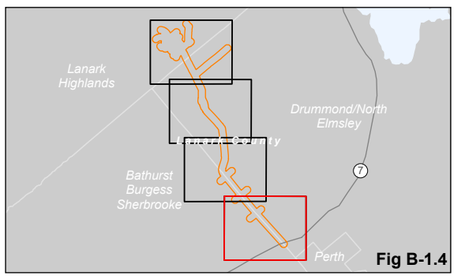


Fig B-1.4

Project Location
County of Lanark

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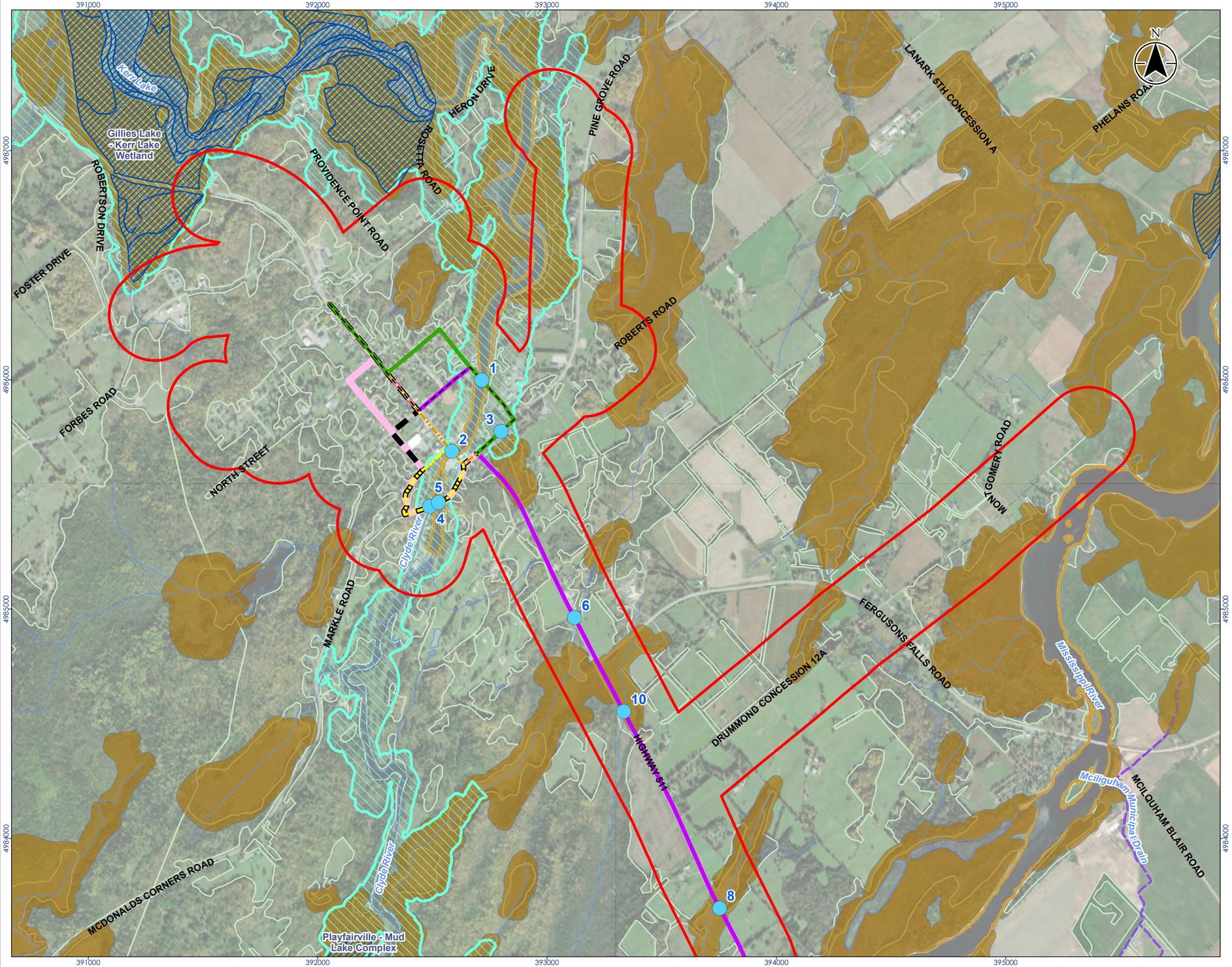
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Figure No.
B-1.4

Title
Socio-Economic Features

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Alternative Route 01
- Alternative Route 02
- Alternative Route 03
- Alternative Route 04
- Alternative Route 05
- Alternative Route 06
- Watercourse Crossing
- Unknown Thermal Regime
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wooded Area
- Thermal Regime, Warm
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- MVCA Floodplain Regulation Limit

0 0.5 1 km

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Notes

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Fig B-2.1

Project Location
County of Lanark

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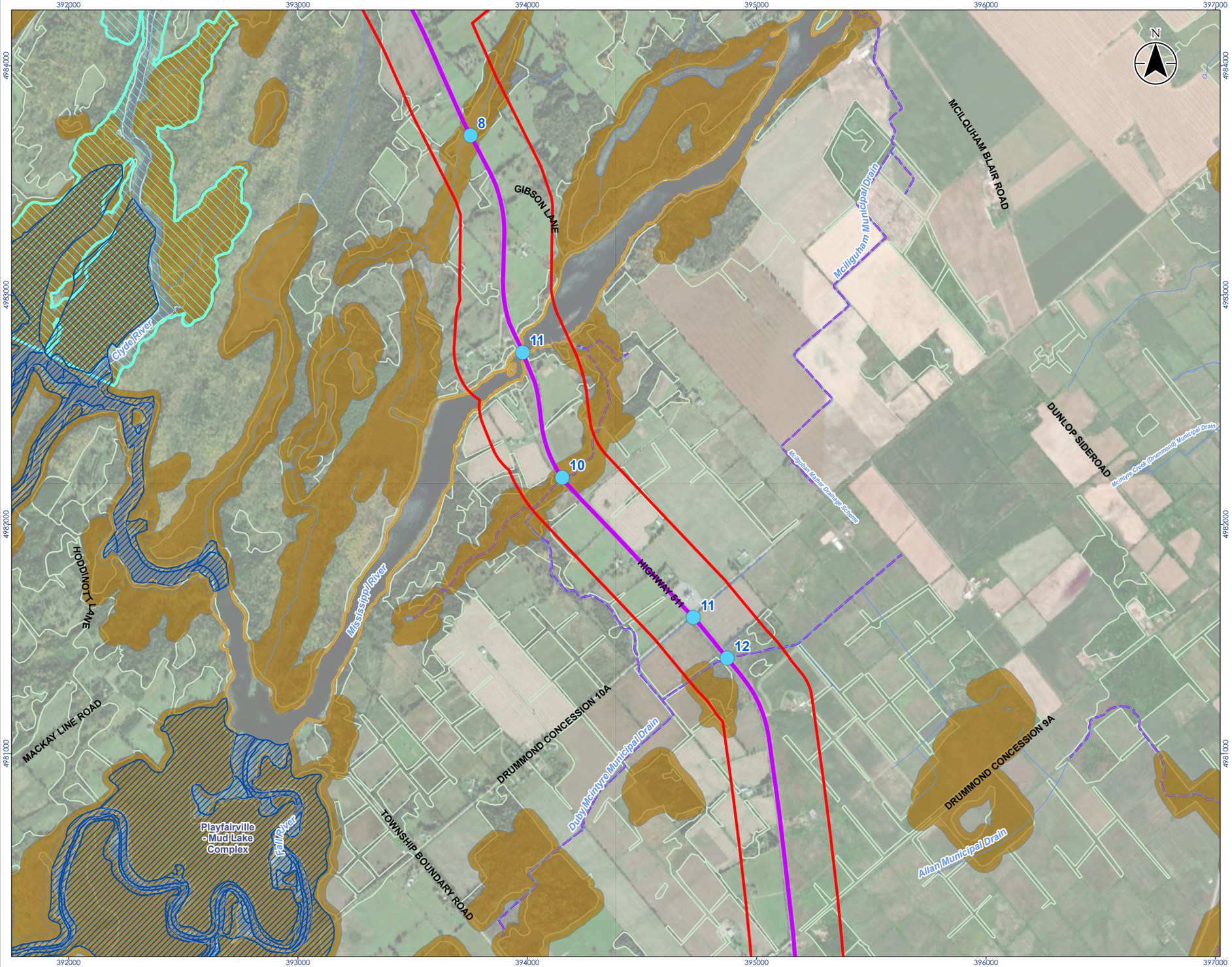
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ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
B-2.1

Title
Natural Heritage and Water Features

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Watercourse Crossing
- Unknown Thermal Regime
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wooded Area
- Thermal Regime, Warm
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- MVCA Floodplain Regulation Limit

0 0.5 1 km

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Notes

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Fig B-2.2

Project Location
County of Lanark

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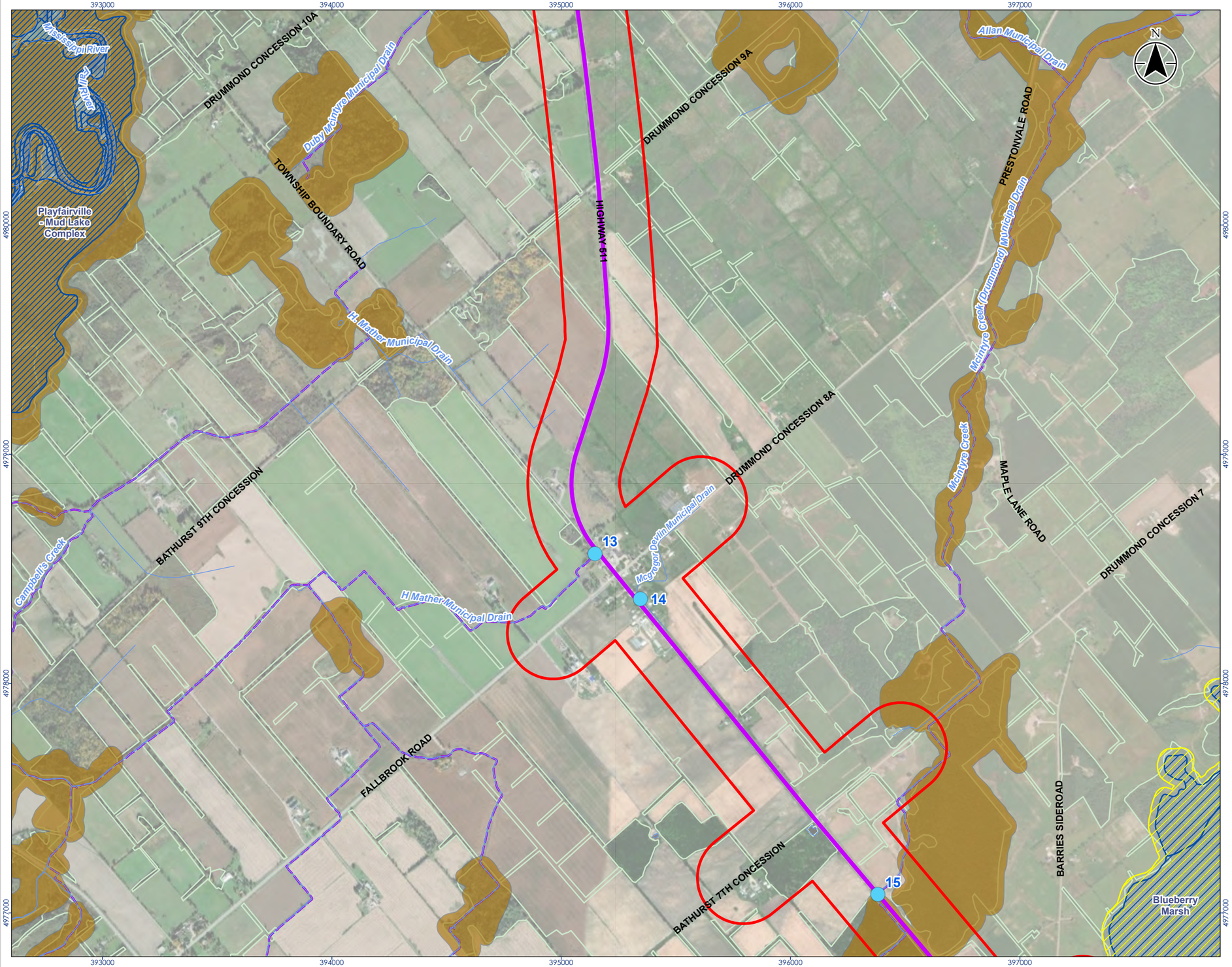
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Figure No.
B-2.2

Title
Natural Heritage and Water Features

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Watercourse Crossing
- Unknown Thermal Regime
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wooded Area
- Thermal Regime, Warm
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- RVCA Regulated Lands

0 0.5 1 km

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Fig B-2.3

Project Location
County of Lanark

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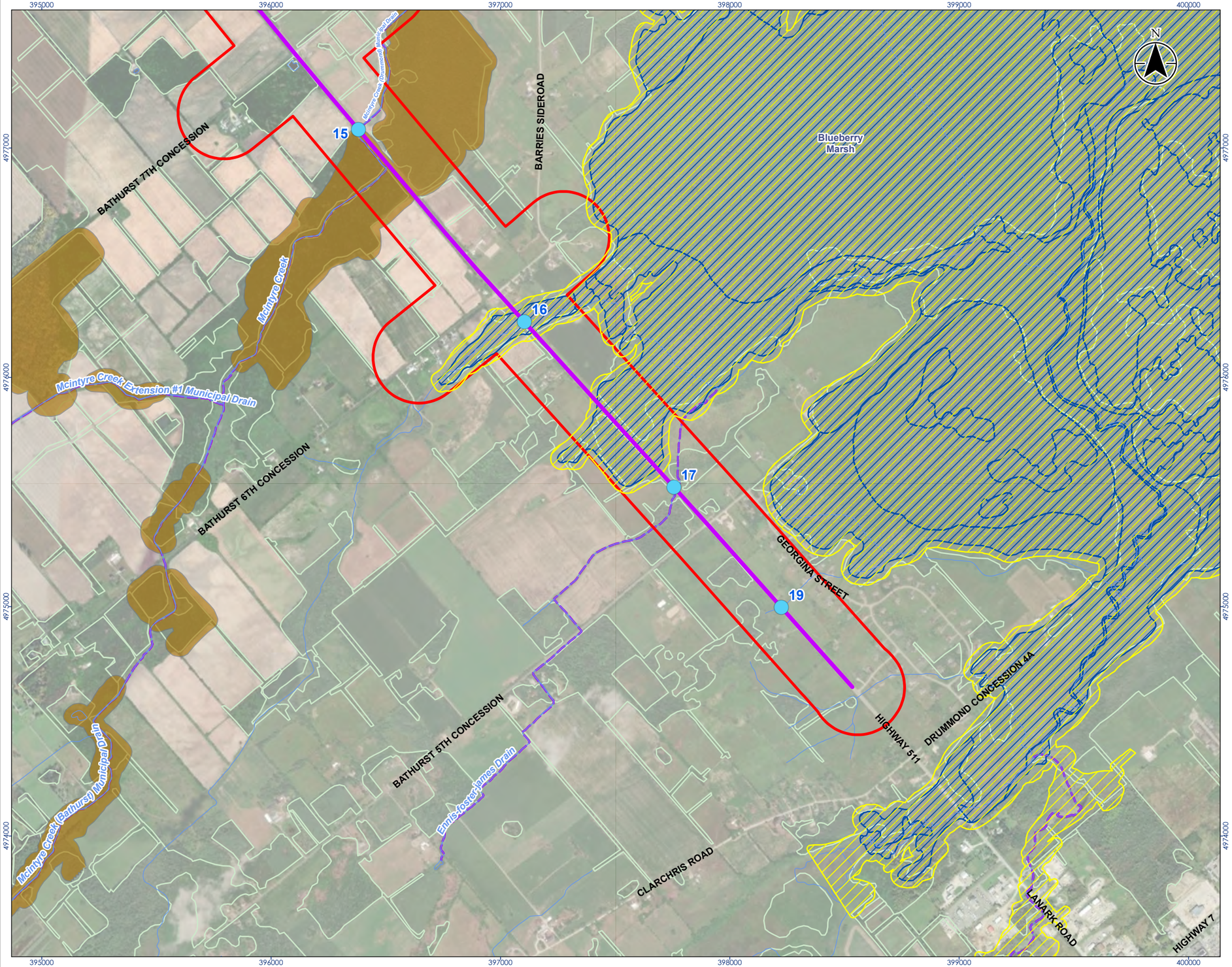
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Figure No.
B-2.3

Title
Natural Heritage and Water Features

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Watercourse Crossing
- Unknown Thermal Regime
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wooded Area
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- RVCA Regulated Lands

0 0.5 1 km

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Fig B-2.4

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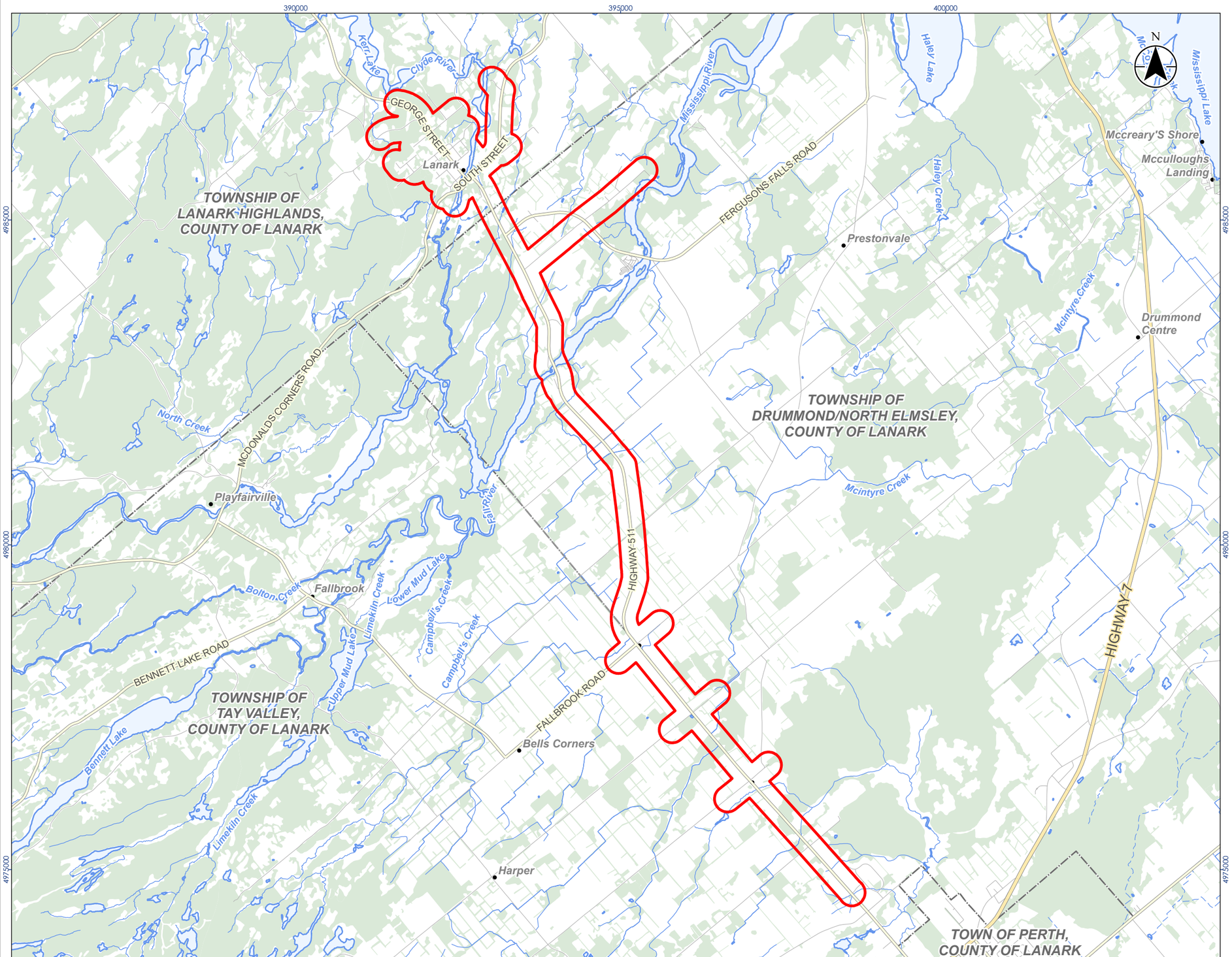
Figure No.
B-2.4

Title
Natural Heritage and Water Features

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Appendix C Figures



Stantec

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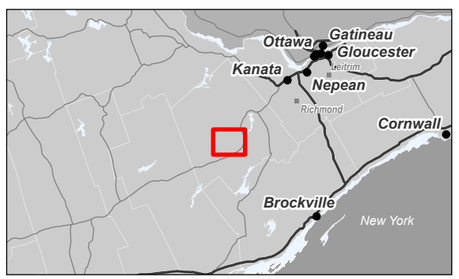
- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Wooded Area

0 1 2 km

1:60,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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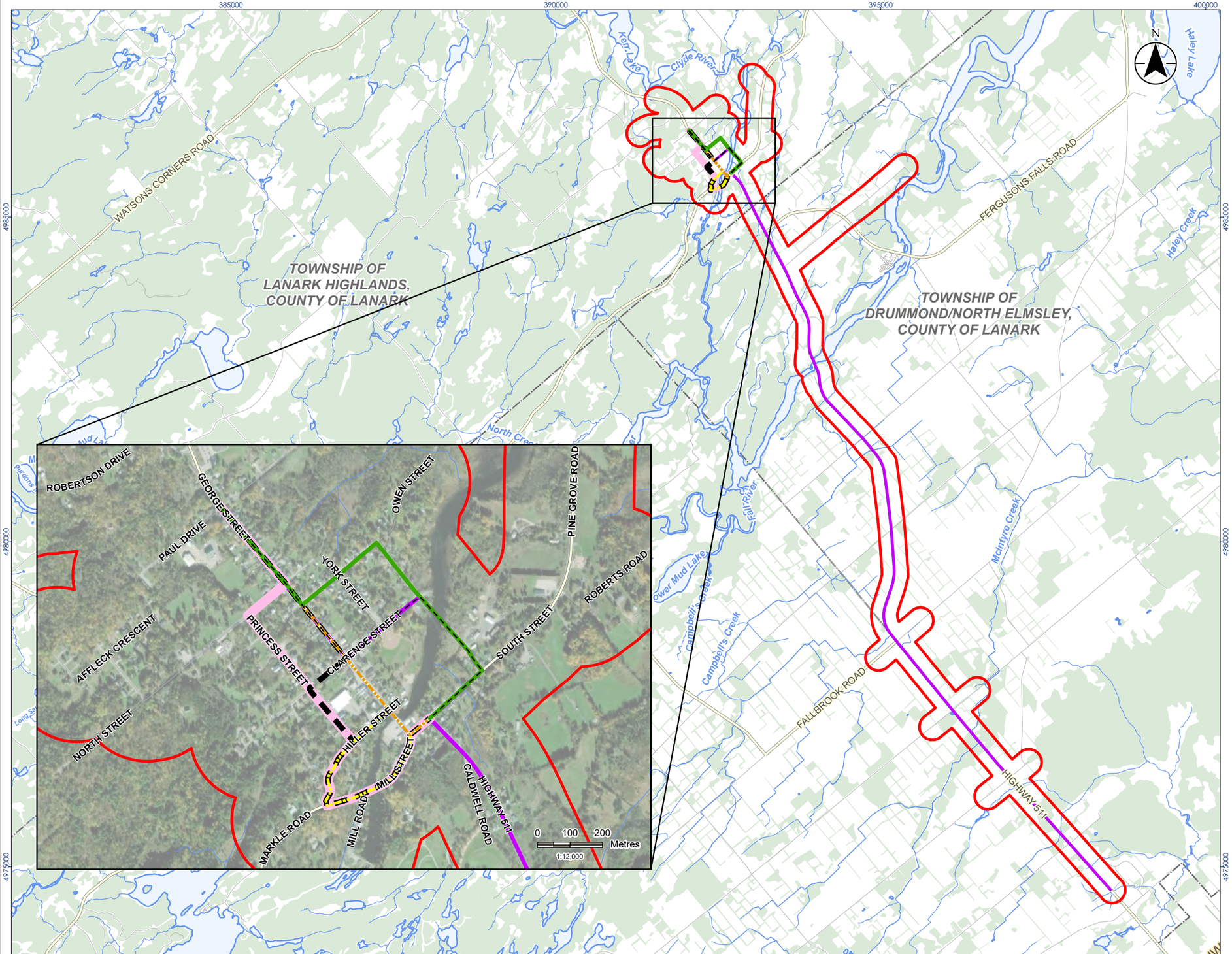
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Figure No.
C-1

Title
Study Area

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Stantec

Legend

- Study Area

Route

- Preliminary Preferred Route
- Alternative Route 01
- Alternative Route 02
- Alternative Route 03
- Alternative Route 04
- Alternative Route 05
- Alternative Route 06
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Wooded Area

0 1 2 km

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Notes

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Project Location
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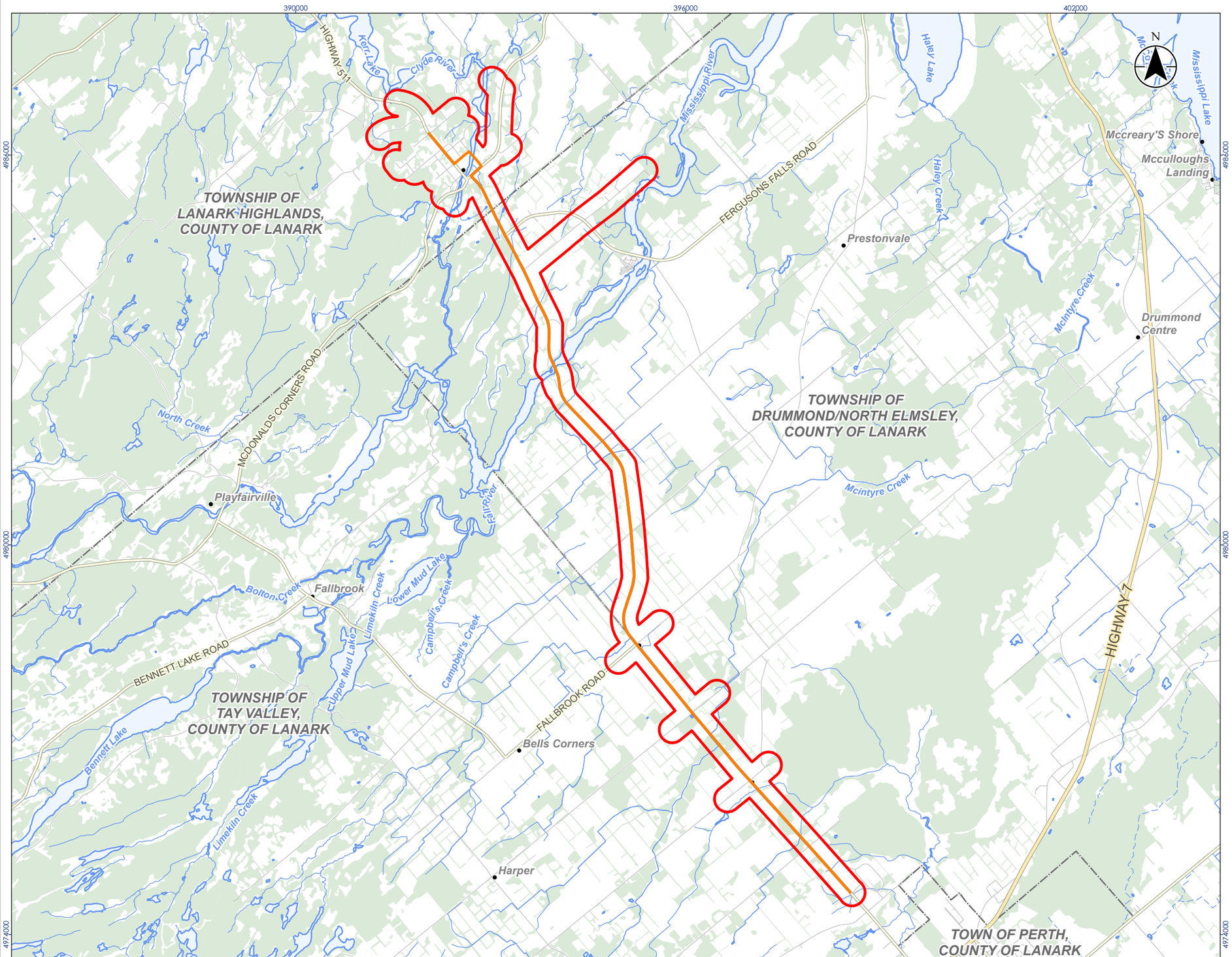
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
C-2

Title
Routes

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Stantec

Legend

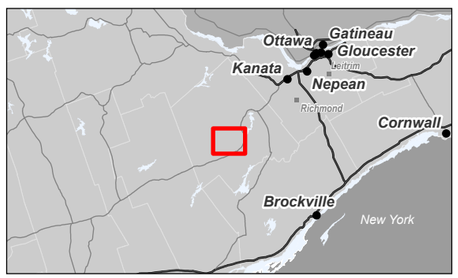
- Study Area
- Preferred Route
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Constructed Drain
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Wooded Area

0 1 2 km

1:60,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
C-3

Title
Preferred Route

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Appendix D Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment

Appendix D: Significant Wildlife Habitat Assessment for the Lanark & Balderson Community Expansion Project Study Area (Ecoregion 5E and 6E)

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Seasonal Concentration Areas			
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Terrestrial)	Fields with sheet water or utilized by tundra swans during spring (mid-March to May), or annual spring melt water flooding found in any of the following Community Types: Meadow (ME), Thicket (TH). Agricultural fields with waste grains are commonly used by waterfowl, and these are not considered SWH unless used by Tundra swans in the Long Point, Rondeau, Lake St. Clair, Grand Bend and Point Pelee Areas.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support waterfowl stopover and staging areas (terrestrial).	Absent. No low-lying areas to support SWH for waterfowl stopover and staging areas (terrestrial) were observed in meadows, thickets and agricultural fields in the Study Area.
Waterfowl Stopover and Staging Area (Aquatic)	The following Community Types: Meadow Marsh (MAM), Shallow Marsh (MAS), Shallow Aquatic (SA), Deciduous Swamp (SWD). Ponds, marshes, lakes, bays, coastal inlets, beaches and watercourses used during migration. The combined area of the ELC ecosites and a 100 m radius area is the SWH. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a SWH; however, a reservoir managed as a large wetland or pond/lake does qualify.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support waterfowl stopover and staging areas (aquatic).	**Candidate SWH Present.** The Mississippi River and Clyde River provides potentially suitable aquatic habitat. MNRF 2015 has mapped Waterfowl Staging Area on the Clyde River southwest of Lanark.
Shorebird Migratory Stopover Area	Shorelines of lakes, rivers and wetlands, including beach areas, bars and seasonally flooded, muddy and un-vegetated shoreline habitats. Great Lakes coastal shorelines, including groynes and other forms of amour rock lakeshores, are extremely important for migratory shorebirds in May to mid-June and early July to October. Sewage treatment ponds and storm water ponds do not qualify as a significant wildlife habitat. The following community types: Meadow Marsh (MAM), shoreline (SH), or Sand Dune (SB).	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support migratory shorebirds.	Absent. Suitable shoreline habitat to support large aggregations of shorebirds was absent from the Study Area.
Raptor Wintering Area	At least one of the following Forest Community Types: Deciduous Forest (FOD), Mixed Forest (FOM) or Coniferous Forest (FOC), in combination with one of the following Upland Community Types: Meadow (ME), Thicket (TH), Savannah (SV), Woodland (WOD) (<60% cover) that are >20 ha and provide roosting, foraging and resting habitats for wintering raptors. Upland habitat (ME, TH, SV, WOD), must represent at least 15 ha of the 20 ha minimum size.	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support wintering raptors.	Absent. Fields observed are small, fragmented and are predominantly intensive agriculture (OAGM2) or heavily grazed (OAGM4). Forests aren't frequently > 20 ha.
Bat Hibernacula	Hibernacula may be found in caves, mine shafts, underground foundations and karsts. May be found in these Community Types: Crevice (CCR), Cave (CCA).	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support bat hibernacula.	Absent. No suitable cave or underground habitat was observed in the Study Area to support SWH for bat hibernacula.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Bat Maternity Colonies	Maternity colonies considered significant wildlife habitat are found in forested ecosites. Either of the following Community Types: Deciduous Forest (FOD), Mixed Forest (FOM), Coniferous Forest (FOC), Deciduous Swamp (SWD), Mixed Forest (SWM) and Coniferous Forest (SWC) that have wildlife trees >10 cm diameter at breast height (dbh). Maternity colonies can be found in tree cavities, vegetation and often in buildings (buildings are not considered to be SWH). Female Bats prefer wildlife tree (snags) in early stages of decay, class 1-3 or class 1 or 2. Northern Myotis prefer contiguous tracts of older forest cover for foraging and roosting in snags and trees. Silver-haired Bats prefer older mixed or deciduous forest and form maternity colonies in tree cavities and small hollows. Older forest areas with at least 21 snags/ha are preferred.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support bat maternity colonies. A roost tree suitability assessment was performed on trees in the Project Footprint and up to 60m from the Project Footprint.	**Candidate SWH Present.** Forest, Woodland and Swamp communities in the Study Area potentially provide candidate SWH for bat maternity colonies.
Turtle Wintering Areas	Snapping and Midland Painted turtles utilize ELC community classes: Swamp (SW), Marsh (MA) and Open Water (OA). Shallow water (SA), Open Fen (FEO) and Open Bog (BOO). Northern Map turtle- open water areas such as deeper rivers or streams and lakes can also be used as over-wintering habitat. Water has to be deep enough not to freeze and have soft mud substrate. Over-wintering sites are permanent water bodies, large wetlands, and bogs or fens with adequate dissolved oxygen.	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support areas of permanent standing water but not deep enough to freeze.	**Candidate SWH Present.** The Mississippi River and Clyde River provides potentially suitable turtle overwintering habitat. Deep sections of McIntyre Creek may provide suitable overwintering habitat for turtles. A pond southwest of Bathurst 7th Concession and Highway 511 may provide suitable overwintering habitat for turtles.
Snake Hibernacula	Hibernation occurs in sites located below frost lines in burrows, rock crevices, broken and fissured rock and other natural features. Wetlands can also be important over-wintering habitat in conifer or shrub swamps and swales, poor fens, or depressions in bedrock terrain with sparse trees or shrubs with sphagnum moss or sedge hummock ground cover. Any ecosite in southern Ontario other than very wet ones may provide habitat. The following Community Types may be directly related to snake hibernacula: Talus (TA), Rock Barren (RB), Crevice (CCR), Cave (CCA), and Alvar (RBOA1, RBSA1, RBTA1).	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support snake hibernacula.	**Candidate SWH Present.** Rural agriculture fields and forest tracts likely have rock piles, fences and/or crumbling foundations.
Colonial-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Bank and Cliff)	Eroding banks, sandy hills, borrow pits, steep slopes, sand piles, cliff faces, bridge abutments, silos, or barns found in any of the following Community Types: Meadow (ME), Thicket (TH), Bluff (BL), Cliff (CL). Does not include man-made structures (bridges or buildings) or recently (2 years) disturbed soil areas, such as berms, embankments, soil or aggregate stockpiles. Does not include a licensed/permitted Mineral Aggregate Operation.	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support colonial bird breeding habitat.	Absent. No eroding banks, steep slopes, soil piles, cliff faces, or cliff faces were observed in the Study Area during the site visit.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Colonial-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Tree/Shrubs)	Identification of stick nests in any of the following Community Types: Mixed Swamp (SWM), Deciduous Swamp (SWD), Treed Fen (FET). The edge of the colony and a minimum 300 m area of habitat or extent of the Forest Ecosite containing the colony or any island <15.0 ha with a colony is the SWH. Nests in live or dead standing trees in wetlands, lakes, islands, and peninsulas. Shrubs and occasionally emergent vegetation may also be used.	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support colonial bird breeding habitat (Trees/Shrubs).	**Candidate SWH Present.** Mixed Wader Nesting Colonies were identified during the NHIC background review along the Mississippi River. Habitat features as defined by the criteria were not observed during site investigations.
Colonial-Nesting Bird Breeding Habitat (Ground)	Any rocky island or peninsula within a lake or large river. For Brewer's Blackbird close proximity to watercourses in open fields or pastures with scattered trees or shrubs found in any of the following Community Types: Meadow Marsh (MAM1-6), Shallow Marsh (MAS1-3), Meadow (ME), Thicket (TH), Savannah (SV).	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support colonial bird breeding habitat (Ground).	Absent. No rocky islands or peninsulas were present in the Study Area.
Migratory Butterfly Stopover Areas	Located within 5 km of Lake Ontario. A combination of ELC communities, one from each land class is required: Field (ME, TH) and Forest (FOC, FOM, FOD). Minimum of 10 ha in size with a combination of field and forest habitat present.	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support migratory butterfly stopover areas.	Absent. Although the Study Area is located within 5km from Lake Ontario, there was no suitable combination of field and forest habitat to support SWH for migratory butterfly stopover areas.
Landbird Migratory Stopover Areas	The following community types: Forest (FOD, FOM, FOC) or Swamp (SWC, SWM, SWD). Woodlots must be >10 ha in size and within 5 km of Lake Ontario – woodlands within 2 km of Lake Ontario are more significant.	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support landbird migratory stopover areas.	Absent. Although the Study Area is within 5km from Lake Ontario, there were no forest communities of sufficient size to support SWH for landbird migratory stopover areas.
Deer Winter Congregation Areas	Woodlots typically >100 ha in size unless determined by the MNR as significant. (If large woodlots are rare in a planning area >50 ha). All forested ecosites within Community Series: FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD. Conifer plantations much smaller than 50 ha may also be used.	No studies required as the MNR delineates this habitat.	Absent. No deer winter congregation areas were identified on MNR mapping (MNR 2025).
Rare Vegetation Communities			
Cliffs and Talus Slopes	A Cliff is vertical to near vertical bedrock >3 m in height. A Talus Slope is rock rubble at the base of a cliff made up of coarse rocky debris. Any ELC Ecosite within Community Series: TAO, TAS, TAT, CLO, CLS, CLT. Most cliff and talus slopes occur along the Niagara Escarpment.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered cliffs or talus slopes.	Absent. There were no cliff ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.
Sand Barrens	Sand barrens typically are exposed sand, generally sparsely vegetated and cause by lack of moisture, periodic fires and erosion. Vegetation can vary from patchy and barren to tree covered but less than 60%. Any of the following Community Types: SBO1 (Open Sand Barren Ecosite), SBS1 (Shrub Sand Barren Ecosite), SBT1 (Treed Sand Barren Ecosite).	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be sand barrens.	Absent. There were no sand barren ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Alvars	An alvar is typically a level, mostly unfractured calcareous bedrock feature with a mosaic of rock pavements and bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of soil. Vegetation cover varies from sparse lichen-moss associations to grasslands and shrublands and comprising a number of characteristic or indicator plant. Undisturbed alvars can be phyto- and zoogeographically diverse, supporting many uncommon or are relict plant and animal species. Vegetation cover varies from patchy to barren with a less than 60% tree cover. Any of the following Community Types: ALO1(Open Alvar Rock Barren Ecosite), ALS1 (Alvar Shrub Rock Barren Ecosite), ALT1 (Treed Alvar Rock Barren Ecosite), FOC1 (Dry-Fresh Pine Coniferous Forest), FOC2 (Dry-Fresh Cedar Coniferous Forest), CUM2 (Bedrock Cultural Meadow), CUS2 (Bedrock Cultural Savannah), CUT2-1 (Common Juniper Cultural Alvar Thicket), or CUW2 (Bedrock Cultural Woodland). An Alvar site >0.5 ha in size.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be alvar communities.	Absent. There were no alvar ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.
Old-growth Forest	Old-growth forests tend to be relatively undisturbed, structurally complex, and contain a wide variety of trees and shrubs in various age classes. These habitats usually support a high diversity of wildlife species. No minimum size criteria t in any of the following Community Types: FOD (Deciduous Forest), FOM (Mixed Forest), FOC (Coniferous Forest). Forests greater than 120 years old and with no historical forestry management was the main criteria when surveying for old-growth forests.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be old-growth forest communities.	Absent. There were no old-growth ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.
Savannahs	A Savannah is a tallgrass prairie habitat that has tree cover between 25 – 60%. In Ecoregion 6E, known Tallgrass Prairie and savannah remnants are scattered between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, near Lake St. Clair, north of and along the Lake Erie shoreline, in Brantford and in the Toronto area (north of Lake Ontario). Any of the following Community Types: TPS1 (Dry-Fresh Tallgrass Mixed Savannah Ecosite), TPS2 (Fresh-Moist Tallgrass Deciduous Savannah Ecosite), TPW1 (Dry-Fresh Black Oak Tallgrass Deciduous Woodland Ecosite), TPW2 (Fresh-Moist Tallgrass Deciduous Woodland Ecosite), CUS2 (Bedrock Cultural Savannah Ecosite).	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be savannah communities.	Absent. There were no savannah ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.
Tall-grass Prairies	A Tallgrass Prairie has ground cover dominated by prairie grasses. An open Tallgrass Prairie habitat has <25% tree cover. In Ecoregion 6E, known Tallgrass Prairie and savannah remnants are scattered between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, near Lake St. Clair, north of and along the Lake Erie shoreline, in Brantford and in the Toronto area (north of Lake Ontario). Any of the following Community Types: TPO1 (Dry Tallgrass Prairie Ecosite), TPO2 (Fresh-Moist Tallgrass Prairie Ecosite).	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be tall-grass communities.	Absent. There were no tall-grass prairie ELC Ecosites observed in the Study Area during the site visit.
Other Rare Vegetation Communities	Provincially Rare S1, S2 and S3 vegetation communities are listed in Appendix M of the SWHTG.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that would be considered to be other rare vegetation communities.	Absent. There were no rare ELC vegetation communities observed in the Study Area during the site visit.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Specialized Habitat for Wildlife			
Waterfowl Nesting Area	All upland habitats located adjacent to these wetland ELC Ecosites are Candidate SWH: MAS1, MAS2, MAS3, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SWT1, SWT2, SWD1, SWD2, SWD3, SWD4. Note: includes adjacency to Provincially Significant Wetlands.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support nesting waterfowl. Habitats adjacent to wetlands without standing water were not considered candidate SWH.	**Candidate SWH Present.** Suitable upland habitats adjacent to Clyde River, Mississippi River and Blueberry Marsh Provincially Significant Wetlands and Kerr Lake Wetlands.
Bald Eagle and Osprey nesting, Foraging, and Perching Habitat	Nests are associated with lakes, ponds, rivers or wetlands along forested shorelines, islands, or on structures over water. Nests located on man-made objects are not to be included as SWH (e.g., telephone poles and constructed nesting platforms). ELC Forest Community Series: FOD, FOM, FOC, SWD, SWM and SWC directly adjacent to riparian areas – rivers, lakes, ponds and wetlands.	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support nesting, foraging and perching habitat for large raptors.	**Candidate SWH present.** Suitable features as defined by the criteria are present in the Study Area and both Bald Eagle and Osprey are common along the Rideau River. No stick nests were observed during site investigations.
Woodland Raptor Nesting Habitat	All natural or conifer plantation woodland/forest stands combined >30 ha and with >4 ha of interior habitat. Interior habitat determined with a 200 m buffer. Stick nests found in a variety of intermediate-aged to mature conifer, deciduous or mixed forests within tops or crotches of trees. Species such as Coopers hawk nest along forest edges sometimes on peninsulas or small offshore islands. May be found in all forested ELC Ecosites. May also be found in SWC, SWM, SWD and CUP3.	ELC surveys, wildlife habitat assessments and GIS analysis were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support nesting habitat for woodland raptors.	Absent. Large forests with interior habitat are absent from the Study Area.
Turtle Nesting Areas	Exposed mineral soil (sand or gravel) areas adjacent (<100 m) or within the following ELC Ecosites: MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, SAS1, SAM1, SAF1, BOO1, FEO1. Best nesting habitat for turtles is close to water, away from roads and sites less prone to loss of eggs by predation from skunks, raccoons or other animals. For an area to function as a turtle-nesting area, it must provide sand and gravel that turtles are able to dig in and are located in open, sunny areas. Nesting areas on the sides of municipal or provincial road embankments and shoulders are not SWH. Sand and gravel beaches adjacent to undisturbed shallow weedy areas of marshes, lakes, and rivers are most frequently used.	ELC surveys, wildlife habitat assessments and GIS analysis were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support turtle nesting areas.	**Candidate SWH present.** Shorelines of the Mississippi River and Clyde River provides potentially suitable turtle nesting habitat. A predated turtle nest was observed near the bridge at Mississippi River. Shorelines of McIntyre Creek may provide suitable nesting habitat for turtles. Edge of wetlands may provide suitable nesting habitat.
Seeps and Springs	Seeps/Springs are areas where ground water comes to the surface. Often, they are found within headwater areas within forested habitats. Any forested Ecosite within the headwater areas of a stream could have seeps/springs. Any forested area (with <25% meadow/field/pasture) within the headwaters of a stream or river system.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support seeps/springs.	Absent. Headwater areas were absent from the Study Area.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland)	All Ecosites associated with these ELC Community Series; FOC, FOM, FOD, SWC, SWM, SWD. Presence of a wetland, lake, or pond within or adjacent (within 120 m) to a woodland (no minimum size). Some small wetlands may not be mapped and may be important breeding pools for amphibians. Woodlands with permanent ponds or those containing water in most years until mid-July are more likely to be used as breeding habitat.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support woodland breeding amphibians.	**Candidate SWH present.** Swamp and vernal pool habitat to support SWH for amphibian breeding (woodland) is possible in the Study Area.
Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetland)	ELC Community Classes SW, MA, FE, BO, OA and SA. Wetland areas >120 m from woodland habitats. Wetlands and pools (including vernal pools) >500 m^2 (about 25 m diameter) supporting high species diversity are significant; some small or ephemeral habitats may not be identified on MNR mapping and could be important amphibian breeding habitats. Presence of shrubs and logs increase significance of pond for some amphibian species because of available structure for calling, foraging, escape and concealment from predators. Bullfrogs require permanent water bodies with abundant emergent vegetation.	ELC surveys were used to assess features within the Study Area that may support wetland breeding amphibians.	**Candidate SWH present.** Open Marsh habitats may provide suitable habitat to support SWH amphibian breeding (wetlands) in the Study Area.
Woodland Area-sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat	Large mature forest stands, woodlots >30 ha and >200 m from the forest edge.	Absent. Features as defined by the criteria were not observed during site investigations.	Absent. Features as defined by the criteria were not observed during site investigations.
Species of Conservation Concern			
Marsh Bird Breeding Habitat	All wetland habitats with shallow water and emergent aquatic vegetation. May include any of the following Community Types: Meadow Marsh (MAM), Shallow Aquatic (SA), Open Bog (BOO), Open Fen (FEO), or for Green Heron: Swamp (SW), Marsh (MA) and Meadow (ME) Community Types.	ELC surveys were used to identify marshes with shallow water and emergent vegetation that may support marsh breeding birds.	**Candidate SWH present.** Wetlands as defined by the criteria, specifically the Blueberry Marsh PSW, and wetlands on the edge of the Mississippi River and Clyde River may support Marsh Breeding Birds.
Woodland Area-sensitive Bird Breeding Habitat	Habitats >30ha where interior forest is present (at least 200 m from the forest edge); typically, >60 years old. These include any of the following Community Types: Forest (FO), Treed Swamp (SW).	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to determine whether woodlots that occurred within the Study Area that were >30 ha with interior habitat present (>200 m from edge).	Absent. There were no large woodlands in the Study Area to support SWH for woodland area sensitive bird breeding habitat.
Open Country Bird Breeding Habitat	Grassland areas > 30 ha, not Class 1 or Class 2 agricultural lands, with no row-cropping or hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years, in the following Community Type: Meadow (ME).	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to identify grassland communities within the Study Area that may support area-sensitive breeding birds.	Absent. Agriculture is active in suitable meadow habitat, and the fallow/idle meadows within the Study Area were not of sufficient size to support SWH for open country bird breeding habitat.
Shrub/Early Successional Bird Breeding Habitat	Old field areas succeeding to shrub and thicket habitats >10 ha, not Class 1 or Class 2 agricultural lands, with no row-cropping or intensive hay or livestock pasturing in the last 5 years, in the following Community Types: Thickets (TH), Savannahs or Woodlands (WOD).	ELC surveys and GIS analysis were used to identify large communities that may support shrub/early successional breeding birds.	Absent. Thickets in the Study Area were not of sufficient size to support SWH for shrub/early successional bird breeding habitat.

Candidate Wildlife Habitat	Criteria	Methods	Potential Habitat Present in the Study Area?
Terrestrial Crayfish	Meadow marshes and edges of shallow marshes (no minimum size). Vegetation communities include MAM1, MAM2, MAM3, MAM4, MAM5, MAM6, MAS1, MAS2, MAS3. Construct burrows in marshes, mudflats, meadows. Can be found far from water.	ELC surveys and wildlife habitat assessments were used to identify shallow marsh and meadow marsh communities that may support Terrestrial Crayfish within the Study Area.	Absent. Marshes to support SWH for terrestrial crayfish were absent from the Study Area.
Special Concern and Rare Wildlife Species	All special concern and provincially rare (S1-S3, SH) plant and animal species (SOCC) within potential to occur in the Study Area.	ELC surveys were used to identify suitable habitat for each potential SOCC listed in Table 3.3.	**Candidate SWH present.** Potential habitat for the following SOCC was identified in the Study Area: Monarch, Yellow-banded Bumble Bee, Midland Painted Turtle, Snapping Turtle, Northern Map Turtle, Eastern Musk Turtle, Eastern Milksnake, Western Chorus Frog, Barn Swallow, Common Nighthawk, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Golden-winged Warbler, and Wood Thrush.
Animal Movement Corridors			
Amphibian Movement Corridor	Corridors may be found in all ecosites associated with water. Determined based on identifying significant amphibian breeding habitat (wetland).	Identified after Amphibian Breeding Habitat is confirmed. Movement corridors should be considered when amphibian breeding habitat is confirmed as SWH from Amphibian Breeding Habitat.	**Candidate SWH present.** Candidate SWH for Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Woodland and Wetland) was identified as occurring within the Study Area.
Deer Movement Corridors	Corridors may be found in all forested ecosites.	Absent. Deer wintering areas not identified by the MNRF during background review.	Absent. Deer wintering areas not identified by the MNRF during background review.

Appendix E Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Lanark-Balderson Community Expansion Project

Parts of Various Lots and Concessions, Geographic Township of Lanark now Township of Lanark Highlands; Geographic Township of Drummond, now Township of Drummond/North Elmsley; Geographic Township of Bathurst, now Township of Tay Valley; Lanark County, Ontario

April 24, 2025

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Project Information Form Number:
P415-0533-2024
Project number: 160925311

ORIGINAL REPORT

Stantec

Limitations and Sign-off

The conclusions in the Report titled Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: Lanark-Balderson Community Expansion Project are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from Enbridge Gas Inc. (the "Client") and third parties in the preparation of the Report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

This Report is intended solely for use by the Client in accordance with Stantec's contract with the Client. While the Report may be provided to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and others for whom the Client is responsible, Stantec does not warrant the services to any third party. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written consent of Stantec, which may be withheld at Stantec's discretion.

Prepared by  Digitally signed by Hoskins, Patrick Date: 2025.05.08 15:50:48 -04'00'

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Colin Varley, MA, RPA
Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Executive Summary

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment ahead of the proposed project to construct facilities to provide natural gas distribution service to the communities of Lanark and Balderson (the Project). The proposed facilities are located primarily along County Road 511 and residential streets within the towns of Balderson and Lanark, within the Townships of Lanark Highlands and Drummond / North Elmsley. The Project will provide residents, businesses, and industries located in the communities of Lanark and Balderson with access to reliable natural gas distribution services. The Project is planned to be mainly within the existing municipal Right-of-Way (ROW), and additional Temporary Working Space (TWS) potentially required for lay-down, storage and excess soils management.

The Project will consist of the installation of approximately 25 km of Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) 6-inch, NPS 4-inch, and NPS 2-inch natural gas distribution pipeline in the Township of Lanark Highlands and the community of Balderson in the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley. The Project will be installed below ground using open cut and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) construction methods and may require one new station to be built.

The project is subject to the regulatory authority of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and is pursuant to the *OEB Act,* S.O. 1998 c.15 Sch B and associated regulations, including Section 4.3.4 of the OEB's *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario* (OEB 2024). This filing regulation meets the criteria set forth in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) for the completion of an archaeological resource assessment for the impacted Project area. It is conducted in compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Initial background research compiled information concerning registered and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P415-0533-2024, issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry). A property inspection was conducted on November 29, 2024, by Patrick Hoskins, MA (P415).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study areas determined that 71.4% of the study areas retain potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for these portions of the study area.**

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study areas determined that 16.9% of the study areas retain low to now archaeological potential due to previous disturbance and previous assessment. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment for these portions of study area is recommended.**

In addition, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project determined that portions of the study area, overlap navigable waterways, i.e., Mississippi River, Clyde River. If any in-water disturbance is proposed as part of the Project for these portions of the waterways within the study area, the proponent should complete the *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist (Government of Ontario 2016) to determine if a marine archaeological assessment is required. Marine archaeological assessments must be conducted by a qualified marine/underwater archaeologist under a Marine Licence acquired from the MCM.



The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified two cemeteries within the study area which retain archaeological potential, St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery and the Lanark Village Cemetery. Stantec completed additional background research as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment. Cemetery lands consist of approximately 0.5% of the total study area.

St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery within the study area. The research into the cemetery boundaries is not complete and the cemetery boundaries cannot be confirmed. Thus, **it is recommended that a detailed Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the cemetery property be completed in order to determine the boundaries of the cemetery and the need for a cemetery investigation and Cemetery Investigation Authorization in the event that lands within 10 metres of the assumed boundary of the cemetery are proposed to be impacted. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork within cemetery limits.**

Lanark Village Cemetery Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified portions of the Lanark Village Cemetery within the study area. Background research confirmed the historical and current boundaries of the cemetery. Given that the boundaries of the cemetery are proven to be clear, areas adjacent to the cemeteries retaining archaeological potential are recommended for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment without the need for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario. Areas adjacent to the cemeteries that do not retain archaeological potential are not recommended for further work**. Any proposed impacts within the cemetery lands will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and, once concerns for identified archaeological resources are addressed, a Stage 3 cemetery**

investigation will be required. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork within cemetery limits.

Full and detailed recommendations are provided in the body of the report.

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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1 Project Context

1.1 Developmental Context

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to complete Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Lanark-Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project). The Project aims to construct facilities to provide natural gas distribution service to the communities of Lanark and Balderson, Ontario. The proposed facilities are located primarily along County Road 511 and residential streets within the towns of Balderson and Lanark, within the Townships of Lanark Highlands and Drummond / North Elmsley (Figure 1). The Project will provide residents, businesses, and industries located in the communities of Lanark and Balderson with access to reliable natural gas distribution services. The Project is planned to be mainly within the existing municipal Right-of-Way (ROW), and additional Temporary Working Space (TWS) potentially required for lay-down, storage and excess soils management. The study area includes the existing roadway, existing ROW, and a 50-metre buffer on either side of the roadway (Figure 2).

The Project will consist of the installation of approximately 25 kilometre (km) of Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) 6-inch, NPS 4-inch, and NPS 2-inch natural gas distribution pipeline in the Township of Lanark Highlands and the community of Balderson in the Township of Drummond / North Elmsley. The Project will be installed below ground using open cut and Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) construction methods and may require one new station to be built.

The Project is subject to the regulatory authority of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and is pursuant to the *OEB Act,* S.O. 1998 c.15 Sch B and associated regulations, including Section 4.3.4 of the OEB's *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario* (OEB 2024). This filing regulation meets the criteria set forth in the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of

Ontario 1990a) for the completion of an archaeological resource assessment for the impacted Project area.

1.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM's) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are to:

- Provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions.
- Evaluate the study area's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property.
- Recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists:

- Reviewed relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- Reviewed the land use history of the study area, including pertinent historical maps.
- Examined the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- Queried the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* to identify previous archaeological assessments which have occurred within 50 metres of the study area.
- Completed a property inspection of the study area.

1.2 Historical Context

"Contact" is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the interaction between Indigenous and European nations. There is no definitive moment of contact and the understanding of when Indigenous and European nations first began to influence one another is evolving

with new study of archaeological and historical evidence, and from Indigenous oral tradition and history. Contact in what is now the Province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Resources

It has been demonstrated that Indigenous people began occupying eastern Ontario as the Laurentide glacier receded, as early as 11,000 years ago (Ellis and Ferris 1990, 13). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of these Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into archaeological periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological periods are largely based in observed changes in formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, archaeological periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these archaeological periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous material culture through time.

Overall, archaeological research in many parts of eastern Ontario has been fairly limited, at least compared to adjoining areas in southern Ontario and northern New York State, resulting in only a limited understanding of the cultural processes that occurred in this part of the province. The following summary of the pre-contact occupation of eastern Ontario is based on syntheses in Archaeologix Inc. (2008), Ellis and Ferris (1990), Jacques Whitford (2008), Pilon (1999), St-Pierre (2009), and Wright (1995). A generalized cultural chronology for eastern Ontario is provided in Table 1. The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 1: Generalized Indigenous Cultural Chronology

Archaeological Period	Time	Characteristics
Early Paleo	9000 – 8400 BCE	Caribou and extinct Pleistocene mammal hunters, small camps.
Late Paleo	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites.
Early Archaic	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth, emergence of woodworking industry, development of specialized tools.
Middle Archaic	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present, fishing becomes important component of subsistence, wide trade networks for exotic goods.
Late Archaic	2000 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size, large chipped lithic tools, introduction of bow hunting.
Terminal Archaic	1800 – 1500 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries with inclusion of exotic trade goods.
Early Woodland	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of pottery, continuation of Terminal Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns.
Middle Woodland	1100 – 950 BCE	Increased sedentism, larger settlements in spring and summer, dispersed smaller settlement in fall and winter, some elaborate mortuary ceremonialism.
Transitional Woodland	950 – 400 BCE	Incipient agriculture in some locations, seasonal hunting and gathering.
Early Late Woodland	400 BCE – 500 CE	Limited agriculture, development of small village settlement, small communal longhouses.
Middle Late Woodland	500 – 800 CE	Shift to agriculture as major component of subsistence, larger villages with large longhouses, increasing political complexity.
Late Late Woodland	800 – 1650 CE	Very large villages with smaller houses, politically allied regional populations, increasing trading network.

Identifiable human occupation of Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial period. The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this

area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living to the south of the emerging Great Lakes. This initial occupation is referred to as the “Paleo” archaeological culture.

Early Paleo (EP) (*circa* [ca.] 9000 – 8400 BCE) settlement patterns suggest that small groups, or “bands”, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. Many (although by no means all) of the EP sites are located on former beach ridges associated with Lake Algonquin and research/evidence indicates that the vegetative cover of these areas would have consisted of open spruce parkland, given the cool climatic conditions. Sites tend to be located on well-drained loamy soils, and on elevations in the landscape, such as knolls. The fact that assemblages of artifacts recovered from EP sites are composed exclusively of stone skews our understanding of the general patterns of resource extraction and use. However, the taking of large game, such as caribou, mastodon, and mammoth, appears to be of central importance to the sustenance of these early inhabitants. Moreover, EP site location often appears to be in areas which would have intersected with migratory caribou herds. In the Ottawa Valley, it appears that the Paleo-environment had not recovered sufficiently from the former glaciations to have allowed an EP occupation. There is, however, some evidence of EP incursion to the Rideau Lakes area.

The Late Paleo (LP) period (ca. 8400 – 8000 BCE) is poorly understood compared to the EP, the result of less research focus than the EP. As the climate warmed, the spruce parkland was gradually replaced, and the vegetation of southern Ontario began to be dominated by closed coniferous forests. As a result, many of the large game species that had been hunted in the EP period either moved north with the more open vegetation or became locally extinct. Like the EP, LP peoples covered large territories as they moved around to exploit different resources. Environmental conditions in eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley were sufficient to allow for a Late Paleo occupation, although the evidence of such is still very limited. There is some evidence of LP occupation on Thompson Island, in the St. Lawrence River near the junction of Ontario, Quebec and New York State.

The transition from the Paleo period to the Archaic period of Ontario is evidenced in the archaeological record by the development of new tool technologies, the result of utilizing an increasing number of resources as compared to peoples from earlier archaeological periods, and developing a broader based series of tools to more intensively exploit those resources. During the Early Archaic period (ca. 8000 – 6000 BCE), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the LP environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous elements. Early Archaic projectile points differ from Paleo forms most notably by the presence of side and corner notching on their bases. A ground stone tool industry, including celts and axes, also emerges, indicating that woodworking was an important component of the technological development of Archaic peoples. Although there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal mobility, it is still likely that population density during the Early Archaic was low and band territories large.

More diversified tool technology development continued into the Middle Archaic period (ca. 6000 – 2500 BCE). The presence of grooved stone net-sinkers suggests an increase in the importance of fishing in subsistence activities. Another new tool, the bannerstone, appeared first during this period. Bannerstones are ground stone weights that served as a counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers, again indicating the emergence of new technology. The increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for chipped stone tools suggests that in the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories lacking high-quality raw materials. In these instances, lower-quality materials which had been glacially deposited in local tills and river gravels were used.

This territory size reduction appears to have resulted from gradual region-wide population growth, which forced a reorganization of subsistence patterns, as a larger population had to be supported by the resources of a smaller area. Stone tools designed specifically for preparing wild plant foods suggest that subsistence catchment was being widened, and new resources being more intensively exploited. A major



development of the later part of the Middle Archaic period was the initiation of long-distance trade. In particular, raw copper tools manufactured from sources near Lake Superior were being widely traded.

During the late part of the Middle Archaic (ca. 6000 – 2500 BCE), a distinctive occupation or tradition known as the Laurentian Archaic appears in southeastern Ontario, western Quebec, northern New York, and Vermont. Laurentian Archaic sites are found only within the transitional zone between the deciduous forests to the south and coniferous forests to the north, known as the Canadian Biotic Province and are identifiable through the association of certain diagnostic tool types, including ground slate semi-lunar knives (or “ulus”), plummets for use in fishing, ground slate points and knives, and ground stone gouges, adzes, and grooved axes. It is thought there was less reliance on plant foods and a greater reliance on hunting and fishing in this region than for Archaic peoples in southern and southwestern Ontario. Laurentian Archaic sites have been found in the middle Ottawa River valley, along the Petawawa River and Trent River watersheds and at Brockville.

The trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued during the Late Archaic (ca. 2000 – 1800 BCE). Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic ones. The number of Late Archaic sites, at least partly, represents an increase in population. Around 2000 BCE, water levels in the Great Lakes began to rise, taking their modern form.

The appearance of the first true cemeteries occurs during the Late Archaic. Prior to this period, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. However, with the advent of the Late Archaic and local cemeteries, individuals who died far from the cemetery would be returned for final burial at the group cemetery, often resulting in disarticulated skeletons, occasionally missing minor bone elements (i.e., finger bones). The emergence of local group cemeteries has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for resource

access. Cemeteries would have provided symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources.

Increased territoriality and more limited movement are also consistent with the development of distinct local styles of projectile points. The trade networks that began in the Middle Archaic expanded during this period, including marine shell artifacts (such as beads and gorgets) from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast. These marine shell artifacts and raw copper implements show up as grave goods, indicating the value of the items. Other artifacts like polished stone pipes and slate gorgets appear on Late Archaic sites. A more unusual Late Archaic artifact is the "birdstone," small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

The Early Woodland period (ca. 1500 – 1100 BCE) is distinguished from the Late Archaic period primarily by adding ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick-walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used to process nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites where no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than introducing this rather limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" that protrude from their heads' sides. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points produced during the Archaic period's terminal part continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. The trade networks established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function,

although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shells during the Early Woodland period. These trade items were included in increasingly sophisticated burial ceremonies, some of which involved the construction of burial mounds.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (ca. 1100 – 900 BCE) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish became an important part of the diet. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

At the beginning of the Middle Woodland period, rich, densely occupied sites appeared along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While earlier peoples had utilized these areas, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years. Because this is the case, rich deposits of artifacts often accumulate. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on throughout the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from the Middle Archaic and provides a prelude to the developments that followed during the Late Woodland period.

There are three complexes of Middle Woodland culture in Ontario. The complex specific to eastern Ontario is known as “Point Peninsula,” most notably represented by ceramics decorated with a stamped zigzag pattern applied at various angles to the exterior of the vessel, known as a “pseudo scallop shell.” Another common decorative style of the Point Peninsula complex is the dentate stamp, a comb-like tool creating square impressions. Middle Woodland components have been identified at St. Regis Island and Sheek Island, both near Cornwall, at Tidd’s Island, near Gananoque, in Vincent Massey



Park along the Rideau River in the City of Ottawa, at the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers at Lac Leamy Park in Gatineau, Quebec and there is evidence for a widespread Woodland occupation along the Rideau River and Rideau Lakes system (Howard 2010; Jacques Whitford 2004; Kenyon 1986; Laliberté 1999; Watson 1991, 1992, 1999).

The relatively brief period of the Transitional Woodland period is marked by the acquisition of cultivar plant species, such as maize and squash, from communities living south of the Great Lakes. The appearance of these plants began a transition to food production, which consequently led to a reduced need to acquire naturally occurring food resources. Sites were thus occupied for longer periods and by larger populations. Transitional Woodland sites have not been discovered in eastern Ontario.

The Late Woodland period is often divided into three temporal components: Early, Middle, and Late. In eastern Ontario, especially in the Ottawa River Valley, there is considerable overlap between people continuing to practice a hunting and gathering economy and those using limited horticulture to supplement gathered plants. For the most part, however, classic Late Woodland sites in eastern Ontario are limited to an area at the east end of Lake Ontario and along the St. Lawrence River valley.

In the Late and Terminal Late Woodland (immediately prior to the early Contact period), there are several instances of Late Woodland pottery types typically associated with Iroquoian groups (i.e., the Middle Late Woodland Middleport archaeological culture and Late Woodland/contact period Huron and Onondaga) on what would otherwise be considered Algonquian archaeological sites throughout the Ottawa River valley (*cf*. Mitchell 1975, 1990, 1996; Saint-Germain 1999; von Gernet 1992, 1993). There has been some debate about what the presence of these purportedly Iroquoian ceramic artifacts in an Algonquin context might indicate. Interpretations include the incursion of Iroquoian peoples into Algonquin territory; ceramics as trade items between Iroquoian and Algonquins; the presence of Iroquoian women in Algonquin societies, either as wives or captives, who continued to manufacture ceramics according to their ethnic



traditions; or Algonquin manufacture of ceramics that simulate Iroquoian ceramic types (Pendergast 1999). Each possible interpretation suggests a close interaction sphere between Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples, further supported by evidence of Iroquoian and Algonquin trade relationships in the early Contact period. It has also been suggested that Algonquin and Iroquoian peoples may have "shared in a common Late Woodland cultural stratum," including common elements such as ceramics (von Gernet 1992). Fox and Garrad (2004) suggest that the Huron and Algonquin shared not only a territory in the southern Georgian Bay area (traditional "Huronia") but also shared material culture and may have cohabited in settlements to a greater degree than as simply visitors.

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Resources

The Ottawa River and its major drainage tributaries were controlled by the various Algonquin bands that occupied the Ottawa River Valley (Day and Trigger 1978; Whiteduck 2002). The region north of the Bonnechere River and west of the Ottawa River, centred around the Muskrat Lake area, was occupied in the early 17th century by a group led by an individual named Nibachis (Croft 2006; Day and Trigger 1978; Hessel 1987). Samuel de Champlain met Nibachis while traveling along (present-day) Muskrat Lake. When Champlain made his journey up the Ottawa River in 1613, he was taken along a route that crossed from the Ottawa River north of Lac des Chats to Codringham Lake and from there up the chain of lakes along the Muskrat River north to Muskrat Lake (Croft 2006). Nibachis' group has typically been associated with the Kinounchepirini (People of the Pickerel), alternatively known as the Keinouche (Day and Trigger 1978). However, Hessel (1987) asserts that the Kinounchepirini resided further downstream along the Ottawa River at the Kinonge River, to the east of Montebello, Quebec. Other than Champlain's mention of Nibachis' people in his journals of 1613 and 1615 there is no documentary evidence of the inhabitants of the Muskrat Lake area (Hessel 1987).

Even before direct contact had been made with Europeans, the Algonquin had been active in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between Indigenous procurers of furs in the north and west and those Indigenous groups that were in direct contact with European traders (Holmes 1993). This role was one that was already in place before the European fur trade was initiated, given their position along, and control over, a major water transportation route (Morrison 2005). The Huron traded corn, cornmeal, and fishing nets in exchange for dried fish and furs, the latter of which the Algonquin secured from Ojibway and Cree living further north (Morrison 2005). The growing fur trade and the designation of animal skins as money led to changes in economic and social organization patterns. After the initial excursions of Champlain into the Algonquin territory in 1613 until 1615, the Algonquin played a major role in the trade between the Huron and the French and actively worked against Champlain making a trip to the Huron territory (Day and Trigger 1978). When direct trade between the Huron and French eventually occurred, and the Huron and French were permitted to use the Ottawa River as a travel route, they were subject to tolls by the Kinounchepirini, who occupied the region around present-day Morrison Island and controlled water traffic up and down the river from their position at those narrows (Hessel 1987; Morrison 2005).

Increased trade along the Ottawa River brought attention from Iroquois groups from south of the St. Lawrence River. However, the alliance of Algonquin, Huron, and French minimized Iroquois raiding, and various treaties were enacted between the Algonquin and the Mohawk during the 1620s and 1630s (Day and Trigger 1978). In the latter part of the 1630s, however, the Algonquin attempted to trade directly with the Dutch, who had been trading partners with the Mohawk, and this led to a new outbreak of hostilities between Mohawk and Algonquin (Day and Trigger 1978). After 1639, the Mohawk began accumulating English, and then Dutch, firearms that gave them considerable advantage over the Algonquin, whose French trade partners, who had initially determined that they would only provide firearms to those who had been baptized (Trigger 1985). Conflict continued to greater and lesser degrees throughout the 1640s, but by the early 1650s most of the Ottawa River Valley Algonquin had either sought



refuge in Quebec, such as at Trois Rivières, or had removed themselves to the upper parts of their territory, in present day Algonquin Park (Hessel 1987).

In 1649, the Huron-French fur trade collapsed, and the Five Nations Iroquois raided and destroyed the French mission at Ste. Marie and several Huron villages. Huronia was abandoned, with the surviving Huron destroying their own remaining villages and moving further inland, now located within the province of Quebec. The Algonkian-speaking communities were briefly replaced as middlemen by the Odawa people, who were later in turn replaced by the French *coureur de bois*. Further colonization of eastern Ontario and Quebec led to more changes in the fur trade. However, after the merger of the Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the fur trade routes were diverted north to Hudson's Bay (Kennedy 1961, 6).

At the turn of the 18th century, French interests in the fur trade had been sufficiently disrupted to a level that a conclusion of a treaty with the Iroquois was required, and Algonquin and Nipissing representatives were on hand in Montreal when that treaty was made (Holmes 1993). While this should have allowed for the resumption of Algonquin occupation of the whole of the Ottawa River again, the protracted hostilities with the Iroquois and the effects of the European-based disease epidemics had resulted in a population decline that had caused significant changes to social organization (Morrison 2005). During the first part of the 1700s there were Algonquin settlements along the Gatineau River and there were seasonal occupants around Lake of Two Mountains, near Montreal (Holmes 1993). By 1740, a map of Indigenous peoples in the known Canada identified the Nipissings on their namesake lake, Algonquins on the Liéve River in present day Quebec and Algonquins, Nipissings and Mohawks at Lake of Two Mountains (Holmes 1993). No other Indigenous groups, Algonquin or otherwise, were identified as living in the Ottawa River valley (Holmes 1993).

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War in 1763, the sphere of European influence in the Algonquin homeland passed from the French to the British, who imposed restrictions on travel along the Ottawa River above Carillon (Morrison 2005).

Nevertheless, the Algonquin continued to consider the river their territory and claims and petitions to that regard were made to the British colonial government (Holmes 1993). The *Proclamation of 1763* was supposed to protect the Algonquin territory from further settlement by Euro-Canadians; however, the British loss in the American Revolutionary War, and the resultant influx of loyalists to the British Crown after the war, meant that new lands were required for settling these loyalists and land was purchased in what is now eastern Ontario. This purchase was made with the Mississauga, and not the Algonquin (Morrison 2005, 31).

Even though the lands had supposedly been ‘surrendered’ by the Mississauga, early Euro-Canadian settlers along the Ottawa River documented the continued presence of Algonquins throughout the territory (Hessel 1987, 70). In 1819, Alexander McDonnell signed a treaty with some Algonquin that allowed him to cut timber between the Indian and Mississippi rivers and to float the resultant log rafts down the Bonnechere and Madawaska rivers. In 1837, a government Order-in Council acknowledged both the continued presence of Algonquins within the lower Ottawa valley and their historical claim to a large territory. In 1840, Reverend William Bell, a Presbyterian circuit preacher, met an Algonquin settlement along the Madawaska River near present-day Stewartville. These and other encounters testify to the continued occupation of the valley by Algonquin populations.

Despite the attempts to limit the movement of Algonquin people through their traditional territory and encouragement to permanently settle in one location (i.e., at Oka), at the start of the 19th century Algonquins were still largely living on the land and practicing their traditional livelihood of hunting and trapping (Black 1989, 64). For the most part, they were on the land of all but a brief period of two to three months of the year when they would gather at Oka (Black 1989, 65), including even those who had converted to Christianity (Morrison 2005, 31). At Oka, it was noted that the Iroquoian population was heavily involved in agriculture and the wage labour economy, but only Algonquin women and elderly men were involved in cultivation pursuits, and in only a limited way

at that (Black 1989, 64). During the early part of the 19th century, tensions between Algonquin, Nipissing, and Iroquoian inhabitants increased at Oka (McGregor 2004, 167).

In 1820, French traders from Montréal opened a trading post where the Desert River (Kitigan Zibi) met the Gatineau River. For many Algonquin families it was preferable to conduct their trade at this post and spend their summer months in that region, rather than continue to Oka (McGregor 2004, 163). Beginning in the 1830s, those Algonquin families who were spending time in that region began clearing some small parcels of land to settle on when they were not in the bush (McGregor 2004, 167). Eventually, the Crown was petitioned for a reserve of approximately 60,000 acres (24,000 hectares) in the Kitigan Zibi area, largely due to the efforts of Chief Luc-Antoine Pakinawatik, who had to indicate to government officials that the land was needed for farming as hunting and trapping were on the decline (McGregor 2004, 172).

The decline of hunting and trapping was precipitated by the increase in farming and lumbering activities practiced by Euro-Canadian settlers within the Ottawa River valley, which drastically altered the landscape (Black 1989, 65). Nevertheless, Algonquin hunters and trappers continued to ply their traditional trades. As the fur trade continued to decline in importance through the 19th century, the closure or amalgamation of trading posts within the Ottawa River drainage resulted in the movement of families to new post locations, and band membership through the latter part of the 19th century became very fluid, and congregation at more favourable locations increased (Black 1989, 66-67).

One of those more favourable locations was at Golden Lake (Pikwakanagan), on the Bonnechere River, which was a summer gathering place within the wider winter hunting grounds (Morrison 2005, 33). In September 1857, the Crown Lands Agent sent the government a petition from several Algonquin families for a grant of 200 acres per family along the shores of the lake. In 1864, the government approved the sale of 1,561



acres (631 hectares) of land, which became the community of Pikwakanagan (Hessel 1987, 72).

Although the Algonquin continued to become increasingly congregated in fewer locations throughout the Ottawa River drainage area (Hessel 1987, 85), traditional activities, such as canoe building, carried on into the early 20th century at Algonquin communities such as Pikwakanagan, Kitigan Zibi, and Lac Barrière (Gidmark 1988, 75). These canoes were used to facilitate traditional hunting and trapping, and for transportation over long distances (Gidmark 1988, 75). Despite the continuity of traditional pursuits practiced by some, by the start of the 20th century, many Algonquin had become incorporated into the wage labour economy (Black 1989, 62). While urban and industrial development were slower to affect the lands where reserves had been established, by the 1950s the ecological changes wrought by lumbering and mining, in conjunction with the drop in prices for furs and other traditional products, the change to a wage labour model had become firmly established (Montpetit 1996, 214). Additionally, the opportunities for wage labour on reserves was in general underdeveloped, resulting in either a high degree of underemployment or the need to seek opportunities off-reserve, including, for some, settling in urban centres (Montpetit 1996, 215).

Combined with the continual growth in large and small urban centres along the Ottawa River, the relationship of the Algonquin to their traditional territory began to be harder to identify among non-Indigenous populations. However, in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation initiated a land claim process, formally submitting a petition and supporting research to the Government of Canada in 1983 and the Government of Ontario in 1985. The Province of Ontario accepted the claim for negotiations in 1991, and the Government of Canada joined the negotiations in 1992 (Algonquins of Ontario [AOO] no date [n.d.] a). Moreover, the Algonquin have become increasingly involved in the land development process in the Ottawa Valley, and in the urban National Capital Region, raising both the knowledge of Algonquin ties to the land and the Algonquin profile in the wider community (AOO n.d.b).

To open the land up for settlement and the lumber and mining industries, treaties were enacted between the government (the Crown) and Indigenous nations. The land within the current study area is governed by Treaty 27 (Figure 3). Treaty 27 is illustrated by the letter “S” on Figure 3. Treaty 27 was enacted in 1819 between John Ferguson of Kingston and the Mississauga for a parcel of land:

> Commencing at the north west angle of the Township of Rawdon; thence along the division line between the Midland District and the District of Newcastle, north 16 degrees west, 33 miles; then north 74 degrees east, 61 miles more or less to a division line produced north 16 degrees west from the north east angle of the Township of Bedford; then north 16 degrees west to the Ottawa or Grand River; then down the said River to the north west angle of the Township of Nepean; then south 16 degrees east, 15 miles more or less to the north east angle of the Township of Marlborough; then south 54 degrees west to the north west angle of the Township of Crosby; then south 74 degrees west 61 miles more or less to the place of beginning.
>
> (Morris 1943, 26)

Despite the differentiation among these groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerably different view by Indigenous groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Indigenous peoples’ classified themselves; these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate (Bohaker 2006:1-8).

There is an outstanding Algonquin land claim for the traditional Algonquin territory within those lands that remain unceded because the Algonquin were not consulted during the treaty negotiations (Algonquin Treaty Negotiation Funding Trust 2013). Figure 3 illustrates the AOO Settlement Area Boundary in relation to the study area. An

Agreement-in-Principle for a modern-day treaty was signed between the AOO and the governments of Canada and Ontario in 2016.

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon Indigenous territory. However, despite this shift, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to…systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been explicitly recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Resources

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of the Crown. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement, and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain. In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east.

1.2.3.1 Lanark County

Following the War of 1812, there was impetus from the Crown to settle regions close to the United States border and along the major navigable waterway along the Cataraqui and Rideau rivers between Kingston and the Ottawa River (Lockwood 1991; Weaver 1913). This is reflected in the number of townships that were surveyed in Lanark following the War of 1812, including Bathurst in 1816; Beckwith, Drummond, and South

Sherbrooke in 1817; and Lanark in 1819 (Aitken 1989). The County of Lanark was officially organized in 1825, and Euro-Canadian settled was largely driven by veterans of the British Army (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1150). Early industry in Lanark County was dependent on forestry and lumber, rather than agricultural practices, which contributed to its prosperity during economical downturns in the late 1850s (Brown 1984, xi).

Much of the County of Lanark was surveyed and settled as part of an emigration scheme facilitated by Lord Bathurst (Brown 1984). With the desire of having more loyalist settlers in the wake of the War of 1812, the emigration scheme supported English and Scottish settlers, particularly veterans of the Napoleonic Wars and War of 1812 (McGill 1968). The terms of the emigration scheme were:

> … heads of families were to deposit 16 pounds; in return they were to get free passage and provisions on the journey to Canada, one hundred acres of land along the proposed military route from Ottawa to Kingston by way of the Rideau, free rations for a period and tools at a nominal price.
>
> (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1151)

The emigration scheme was largely successful, with 722 settlers arriving in July 1815 (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1151). These were largely members of the Glengarry Infantry (McGill 1968).

1.2.3.2 Bathurst Township

Euro-Canadian settlement of Bathurst Township began in 1815, as part of the Bathurst emigration scheme (Brown 1984). The township extended west of Perth to Christie Lake, and north to beyond Fallbrook, and was named for Henry Bathurst, third Early of Bathurst, who was the Secretary for War and the Colonies (1812-1827), overseeing the War of 1812 and the construction of the Rideau Canal (Brown 1984). By October 1816, there were over 1,400 people in the township; by 1927, this had risen to 1,611 (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1151).

1.2.3.3 Drummond Township

Drummond Township was opened in 1816, as part of the same emigration scheme, located immediately west of Bathurst Township. The township is the only township to have been named for an individual born in Canada: Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond (1771-1854), who was born in Quebec City (Brown 1984, 12). The township, encompassing approximately 58,071 acres, reached a population of 1,442 in 1927 (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1151).

Balderson Corners was named after John Balderson, a solder in Wellingtons' army and sergeant in the 76th Regiment. In 1880, the village contained hotels, two churches, a school, two general stores, cheese factory, pump factory, and several mechanics shops (Bennett 1982). The town was well recognized for their cheese production, even having attended the World's Fair in Chicago as part of Canada's exhibit in 1893 with the world's biggest cheese, measuring 11 tons, six feet tall, and 28 feet in diameter (Bennett 1982).

The settlement of Armstrong's Corners, to the southeast of Balderson, developed alongside Balderson during the 19th century but never expanded or gained the infrastructure that Balderson did after the initial settlement of the area.

1.2.3.4 Lanark Township

Lanark Township was opened in 1820, as an extension of the emigration scheme operating in Bathurst Township (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1152). Over 800 Scots and Englishmen were sent to Canada, overseen by Colonol William Marshall, the superintendent of the new settlement (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1152). In 1927, the population of the township reached 1,134 (Middleton and Landon 1927, 1151).

The town of Lanark was set up as the chief local administrative base of the Northern Lanark settlements and was initially called "New Lanark" (Brown 1984; Bennett 1982). The town grew quickly in response to the prosperous lumber industry (Bennett 1982).

1.2.3.5 Historical Mapping

Two historical maps were reviewed as part of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment. The 1863 *Historical County Map of Lanark County* (Walling 1863) illustrates a well-established county, with multiple structures along historical transportation routes, including homesteads, churches, school houses, toll gates, post offices, and a foundry (Figure 4). The 1880 *Lanark Supplement* in the *Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Belden & Co. 1880) does not provide the same level of detail and many lots are void of property details (Figure 5). However, the villages of Armstrong's Corners, Balderson, and Lanark are depicted, as are the major waterways, including the Mississippi and Clyde rivers, the early road network, and some structures, such as post offices, churches, schools, and private residences. No rail lines are indicated on the historical mapping in the Township of Lanark or the Township of Bathurst, however, the terminus of the Perth Branch of the Canada Central Railway is located in the Town of Perth, south of the current study area.

When examining 19th century historical mapping, it is important to note that numerous county atlases from that era were primarily created to identify the subscribers' factories, offices, residences, and landholdings who financially supported their production through subscription fees. Consequently, landowners who chose not to subscribe were often omitted from the maps, leading to their absence in the depicted information (Caston 1997, 100). As a result, the depiction and accuracy of structures on these maps are not always reliable (Gentilecore and Head 1984). Further, a review of historical mapping has inherent inaccuracy due to potential errors in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to reference the remainder of the map spatially. Due to changes in "fixed" locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, shorelines, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during historical map review. Relevant landownership details in the historical maps, identified by lot and concession (Conc.), are summarized in the following tables.

Table 2: Summary of Relevant Landowners and Features from Bathurst Township

Conc.	Lot	1863 Map	1880 Map
4	27	W. Porter, structure, road	No information (-)
5	26	Jas. Clark, R. McDonald, two structures	Jno. McDonald (structure)
5	27	M. Stanley, five structures	-
6	26	J. Lee, J. Furgeson, two structures	Thos. Kellett (structure)
6	27	W. Porter, unnamed river	Armstrong's Corners
7	26	J. M. Norton, structure	-
7	27	W. McNaughton, Gate, two structures	Church, Balderson post office
8	26	J. F. Clarke, M. McCallum, two structures	-
8	27	B McLaren, D. McLaren, A. McLarens, hotel and post office, A. McDonald, four structures	Toll Gate, structure

Table 3: Summary of Relevant Landowners and Features from Drummond Township

Conc.	Lot	1863 Map	1880 Map
4	1	T. Williams, school house, four structures	-
5	1	Jas. Armstrong, three structures	Armstrong's Corners (structures)
6	1	P. Ferguson, A. Ferguson, two structures, historical road	John Couch (structure)
7	1	A. Allen, Orange Hotel, Estate of Bothwell, hotel, W.S., seven structures	Andrew Allen (structure), town
8	1	W. Allen, English Church, School house, Balderson, M. Balderson, historical road, seven structures	Balderson post office, town, store
8	2	H. McIntire, J. Richardson, three structures, historical road	Mrs. H. McIntyre (structure)
9	2	Jno. McCue, Jos Roberston, two structures, historical road	-

Conc.	Lot	1863 Map	1880 Map
9	3	D. Tullis, W. H. Graig, two structures, historical road	Historical road
10	3	Mrs. Hendry, W. McCrilla, two structures, historical road, Mississippi River	Historical road, Mississippi River
11	3	J. M. Ilquehan, structure	-
11	4	W. Headrick, Jno Ralston, two structures, historical road, Mississippi River	Wm. Hendrick (structure), historical road
11	5	Jno. Jackson, Est. Jackson, two structures, Mississippi River	John Jackson (structure), school house, Mississippi River, historical Road
11	6	Jas McIlquehan, two structures, Mississippi River	Mississippi River
11	7	J. McIlquehan, one structure, road, Mississippi River	James Mc. Ilquhan (structure), Mississippi River, historical road
11	8	Finleson, structure, Mississippi River	R. Finlayson (structure), Mississippi River
12	4	J. Smith, structure	-
12	5	W. Calwell, structure, roads	Toll gate, historical roads

Table 4: Summary of Relevant Landowners and Features from Lanark Township

Conc.	Lot	1863 Map	1880 Map
2	1	M Magee, A. Caldwell, road, (illegible)	Lanark Village
2	2	-	Lanark Village
2	3	Lanark Village	Lanark Village
2	4	Lanark Village	Lanark Village
3	1	J. Dobbie B. S. & Foundry, A. Caldwell, toll house, D. McLaren, two structures, road	Lanark Village
3	2	Jas. McLaren, historical roads, Clyde River	Lanark Village
3	3	Illegible	Lanark Village
3	4	Illegible	Lanark Village
4	3	P. McLaren, road, Clyde River	Lanark Village

1.2.3.6 Heritage Properties

Six heritage properties were identified within 300 metres of the study area. Of these, five are located within the study area, located within 50 metres of the municipal road ROW (Table 5).

Table 5: Heritage Properties in Relation to the Study Area

Property	Relation to the Study Area
80 South Street, Lanark	Within the study area
87 Clarence Street, Lanark	Within the study area
87 South Street, Lanark	Within the study area
Clyde Hall, 131 Fallbrooke Road, Balderson	Within the study area
The Old Post Office, 63 George Street, Lanark	Within the study area
Yellow-House-On-The-Hill/Heilans, 118 Mill Street, Lanark	Within 300 metres of the study area

The structure at 80 South Street (Lanark,) is a single residence constructed in 1845 and designated a heritage property in 1988 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The property represents one of the remaining stone residences integral to Lanark's South Street streetscape. It was owned by tanner John Smith.

The structure at 87 Clarence Street (Lanark) is a single residence constructed in 1880 by James Drysdale, a noted carriage marker, cabinet marker and carpenter, and was designated in 1986 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The property is the first of only two houses that were left on Clarence Street East after the village-wide fire of 1959.

The structure at 87 South Street (Lanark) is a single residence constructed in 1897 and designated in 1983 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The property was originally granted to John Alexander Murdock in 1837, who immigrated from Scotland in 1815 and settled in the Village of Lanark in 1820 as the first storekeeper. The lot was purchased by Malcolm McPherson in 1896. This property is one of only two white brick homes in the village and was one of the cornerstones of the commercial and residential developments of Lanark.

Clyde Hall, the structure at 131 Fallbrooke Road (Balderson) is a single residence constructed in 1846 and designated a heritage property in 1987 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The house was built by Alexander (Sandy) Caldwell, a lumber baron of Lanark County, and is considered “synonymous with the early history of Lanark Village” (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025).

The Old Post Office at 63 George Street (Lanark) is a post office constructed in 1880 and designated in 1985 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The Post Office survived the fire of 1959. Originally, the post office included a general store downstairs with living quarters above and on the side. The property was owned by John McLean, the postmaster from 1882 to his death in 1930.

Yellow-House-on-the-Hill/Heilans at 118 Mill Street (Lanark) is a single residence constructed between 1860 and 1870 and designated in 1983 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2025). The house was presumably built by the Alexander Caldwell family, likely for Alexander’s son, William Caldwell and his wife Kate Smith as a wedding gift. William Caldwell was a merchant, Reeve of Lanark village for several years, and five-time member of Ontario Provincial Parliament for Lanark North.

1.2.3.7 Cemeteries

Cemeteries in the early 19th century were not highly regulated; but by the latter half of the 19th century, cemeteries in Ontario were regulated in several ways. In 1869, the Ontario government passed the *Cemetery Act* (known as *An Act Respecting the Burying of the Dead and the Regulation of Cemeteries*), which established a framework for the regulation of cemeteries in the province. The Act required cemetery corporations to register with the government and submit annual financial statements. It also established rules regarding the maintenance of cemetery grounds, the sale of burial plots, and the construction of monuments and memorials. The *Cemetery Act* of 1869 was followed by the *Cemetery Companies' Lands Act* of 1873, which aimed to address issues related to the acquisition of land for cemetery use. The act provided a

mechanism for cemetery companies to purchase land from the government and required them to adhere to strict regulations regarding land use and maintenance.

The *Cemetery Act* of 1901 replaced the earlier Acts and provided a more comprehensive regulatory framework for cemetery management. It required cemeteries to be licensed by the government and established rules regarding the ownership and operation of cemeteries. The Act also established the Cemetery Commission of Ontario, which was responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Act and ensuring that cemeteries were managed in accordance with its provisions. Since the introduction of the *Cemetery Act* of 1901, there have been several updates and amendments to cemetery regulation in Ontario. In 2002, the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* was introduced, which consolidated the *Cemetery Act* with other related legislation and established the Bereavement Authority of Ontario (BAO) as the regulatory body responsible for overseeing the funeral, burial, and cremation industry in the province.

Historically, in addition to the provincial regulations, municipalities in Ontario were designated as the principal regulators of cemeteries. As such, they had the power to make bylaws respecting cemeteries within their jurisdiction. These bylaws may have set specific requirements and restrictions on the boundaries and limits of cemeteries, such as the maximum size or location within the municipality. In addition, the province of Ontario also established regulations under the *Public Lands Act*, which established restrictions on the use of public land, including cemetery lands. This Act stipulated that cemetery lands cannot be used for any purpose other than for the burial of the dead. Finally, cemeteries were controlled through property law, such as the registration of land titles and the use of surveys to define property boundaries.

Two cemeteries are located within or adjacent to the study area for the Project: St. Paul’s Anglican Cemetery and Lanark Village Cemetery

1.2.3.7.1 St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery (CM-2001730)

St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery is located at 2994 County Road 511 #2964, Lanark, and falls within the study area extent along County Road 511. The property was granted by James Manaham (likely Monahan), and the church was erected in 1842 (Bennett 1984). Land records demonstrate that at the time of the construction of the church, William Monahan owned the land slated for construction, the southwestern half of Lot 1, Concession 3 (ONLand 2025a). In 1843, Monahan sold a one-acre portion of the lot to Reverend Michael Harris. Reverend Harris is not indicated as having sold the property, however in 1869, Lot 1, Concession 3, was re-established as the Village of Lanark. The next mention of the land for church use is in the village plan records. In 1920, Thomas B. Caldwell and wife are recorded as granting land to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation (ONLand 2025b). No further details are offered regarding this transaction; however, as there are no other churches recorded as existing on Lot 1, Concession 3, this can be assumed as additional lands to be used by St. Paul's Church, possibly for expansion of the cemetery. There are no further mentions of the Roman Catholic Church in historical landowner records for Lot 1, Concession 3. Records show that the land was not patented from the Crown until 1825, so any land use prior to that date is not recorded (ONLand 2025a). According to an online record, the oldest tombstone in the cemetery dates to 1815 and is for George and Sarah Graham (Find-A-Grave 2025a). Three tombstones date to the 21st century, with one as recent as 2016 (Find-A-Grave 2025a). The cemetery is inactive today.

The BAO was contacted by Stantec regarding mapping and information pertaining to the cemetery (see correspondence in Supplementary Documentation). No mapping of St. Pauls' Anglican Cemetery is available.

1.2.3.7.2 Lanark Village Cemetery (CM-2001742)

Lanark Village Cemetery is located at 133-141 North Street, Lanark, within the town limits of Lanark and within the limits of the study area. The cemetery is located in Lot 3, Concession 2 within the village of Lanark, and land records demonstrate that the land

was originally patented in 1826 to Matthew Leach (Onland 2025b). But by 1869, the entirety of Lot 3, Concession 2 had been incorporated into the plan for the village of Lanark. Nowhere in the historical abstract for Lot 3, Concession 2 is a church organization, cemetery, or reverend mentioned to which a portion of the land was granted (ONLand 2025b). However, according to an online record, the oldest tombstone in the cemetery dates to 1827 and the most recent tombstone dates to 2021 (Find-A-Grave 2025b). The cemetery is fenced along the North Street boundary (see Photo 33 and 34 in Section 8.1). The cemetery is still in use today.

The BAO was contacted by Stantec regarding mapping and information pertaining to the cemetery (see correspondence in Supplementary Documentation), and one map was provided. The *Plan of Cemetery in Lanark Village* dates to August 16th, 1909, and illustrates that the extent of the cemetery has not significantly changed since the map's publication, based on a comparison with current satellite imagery (Figure 7). The bottom left corner of the map is, unfortunately, in poor condition; however, major structure and plot patterns are still discernable (see Supplementary Documentation). It appears that the central diagonal plot section (running from the southwest corner to the northeast corner) and the three rows of plots in the northwest corner of the property are the oldest sections as the map identifies the last names of the plot owners. By contrast, the majority of the remainder of the cemetery plots are identified by number only, likely having not been purchased at the time of the map's publication in 1909. Plot numbering supports this inference as the number "1" begins in the northwestern most corner, while the plots in the southeastern corner are number in the "400s" and have no family name attached to them. The driveway, which is still in use today, follows the same path as is identified on the 1909 map of the cemetery.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is located within the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region. The Algonquin Highlands are underlain by granite and other Precambrian rocks, covering an area approximately 15,500 square miles (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 211). Outcrops of bare rock disrupt the generally shallow soils that are stony, sandy and acidic, meaning they are submarginal for agriculture. Bogs and swamps are also present; however, many areas produce productive forest soils (Chapman and Putnam 1984, 211).

Several soils were identified within the study area, belonging to great groups including Grey-Brown Podzolic, Humic and Low Humic Gleysol, Podzol, Brown Forest, and Muck (Hoffman et al. 1967). Soils associated with the study area are listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**6. Soils within the study area are largely part of class 2, indicating that they have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices. Around the town of Lanark, soils as part of class 7, indicating soils that have no capability for arable culture or permanent pasture. Thus, while agricultural production may have been possible in areas with sufficient drainage, particularly after moderate conservation practices, many areas would not be suitable for agricultural practices (Hoffman et al. 1967).

Table 6: Soils within the Study Area

Soil	Great Group	Soil materials	Drainage
Balderson sandy loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Sandy loam till	Imperfectly drained
Lanark clay loam	Grey-brown podzolic	Clam loam till	Imperfectly drained
Tennyson sandy loam	Grey-brown podzolic	Sandy loam till	Well drained
Christy sandy loam	Low Humic Gleysol	Stony sandy loam till	Poorly drained

Soil	Great Group	Soil materials	Drainage
Innisville sandy loam	Humic Gleysol	Sandy loam till	Poorly drained
North Gower clay loam	Humic Gleysol	Lacustrine clay and clay loam	Poorly drained
Muck	Organic	-	Very poorly drained
Monteagle sandy loam	Podzol	Stoney sandy loam till	Well drained
White Lake sandy loam	Podzol	Sand and gravel	Well drained
Wemyss sandy loam	Podzol	Stondy sandy loam still	Imperfectly drained
Tweed sandy loam	Brown forest	Sandy loam till	Well drained

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. Portions of the Clyde River, Mississippi Reiver, and McIntyre Creek cross various points of the study area, as do unnamed tributaries of the Tay River.

1.3.2 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by uppercase letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces due to the earth's curvature as one moves north. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit

measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lowercase letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered (Borden 1952). The MCM issues these sequential numbers and maintains the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area is located within Borden blocks BfGb, BfGc, BgGb, and BgGc.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property or a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the MCM's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified four registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area (Government of Ontario 2025a). **Error! Reference source not found.**7 provides a list of the nearby registered archaeological sites. Three of the sites are within 300 metres (indicated in bold), and one site (in italics) is within the study area.

Table 7: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
BfGb-5	-	Indigenous	Scatter
BfGb-6	-	Indigenous	Scatter
BfGb-7	-	Indigenous	Scatter
BfGb-8	*Sheridan*	*Indigenous*	*Campsite*

The Sheridan site (BfGb-8) was identified by Ken Swayze in 2000. Through test pit, test unit, and test trench excavations, a total of 42 lithic artifacts was recovered, all made of "greenstone". The site was interpreted as a small campsite, and no further archaeological work was recommended (Swayze 2000). Note that the report by Swayze (2000) identifies the Sheridan site as BfGb-1, however, the site is registered with the MCM as BfGb-8. This site is identified in relation to the study area in Tile 1 of the Supplementary Documentation.

A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* identified three previous archaeological assessments within 50 metres of the study area, summarized in **Error! Reference source not found.**8 and described below (Government of Ontario 2025b).

Table 8: Archaeological Reports within 50 metres of the Study Area

Author	Report Title	Project Information Form (PIF) number	Year
Swayze, Ken	*Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Sheridan Subdivision on Part Lot 1, Conc. 4, Drummond Township (Geo), Lanark County*	2000-019	2000
Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder)	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, Lots 1-5, Concessions 1-3 Village of Lanark, Geographic Township of Lanark Highlands, Lanark County, Ontario*	P302-036-2008	2009
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. (NDA)	*Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Highway 511 Mississippi River Bridge, Lot 3, Concession 11, Geographic Township of Drummond, County of Lanark*	P018-0639-2013	2013

In 2000, Ken Swayze completed Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment ahead of a proposed subdivision development. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that the area retained potential for the identification of archaeological resources and Stage 2 work was recommended. During the Stage 2 archaeological assessment four archaeological sites were identified, including Sheridan (referred to as

BfGb-1 in the report, but registered with MCM as BfGb-8), BfGb-2 (registered with MCM as BfGb-7), BfGb-3 (registered with MCM as BfGb-6), and BfGb-4 (registered with MCM as BfGb-5). The Sheridan site (BfGb-8) was interpreted as a campsite, with no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and no further archaeological work was recommended (Swayze 2000). The remaining sites were represented by three or less Indigenous artifacts, and no further work was recommended (Swayze 2000).

In 2009, Golder completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the village of Lanark, ahead of proposed water and wastewater servicing and facility routes (Golder 2009). The area was identified as retaining potential for the recovery of archaeological resources, particularly for its close position to various water sources (e.g., Clyde River), and historical transportation routes (Golder 2009). As such, Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2009).

In 2013, NDA completed a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the Highway 511 Mississippi River Bridge replacement and rehabilitation project (NDA 2013). The Stage 1 assessment determined that the study corridor was extensively disturbed due to previous roadway and bridge construction, and no further work was recommended (NDA 2013). The area assessed by NDA (2013) overlaps a portion of the study area and is illustrated on Figure 6.19 and 6.20.

1.3.3 Existing Conditions

The study area consists of a corridor primary along Highway 511 and residential streets within the towns of Balderson and Lanark. The study area falls within various Lots and Concessions in the Geographic Township of Lanark now Township of Lanark Highlands; Geographic Township of Drummond, now Township of Drummond / North Elmsley; Geographic Township of Bathurst, now Township of Tay Valley; Lanark County, Ontario. The study area is largely disturbed roadway and the associated ROW, as well as adjacent scrubland, agricultural field, and woodlot.

2 Field Methods

Prior to the start of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, preliminary mapping of the study area was provided to Stantec by Enbridge. The mapping was geo-referenced by Stantec's Geographical Information Systems (GIS) team and a digital file (i.e., a shape file) was created of the study area. The digital file of the study area was uploaded to ArcGIS Field Maps powered by ESRI, customized by Stantec for archaeological survey and assessment, for digital data recording in the field.

Initial background research compiled information concerning registered and/or potential archaeological resources within the study area. A property inspection was conducted on November 29, 2024, by Patrick Hoskins, MA (P415), under PIF number P415-0533-2024 issued to Patrick Hoskins, MA, by the MCM. The property inspection involved spot-checking the entirety of the study area to identify the presence or absence of features of archaeological potential in accordance with Section 1.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

During the property inspection the weather conditions were cool and sunny. At no time were field, lighting, or weather conditions detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential. The photography from the property inspection is presented in Section 7.2 and confirms that the requirements for a Stage 1 property inspection were met, as per Section 1.2 and Section 7.7.2 Standard 1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Figure 6 illustrates photo locations from the property inspection of the study area.

3 Analysis and Conclusions

3.1 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present within a study area. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to modern water is one of the most used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MCM categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks.
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps.
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, and shorelines of drained lakes or marshes.
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, and sandbars stretching into marsh.

As stated in Section 1.3.1, portions of the Clyde River, Mississippi River, and McIntyre Creek cross various points of the study area, as well as unnamed tributaries of the Tay River. Ancient and/or relic tributaries of other primary and secondary water sources may have existed but are not identifiable today and are not indicated on historical mapping.

Soil texture can also be an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination of other factors such as topography. As stated previously, soils within the study area would not have been suitable for early agriculture.

A review of the MCM's *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified four registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area, with one of those sites falling within the limits of the study area (Government of Ontario 2025a).

Archaeological potential can also be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities, or occupations. Five heritage properties are registered within the study area, whilst one property sits within 300 metres of the study area limits. All six properties were constructed pre-1900, during the period of major settlement and expansion within the village of Lanark and Balderson. Historical mapping demonstrates that the general area around the study area was occupied as early as the mid-to-late 19th century and that much of the established road networks and agricultural settlements from the 19th century are still visible today.

The Stage 1 property inspection determined that portions of the study area are considered to be previously disturbed. This includes existing roadways and associated ROWs. Additionally, portions of the study area which were previously assessed, as outlined in Section 1.3.2, have been cleared of archaeological concern (NDA 2013). The remainder of the study area could not be confirmed as being previously disturbed through property inspection alone. Therefore, those lands retain archaeological potential (Figure 6).

3.2 St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery (CM-2001730)

St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery, discussed in Section 1.2.3.7.1, was established in 1842. Based on correspondence with the BAO, no cemetery plan exists and there are no defining features on historical maps that could be referenced to modern mapping to confirm a cemetery boundary. The boundaries of the cemetery cannot be confirmed through correspondence or historical records. The current boundaries were confirmed through publicly available municipal property parcels on the north, east, and west sides. The boundary on the south side is defined by a tree line and terrain that begins to slope upwards. The eastern boundary is demarcated by the property line which is setback from a line of mature trees adjacent to a paved parking area adjacent to County Road 511. County Road 511 was depicted on the 1863 and 1880 mapping of the township. Given that the village of Lanark was founded in the 1820's, which pre-dates the construction of the church, it can be inferred that a road has been present since before the church construction. Further to that, the properties on the opposite side of the road have existing houses abutting the sidewalks. Undeveloped areas to the south of these houses slopes downward, idnicating that the area was built up with the construction of the modern County Road 511, suggesting the area has been previously disturbed.

The project impacts are proposed to be at least 10 metres away from the existing boundary and on the opposite side of County Road 511. An additional Stage 1 on the cemetery property is recommended in order to determine the need for a cemetery investigation and a Cemetery Investigation Authorization in the event that lands on the

same side of the road and adjacent to the assumed boundary of the cemetery are ever proposed to be impacted. A 10-metre buffer zone has been established around the assumed cemetery boundaries as visually established during the property inspection (Photo 26).

3.3 Lanark Village Cemetery (CM-2001742)

Lanark Village Cemetery, discussed in Section 1.2.3.7.2, dates to the early-to- mid 19th century. A cemetery plan provided by the BAO was superimposed onto aerial imagery to confirm the boundary using publicly available property parcel data (Figure 7). The cemetery operators were contacted regarding cemetery plans and mapping, however, no additional information was provided. The property inspection identified a post and wire fence marking the property boundary along North Street (Photos 33 and 34). The property inspection also confirmed the location of several of the cemetery markers depicted on the cemetery plan. The McLouham plot, located to the west of the main gate, is located approximately one metre from the fence line. Two other identifiable plots (Drysdale and Deacham), also to the west of the gate, are approximately five metres from the fence line. Markers from the plots to the east of the gate were largely too worn to identify and none of the identifiable were marked on the cemetery plan provided as they were placed after the plan was drawn and varied from one metre to five metres to the fence line. Pockets of exposed bedrock were noted throughout the cemetery, explaining the irregular arrangement of some cemetery markers. The cemetery gained additional land to the north in the 1900's. The cemetery markers in the plots on the eastern half of the additional lands, approximately 60 metres from the western boundary. The detailed plot plan from the BAO, with cemetery markers confirmed during the property inspection, suggests there is low potential for burials to extend beyond the mapped boundaries of the cemetery and any invasive Stages 2-4 archaeological field work adjacent to the cemetery may not require a Cemetery Investigation Authorization (CIA) issued by the BAO. Given the above, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation is not required for lands adjacent to the cemetery.

Any proposed impacts within the cemetery lands will require Stage 2 archaeological assessment and a CIA issued by the BAO and, once concerns for identified archaeological resources are addressed, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation and a CIA issued by the BAO may also be required.



4 Recommendations

4.1 General Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area determined that a portion of the study area, approximately 71.4%, retains archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.1 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction impact area that retains archaeological potential (Figure 6).**

The objective of Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to document archaeological resources within the portions of the study area still retaining archaeological potential and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. For areas that are actively or recently cultivated, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment must include the systematic walking of open ploughed fields as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that all agricultural land, both active and inactive, be recently ploughed and sufficiently weathered to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. Ploughing must be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing, and must provide at least 80% ground surface visibility. For areas inaccessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment must include a test pit survey as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that each test pit be at least 30 centimetres in diameter, excavated to at least five centimetres into sterile subsoil, and have excavated soil screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of any cultural material that may be present. Prior to backfilling, each test pit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.



If the archaeological field team determines any additional lands to be low and permanently wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed during the Stage 2 field work, those areas will not require survey, but will be photographically documented in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area also determined that a portion of the study area, approximately 16.9%, retains low to no archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is not required for any areas of low to no archaeological potential (Figure 6).**

It is further recommended that Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project include engagement with interested Indigenous communities. Indigenous engagement practices conducted by an archaeological consultant during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be completed in accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and the MCM's draft technical bulletin on *Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology*.

In addition, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area for the Project determined that portions of the study area, overlap navigable waterways, i.e., Mississippi River, Clyde River. If any in-water disturbance is proposed as part of the Project for these portions of the waterways within the study area, the proponent should complete the *Criteria for Evaluating Marine Archaeological Potential* checklist (Government of Ontario 2016) to determine if a marine archaeological assessment is required. Marine archaeological assessments must be conducted by a qualified marine/underwater archaeologist under a Marine Licence acquired from the MCM.

4.2 St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery within the study area. The research into the cemetery boundaries is not complete and the cemetery boundaries cannot be confirmed. Thus, **it is recommended that a detailed Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the cemetery property be completed in order to determine the boundaries of the cemetery and the need for a cemetery investigation and Cemetery Investigation Authorization in the event that lands within 10 metres of the assumed boundary of the cemetery are proposed to be impacted. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork within cemetery limits.**

4.3 Lanark Village Cemetery Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment identified portions of the Lanark Village Cemetery within the study area. Background research confirmed the historical and current boundaries of the cemetery. Given that the boundaries of the cemetery are proven to be clear, areas adjacent to the cemeteries retaining archaeological potential are recommended for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment without the need for a Cemetery Investigation Authorization issued by the Bereavement Authority of Ontario. Areas adjacent to the cemeteries that do not retain archaeological potential are not recommended for further work**. Any proposed impacts within the cemetery lands would require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment and, once concerns for identified archaeological resources are addressed, a Stage 3 cemetery investigation will be required. A Cemetery Investigation Authorization is required for Stage 2 through 4 archaeological fieldwork within cemetery limits.**

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

5 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011)*, the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011)*.*

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990a). The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The proponent or person discovering the



archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act,* 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Business and Public Delivery Services and Procurement.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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7 Images

7.1 Photos

Photo 1: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northwest



Photo 2: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland, facing northwest



Photo 3: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 4: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 5: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing southeast



Photo 6: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing northeast



Photo 7: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 8: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing southeast



Photo 9: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 10: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 11: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



Photo 12: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing north



Photo 13: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing north



Photo 14: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland and agricultural field, facing north



Photo 15: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland, facing northwest



Photo 16: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland, facing northwest



Photo 17: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing north



Photo 18: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing south



Photo 19: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing north



Photo 20: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent agricultural field, facing northwest



Photo 21: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent agricultural field, facing northwest



Photo 22: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 23: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 24: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland, facing northwest



Photo 25: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing south-southeast



Photo 26: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent cemetery, facing northwest



Photo 27: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 28: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing north



Photo 29: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 30: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northwest



Photo 31: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



Photo 32: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



Photo 33: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent cemetery, facing southwest



Photo 34: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent cemetery, facing southwest



Photo 35: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing east-northeast



Photo 36: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



Photo 37: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast

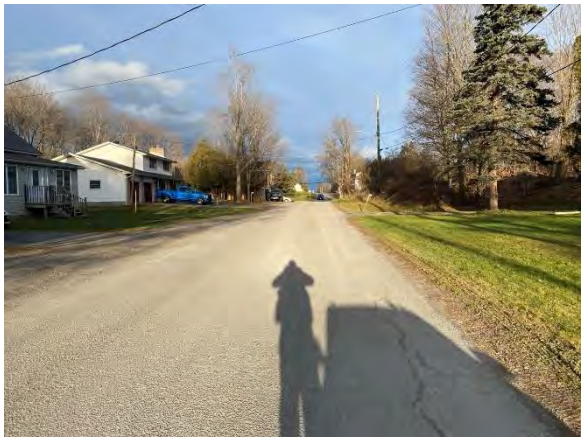


Photo 38: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 39: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing east



Photo 40: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



Photo 41: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, adjacent scrubland, facing east



Photo 42: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 43: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 44: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northwest



Photo 45: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 46: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing northeast



Photo 47: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southwest



Photo 48: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing north



Photo 49: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing north

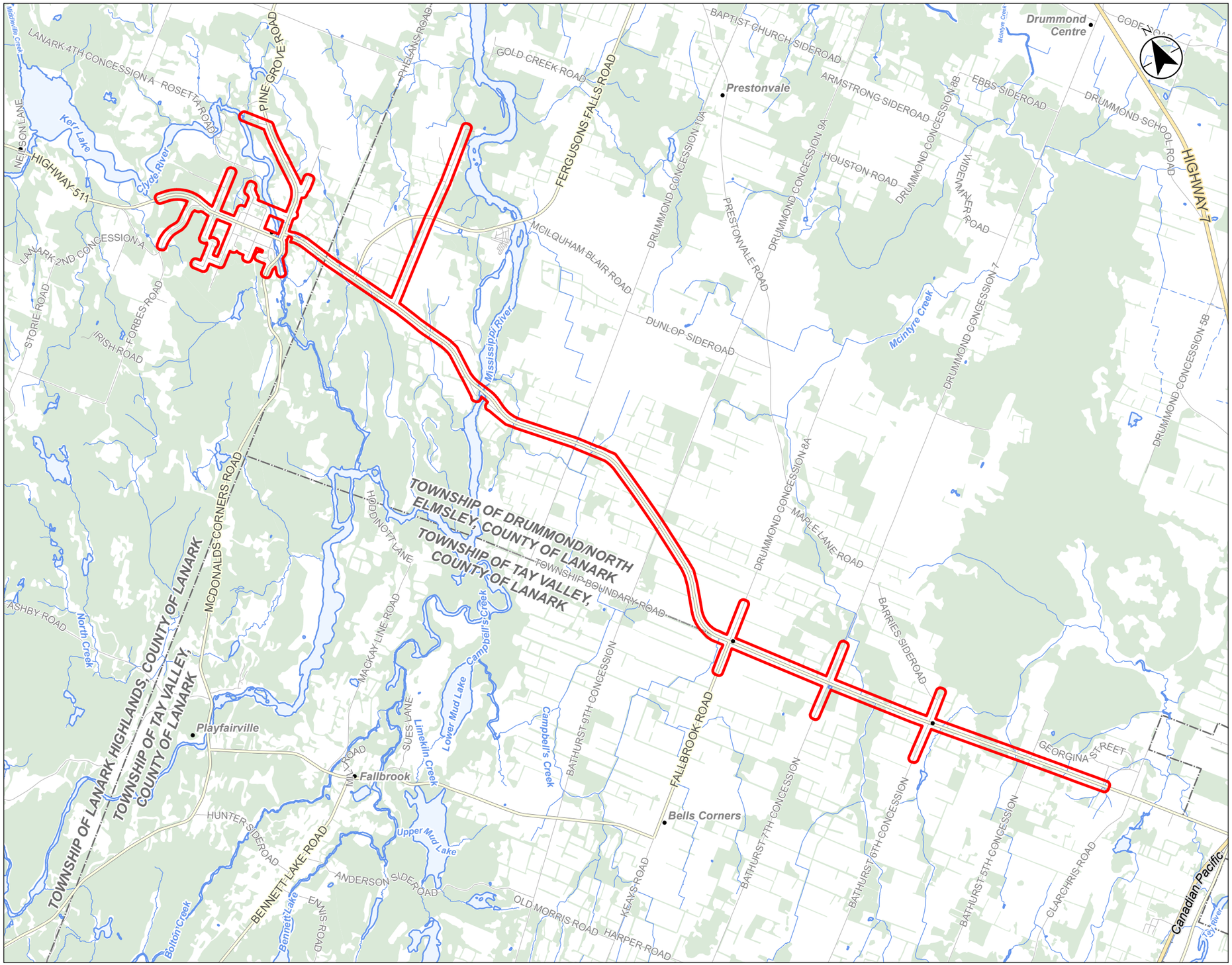


Photo 50: Previously disturbed roadway and ROW, facing southeast



8 Maps

General maps of the study area follow on succeeding pages.



Stantec

Legend

- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railway
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
1

Title
Location of the Project

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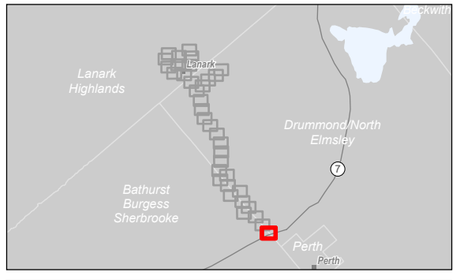
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-1

Title
Location of the Study Area

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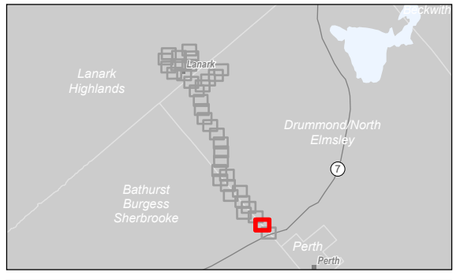
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-2

Title
Location of the Study Area

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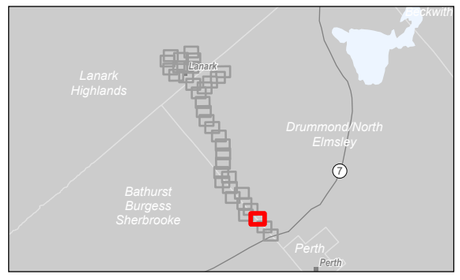
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-3

Title
Location of the Study Area

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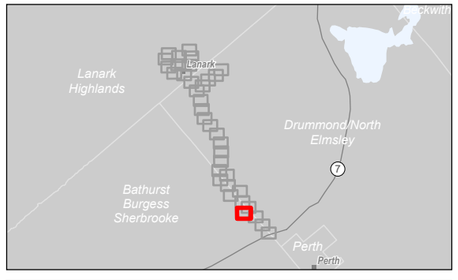
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-4

Title
Location of the Study Area

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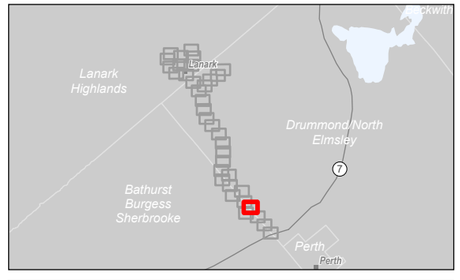
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-5

Title
Location of the Study Area

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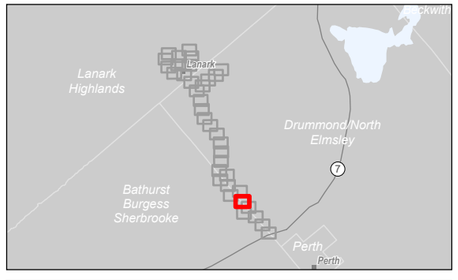
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-6

Title
Location of the Study Area

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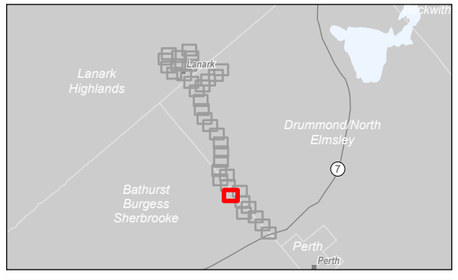
Study Area

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-7

Title
Location of the Study Area

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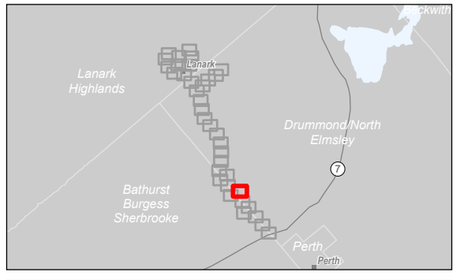
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-8

Title
Location of the Study Area

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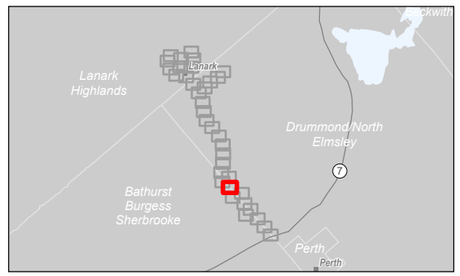
Study Area

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-9

Title
Location of the Study Area

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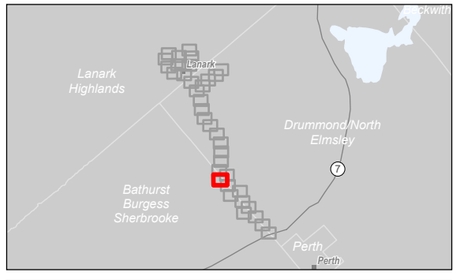
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-10

Title
Location of the Study Area

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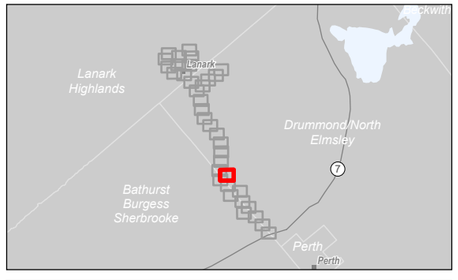
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-11

Title
Location of the Study Area

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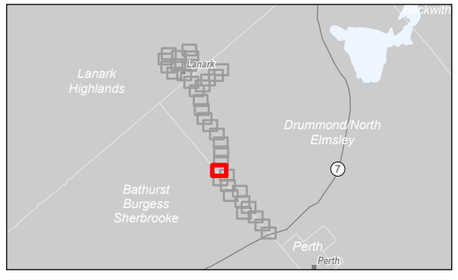
Study Area

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-12

Title
Location of the Study Area

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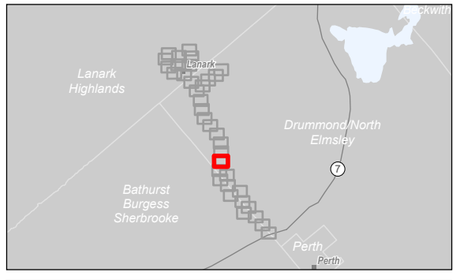
Study Area

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-13

Title
Location of the Study Area

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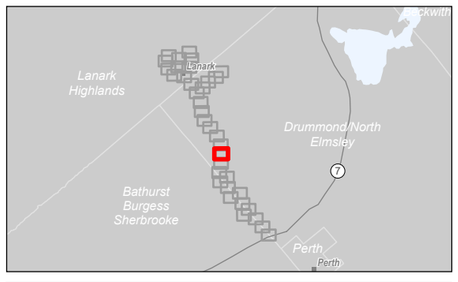
Study Area

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-14

Title
Location of the Study Area

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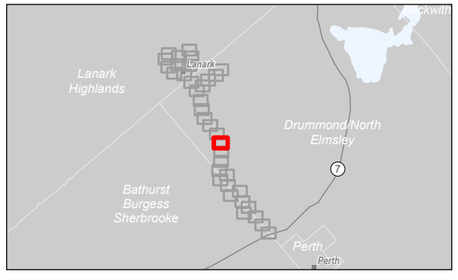
Study Area

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-15

Title
Location of the Study Area

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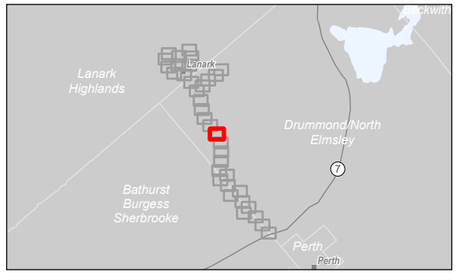
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-16

Title
Location of the Study Area

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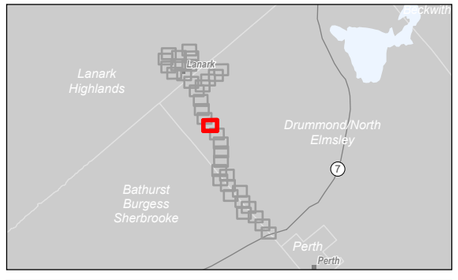
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-17

Title
Location of the Study Area

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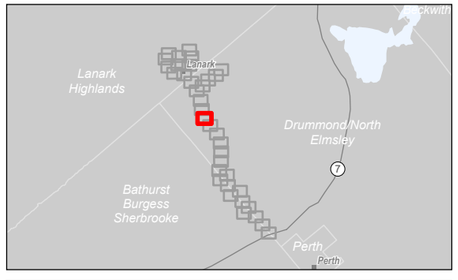
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-18

Title
Location of the Study Area

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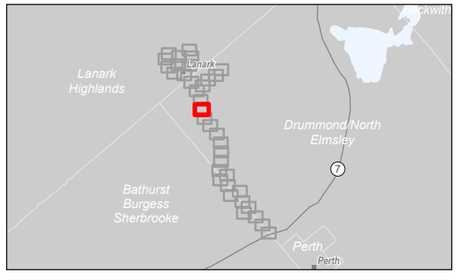
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-19

Title
Location of the Study Area

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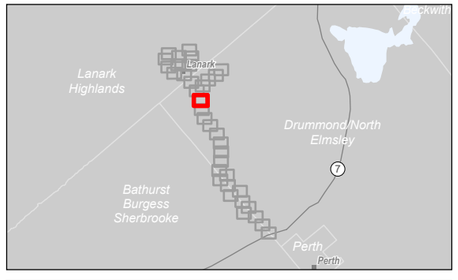
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-20

Title
Location of the Study Area

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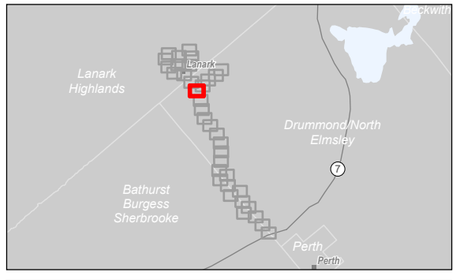
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-21

Title
Location of the Study Area

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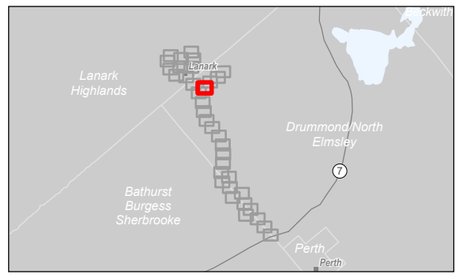
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-22

Title
Location of the Study Area

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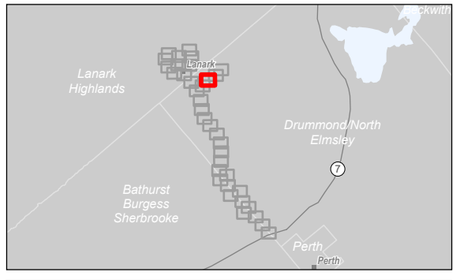
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-23

Title
Location of the Study Area

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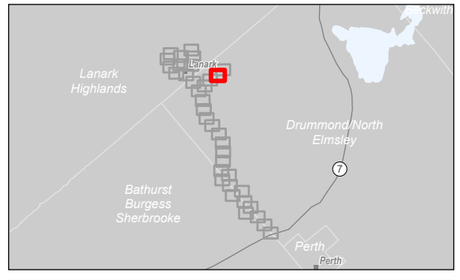
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-24

Title
Location of the Study Area

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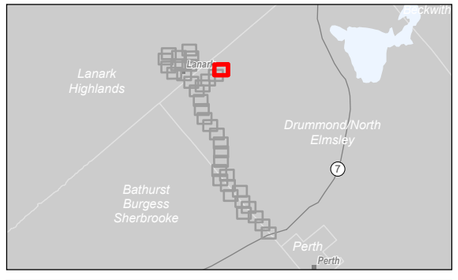
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-25

Title
Location of the Study Area

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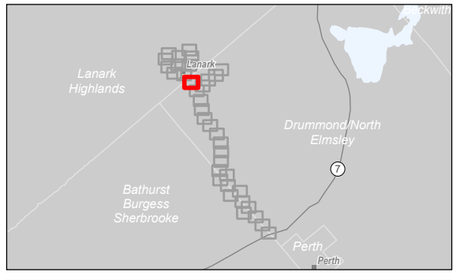
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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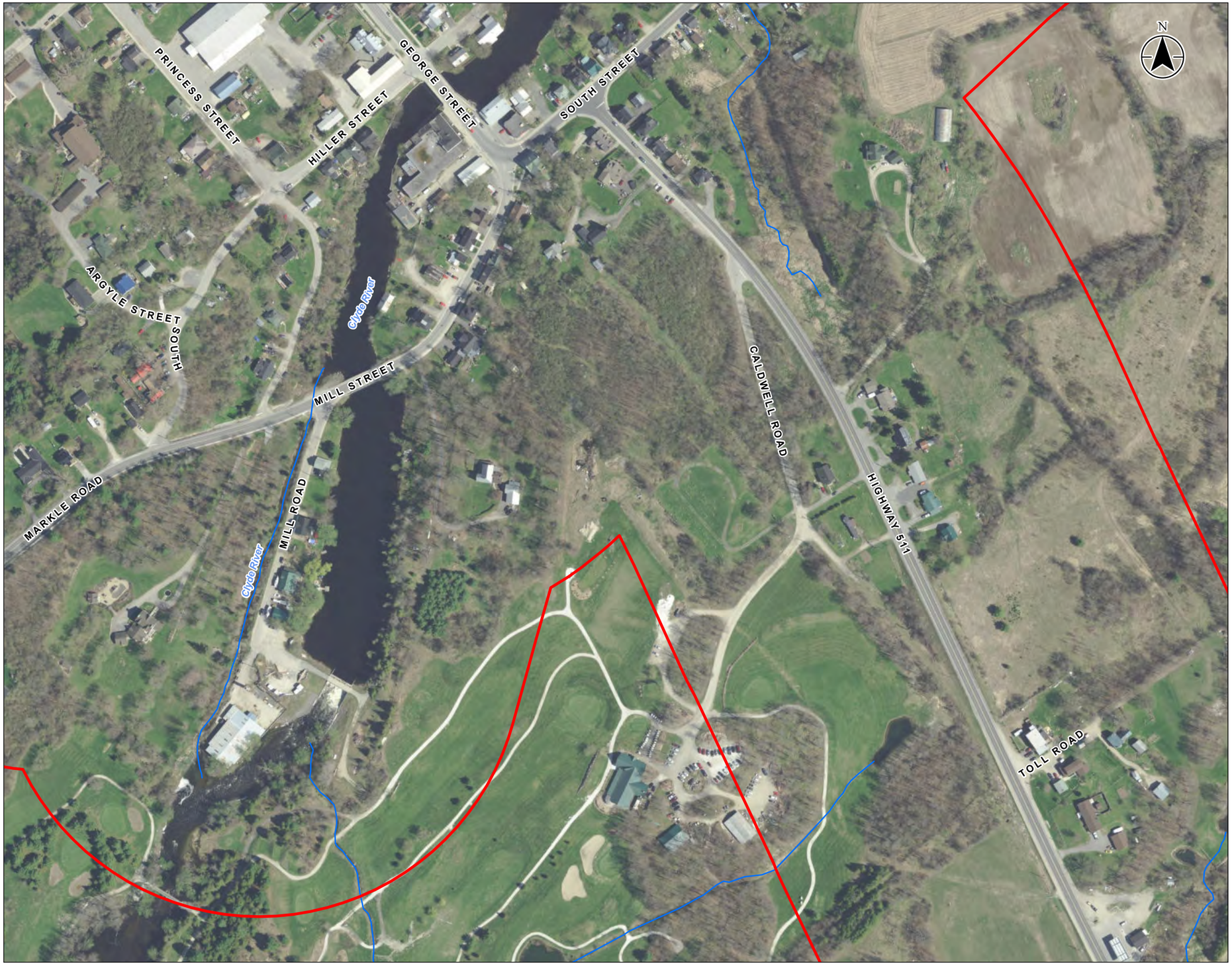
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-26

Title
Location of the Study Area

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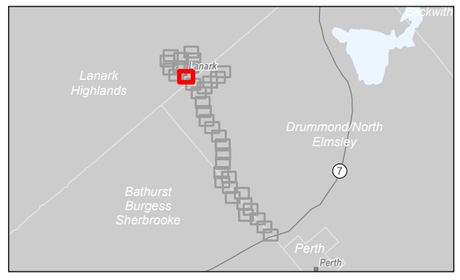
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-27

Title
Location of the Study Area

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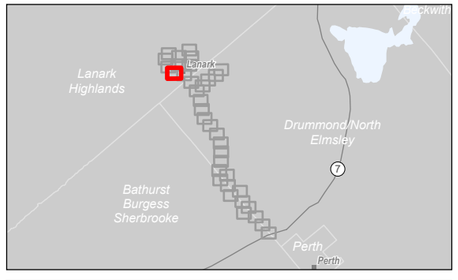
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-28

Title
Location of the Study Area

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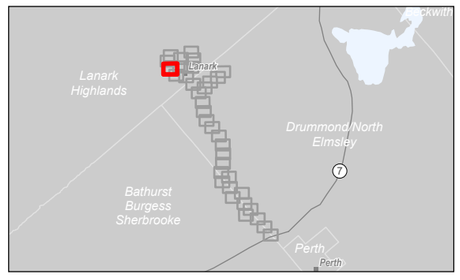
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-29

Title
Location of the Study Area

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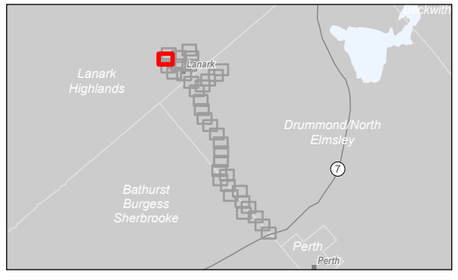
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-30

Title
Location of the Study Area

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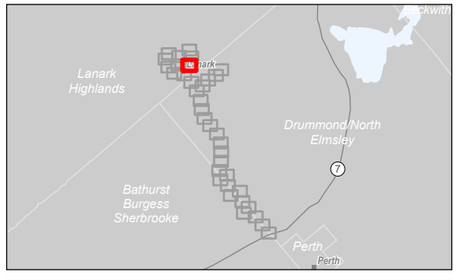
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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County of Lanark

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-31

Title
Location of the Study Area

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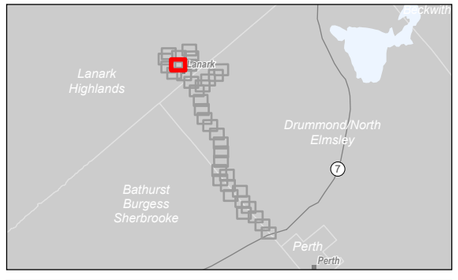
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-32

Title
Location of the Study Area

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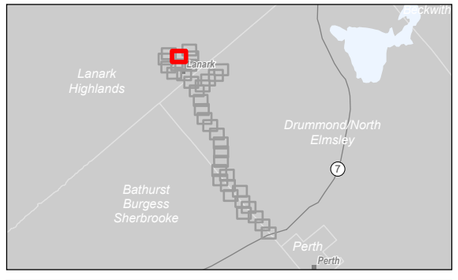
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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Notes

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-33

Title
Location of the Study Area

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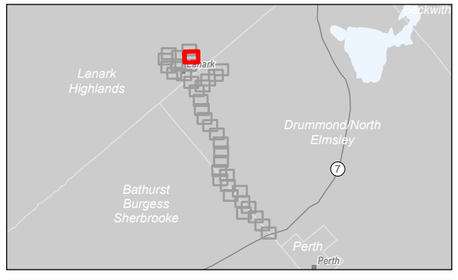
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

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Notes

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-34

Title
Location of the Study Area

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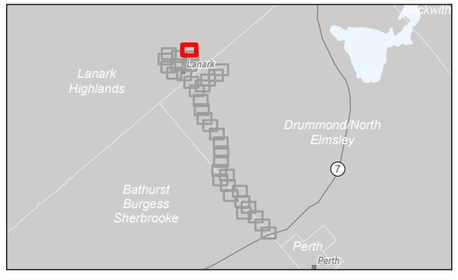
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-35

Title
Location of the Study Area

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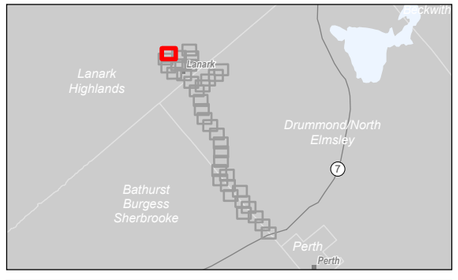
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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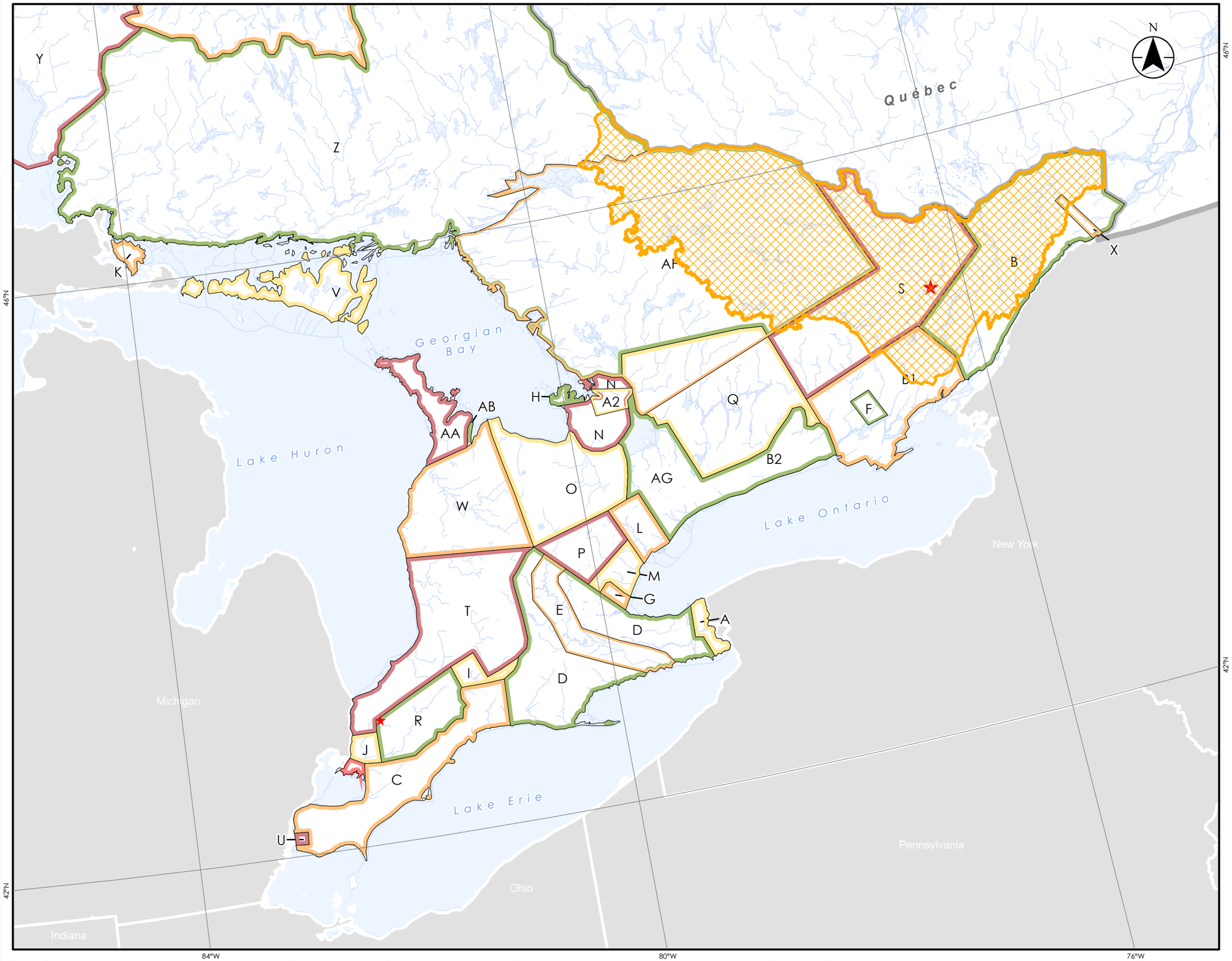
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2-36

Title
Location of the Study Area

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Legend

- Project Location
- Algonquins of Ontario Settlement Area Boundary
- Waterbody

A Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
AA Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
AB Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
AE Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
AF Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
AG Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
A2 John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
B Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
B1 Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
B2 Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
C Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
D Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
E Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
F Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
G Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
H Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
I Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
J Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
K Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
L Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
M Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
N Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
O Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
P Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
Q Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
R Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
S Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
T Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
U Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
V Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
W Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
X Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
Y Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
Z Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 km
1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario.
3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3

Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.* Torotno: D.P Putnam and C.W. Prescott.

Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4.1

Title
Part pf the 1863 Map of Lanark County, Canada West

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Stantec

Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.* Torotno: D.P Putnam and C.W. Prescott.

Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2025-05-08

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4.2

Title
Part pf the 1863 Map of Lanark County, Canada West

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Stantec

Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.* Torotno: D.P Putnam and C.W. Prescott.

Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4.3

Title
Part pf the 1863 Map of Lanark County, Canada West

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

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2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.* Torotno: D.P Putnam and C.W. Prescott.

Project Location
County of Lanark

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4.4

Title
Part pf the 1863 Map of Lanark County, Canada West

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Beldon and Co.1880. *Lanark Supplement to the Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada.* Toronto: H. Beldon & Co.

Project Location
County of Lanark

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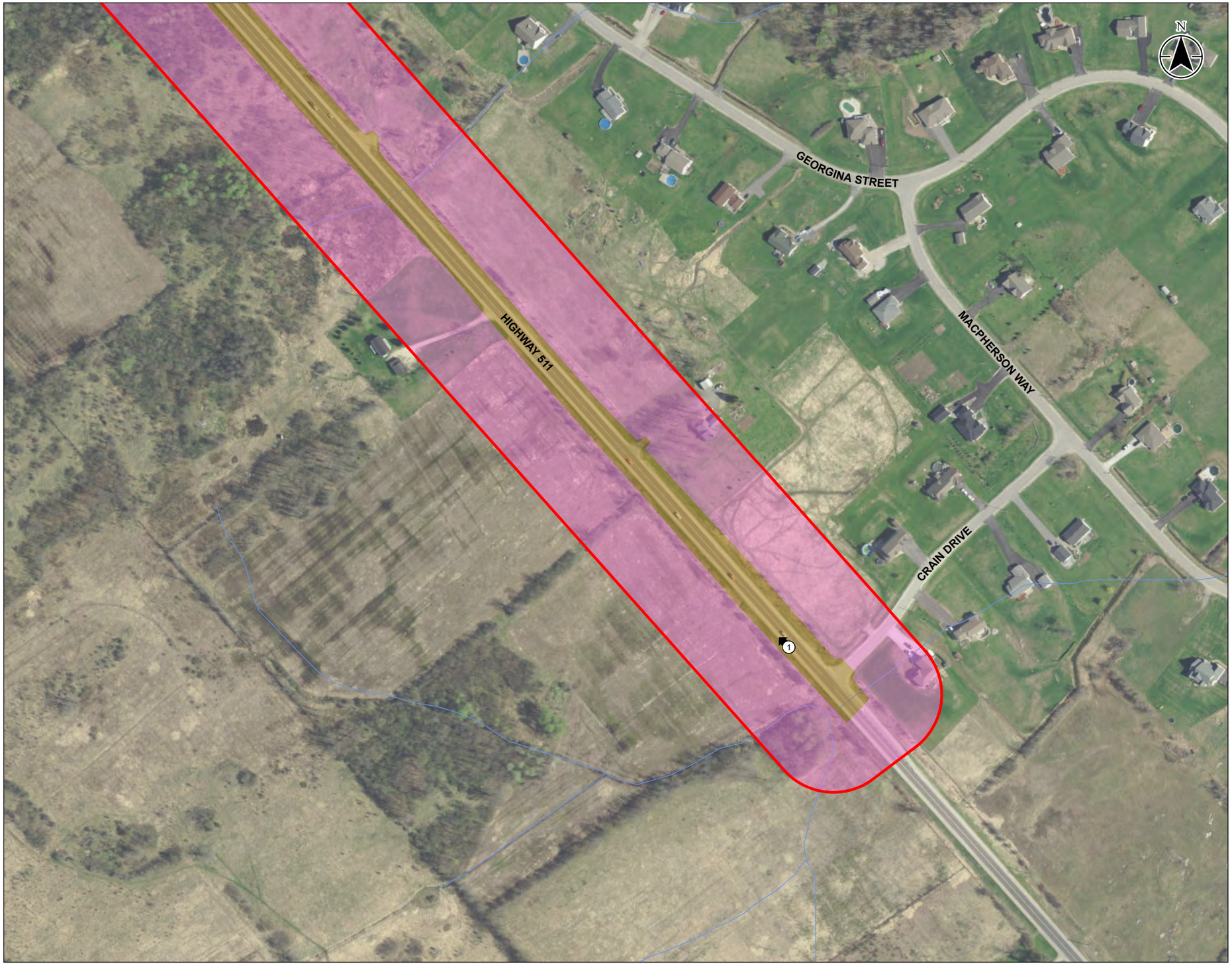
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
5.1

Title
Part of the 1880 Historical Atlas of Bathurst, Drummond and Lanark Townships

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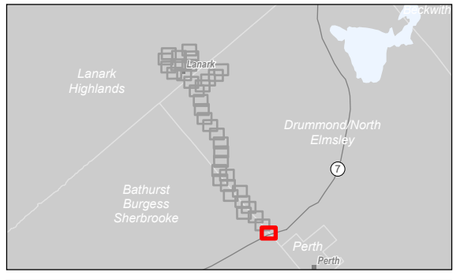
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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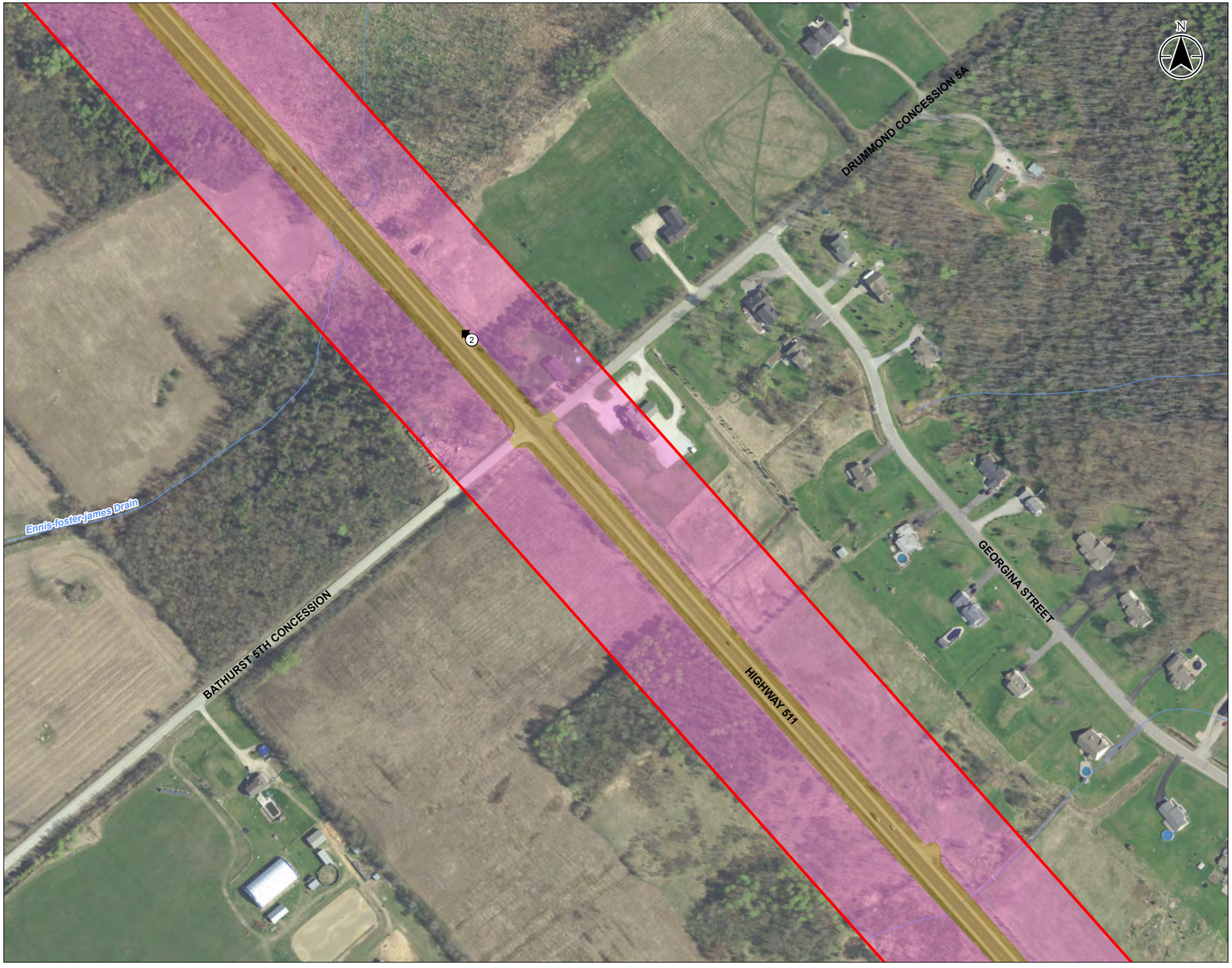
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-1

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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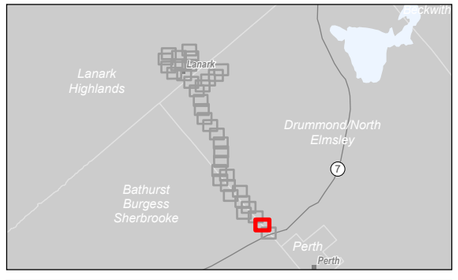
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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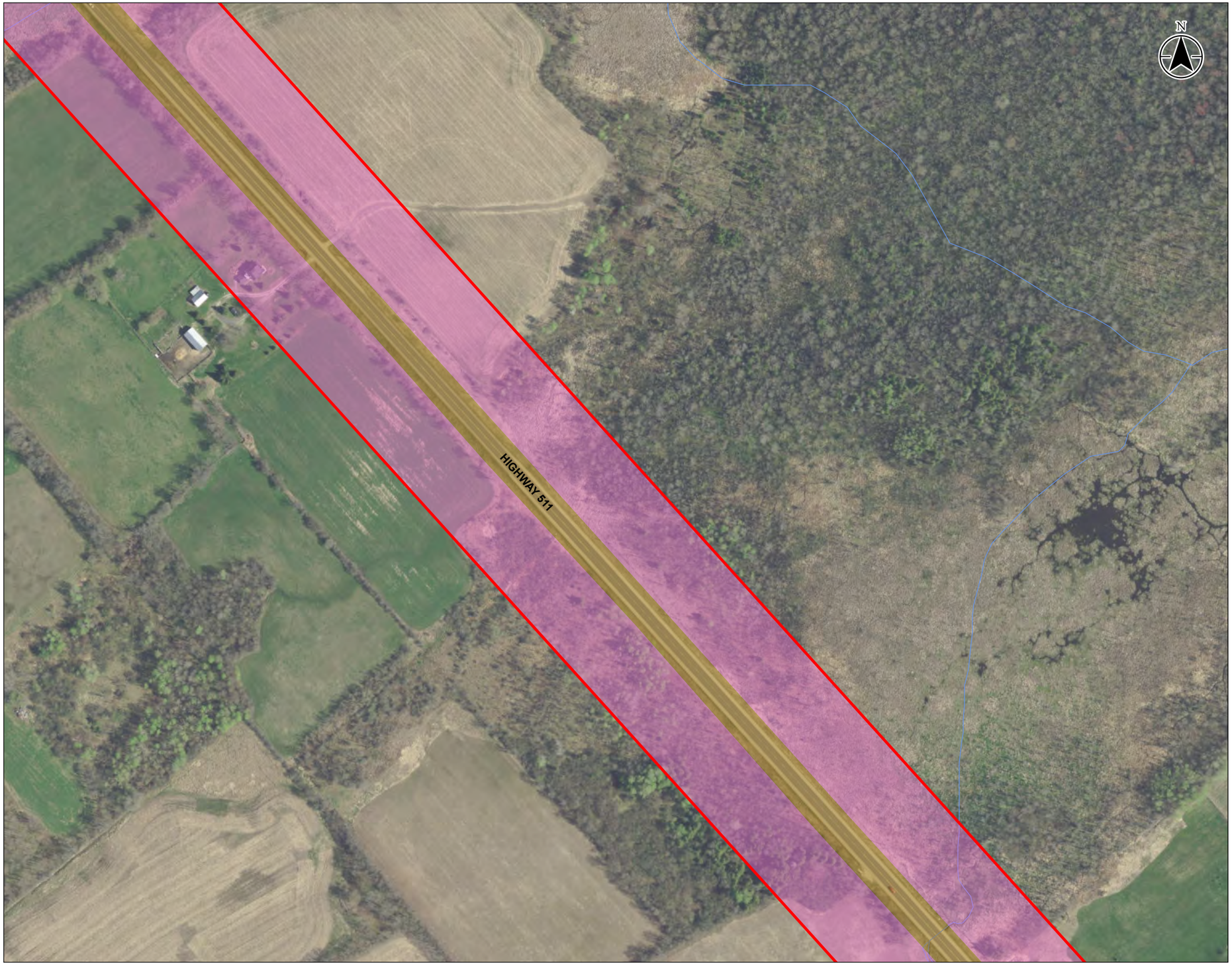
Client/Project
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-2

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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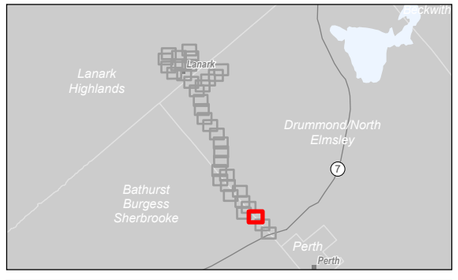
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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County of Lanark

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-3

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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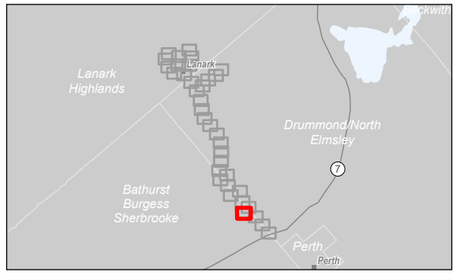
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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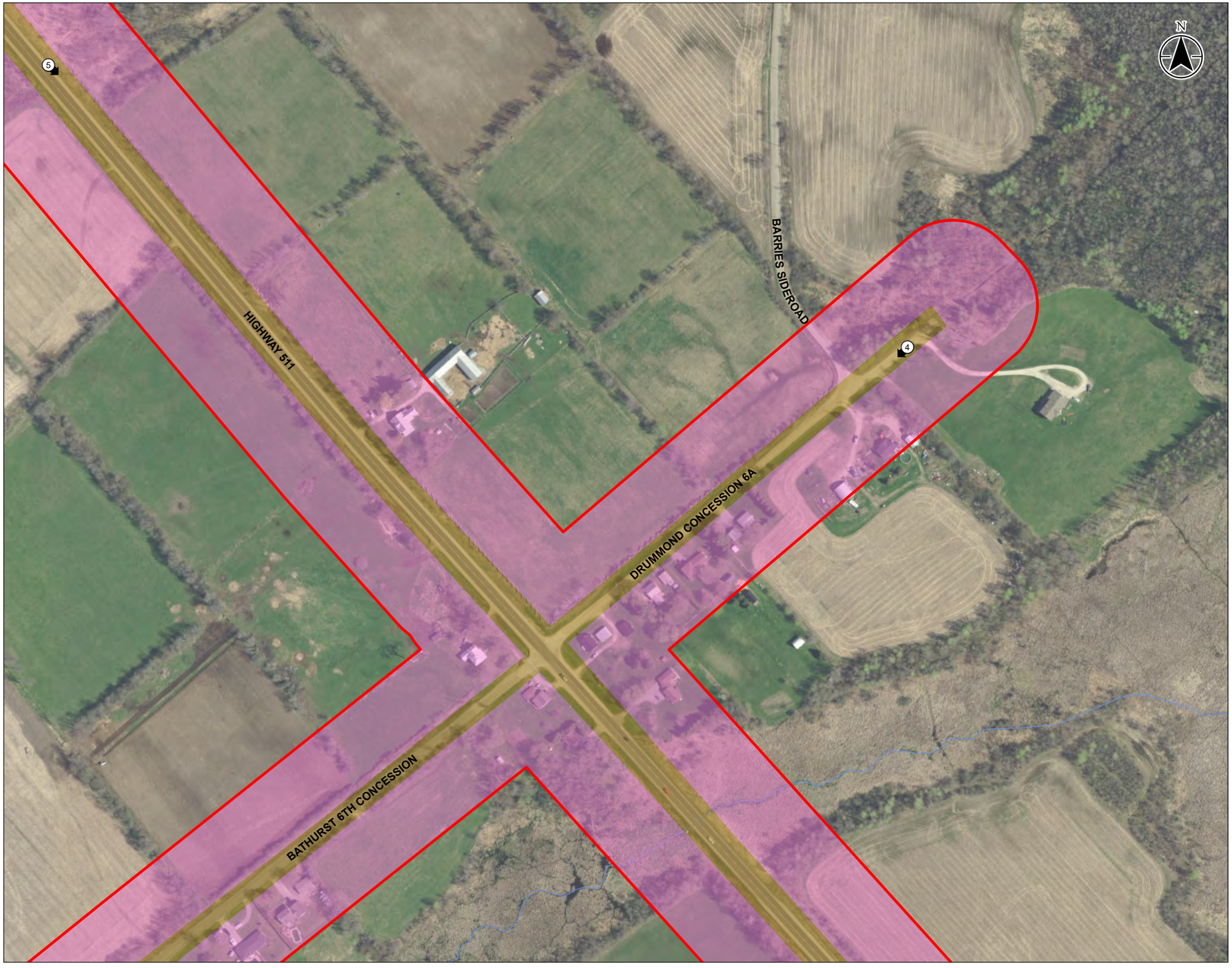
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-4

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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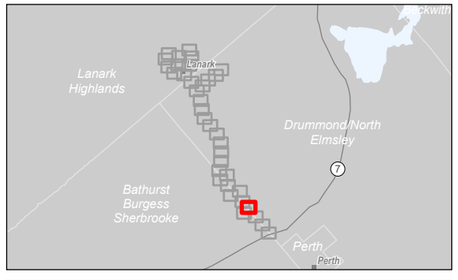
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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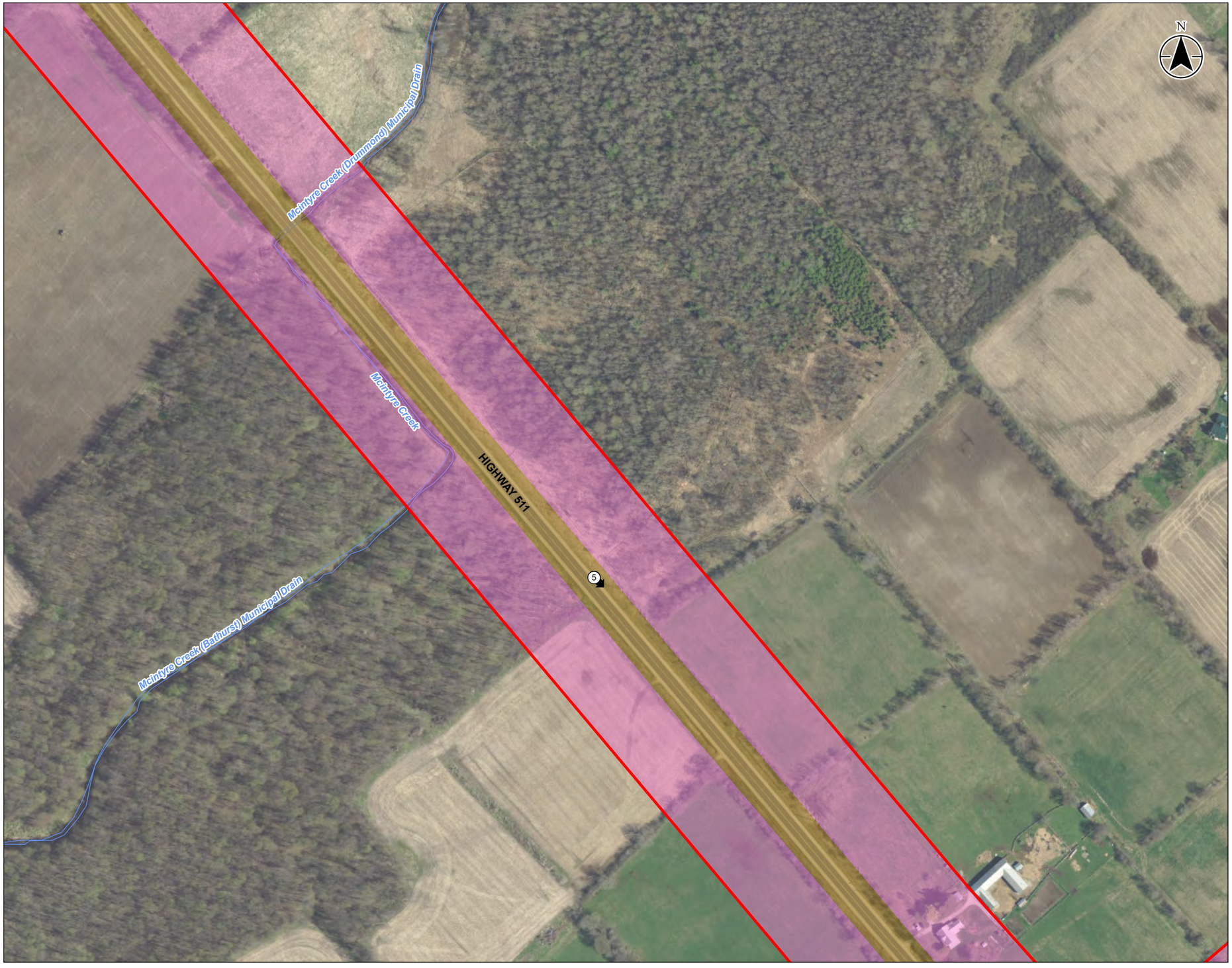
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-5

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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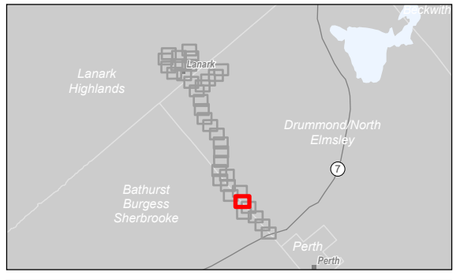
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-6

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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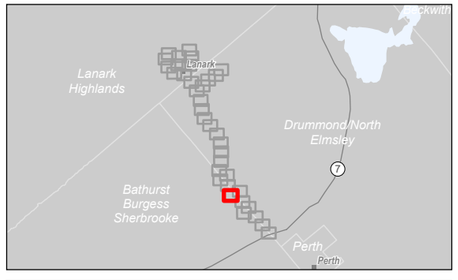
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required

0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

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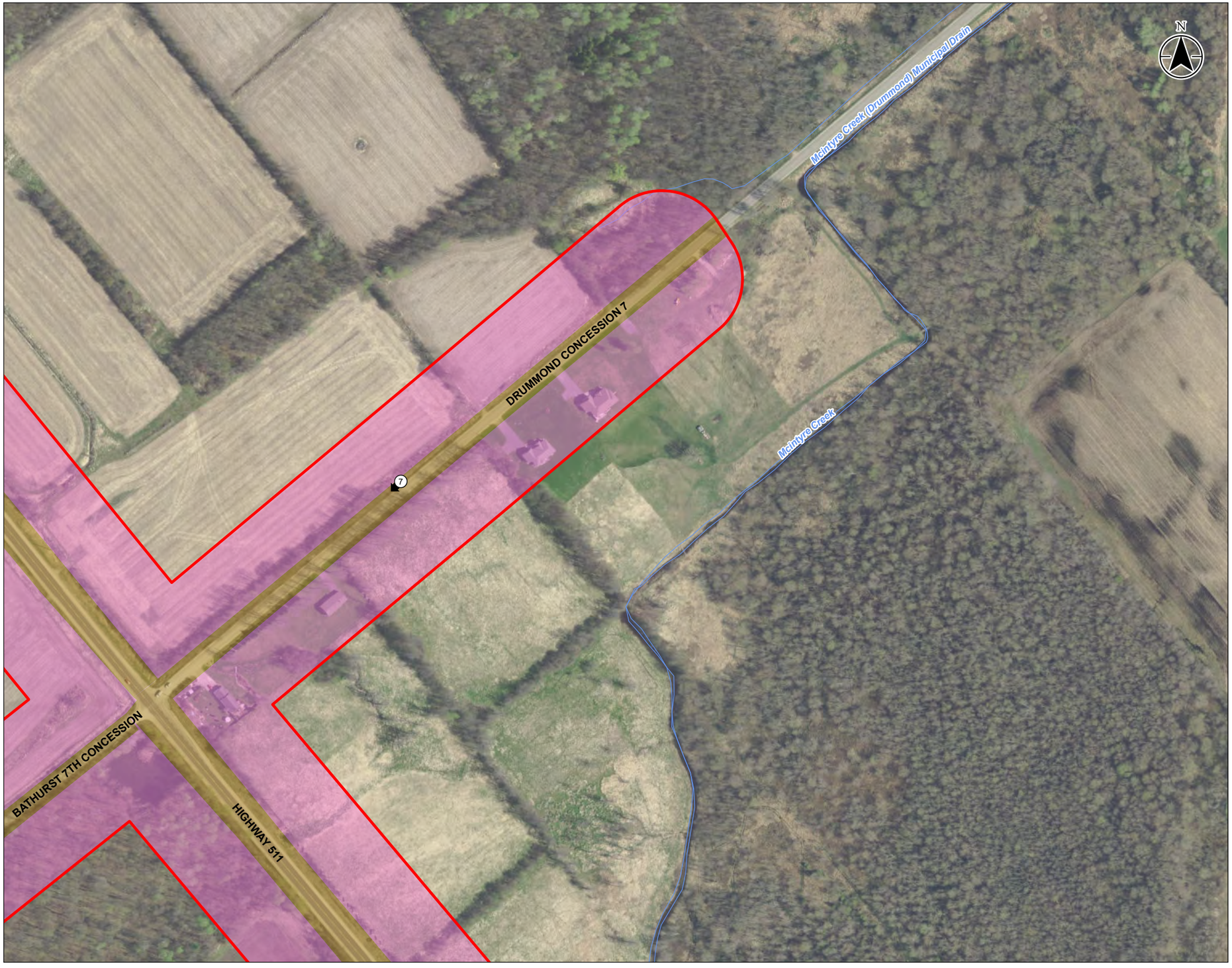
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-7

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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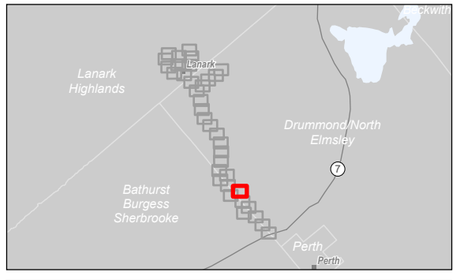
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-8

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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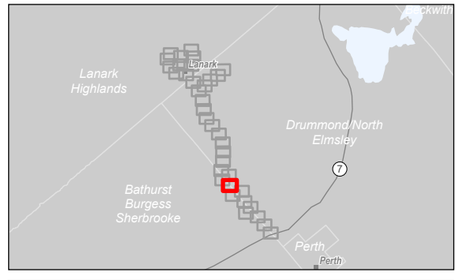
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- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
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0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

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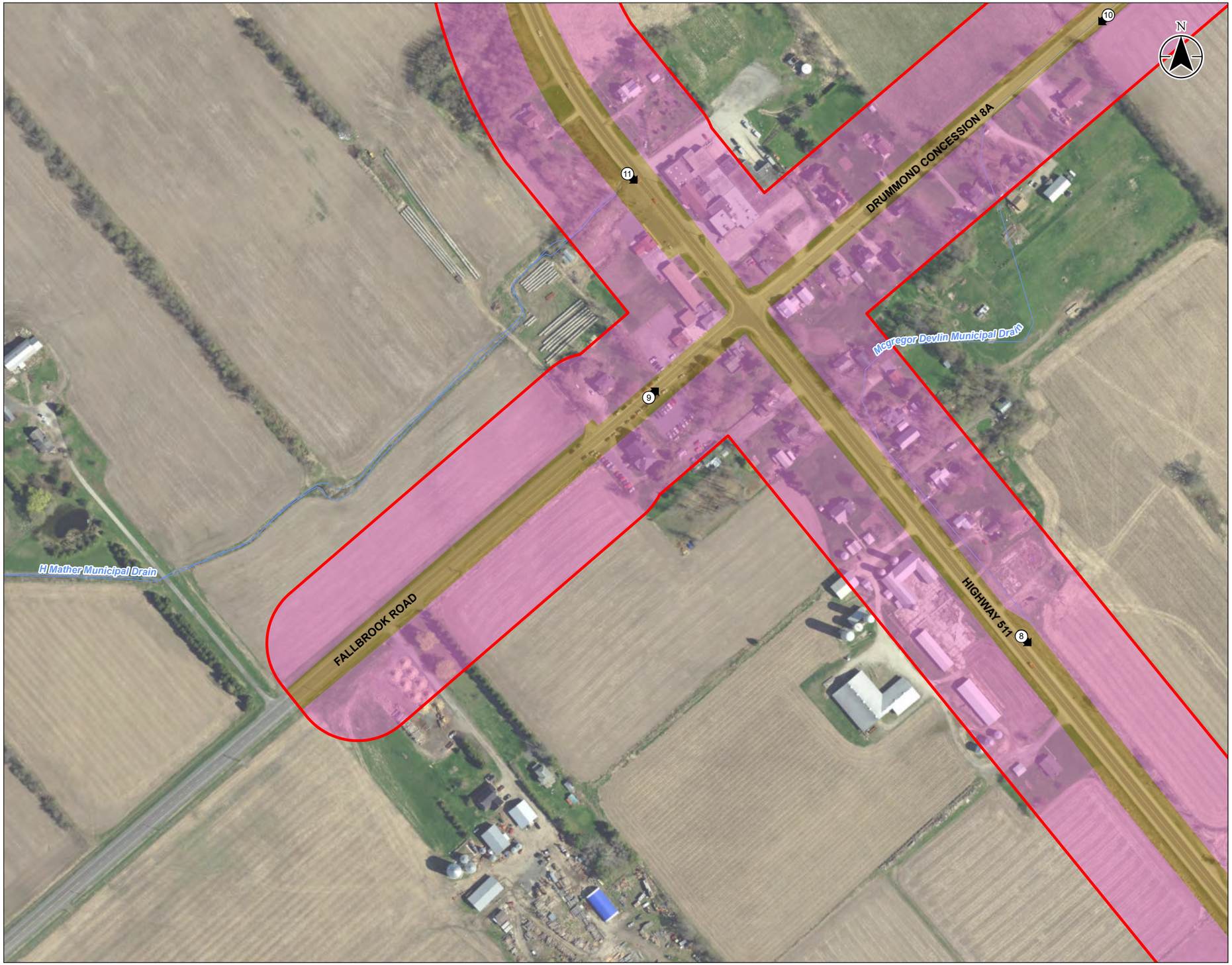
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-9

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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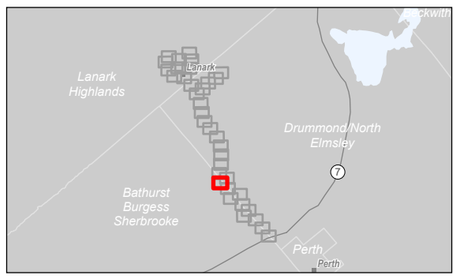
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
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0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

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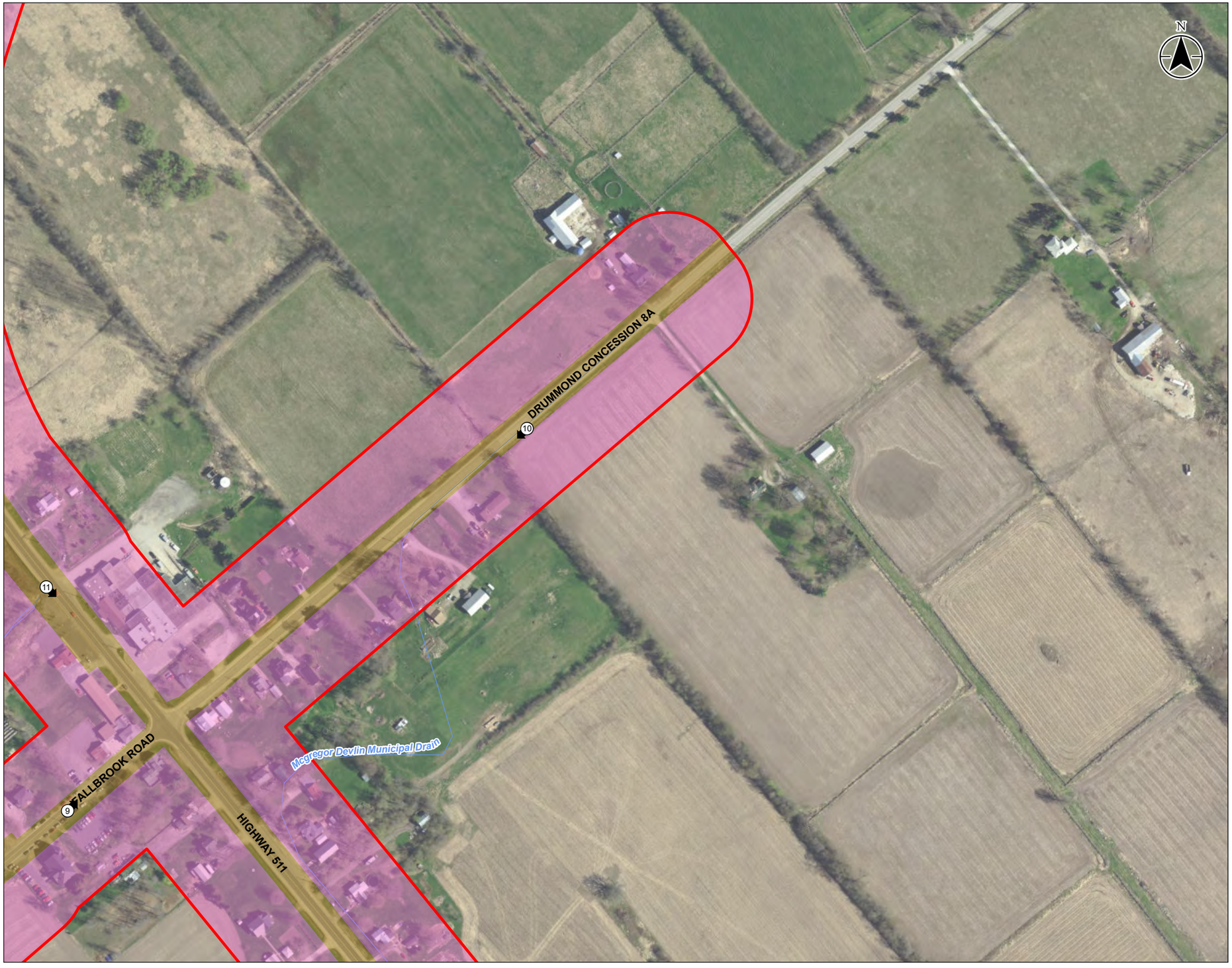
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-10

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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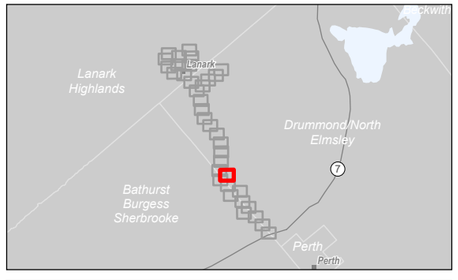
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
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- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-11

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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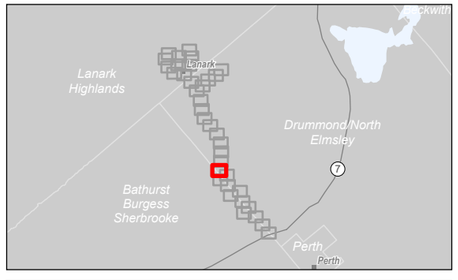
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
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- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-12

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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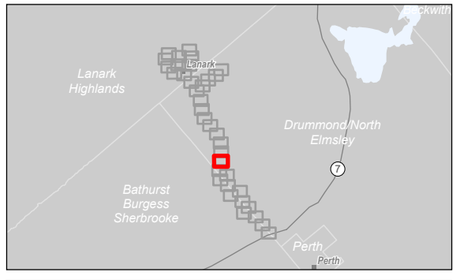
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
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0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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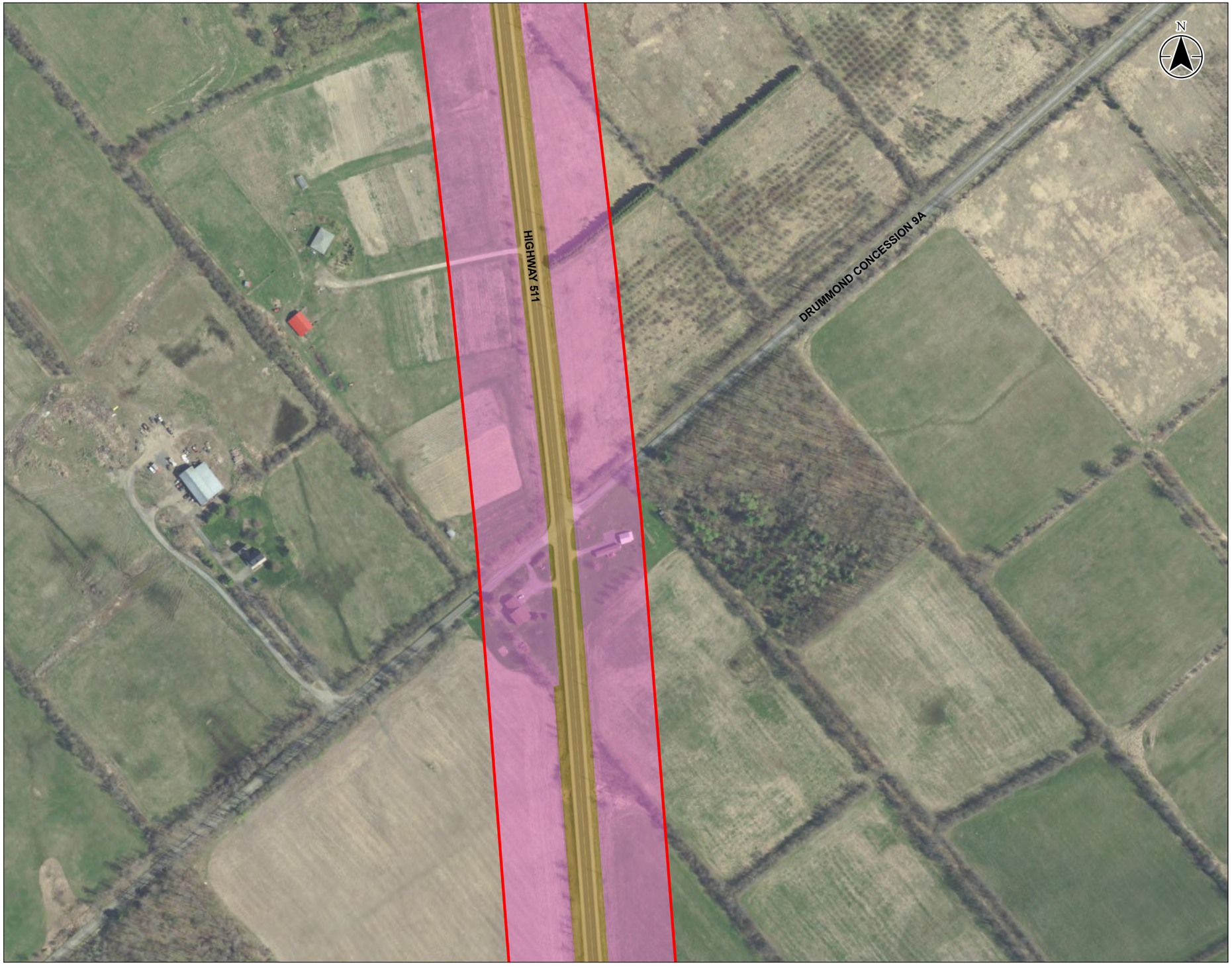
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-13

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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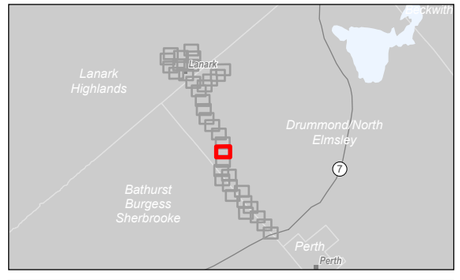
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0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2025-05-08

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-14

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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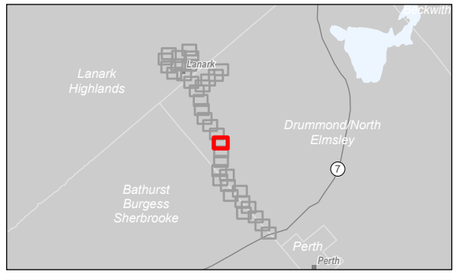
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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Notes

1. Coordinate System:NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-15

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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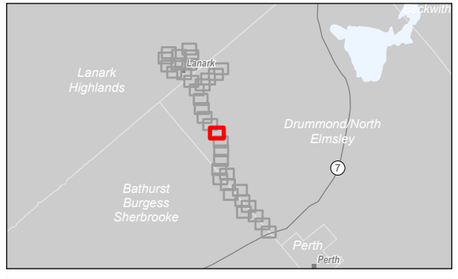
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-16

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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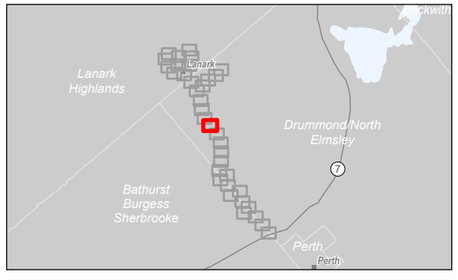
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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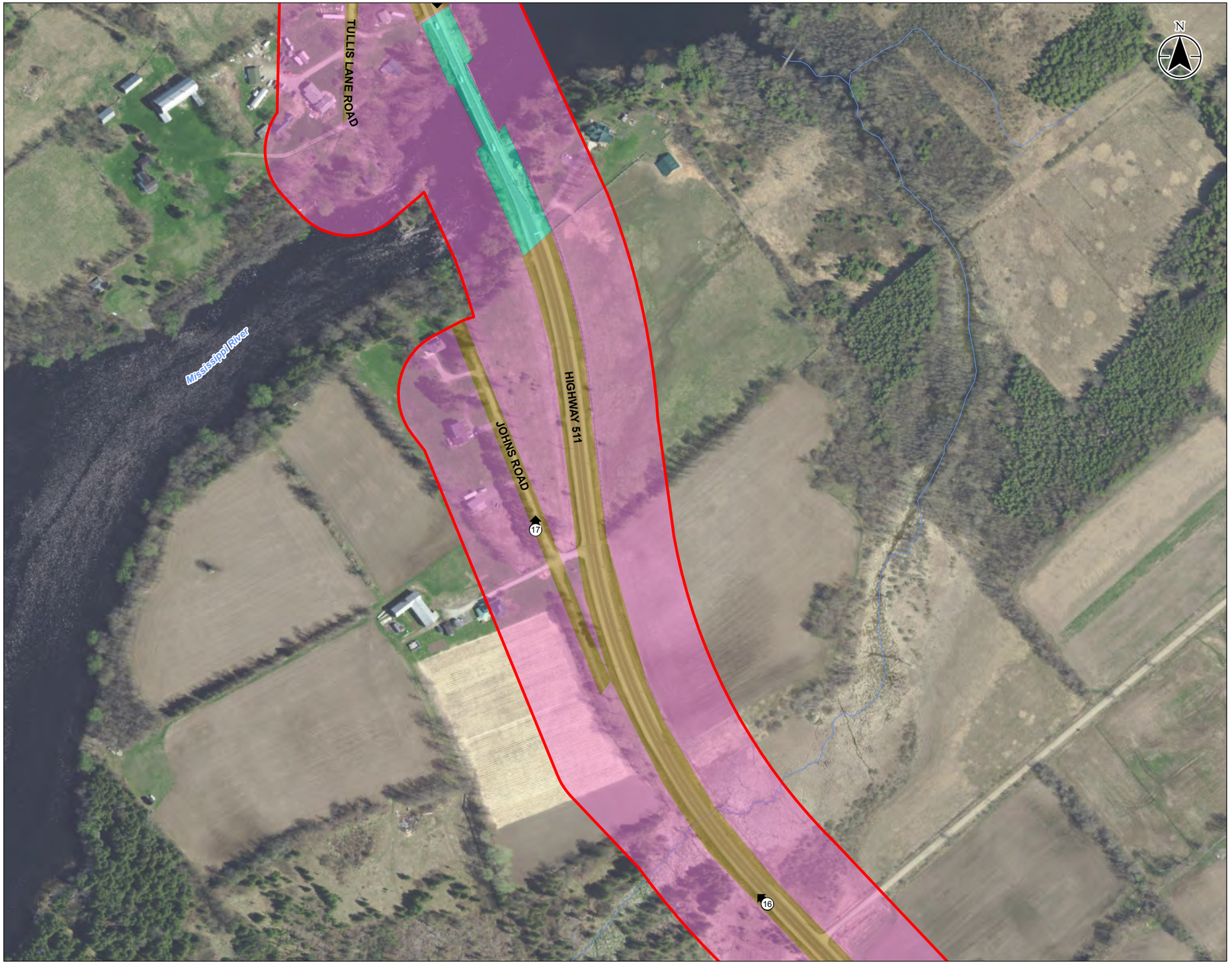
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-17

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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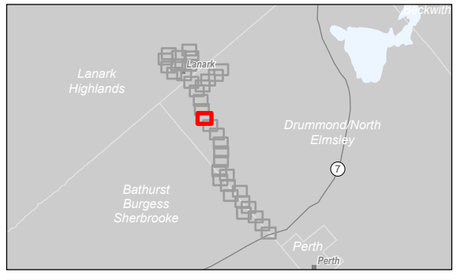
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed (NDA 2013; PIF P018-0639-2013), No Further Work Recommended
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-18

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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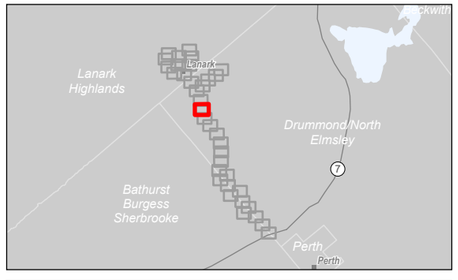
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Previously Assessed (NDA 2013; PIF P018-0639-2013), No Further Work Recommended
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-19

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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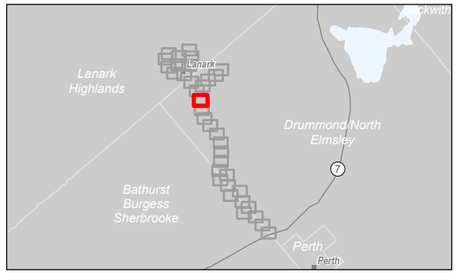
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-20

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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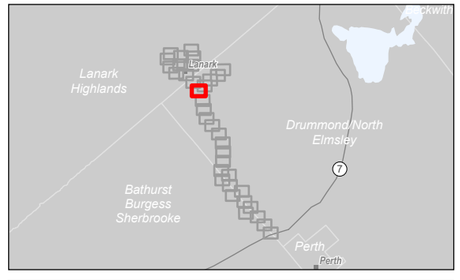
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-21

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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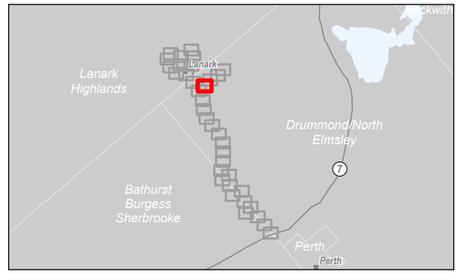
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-22

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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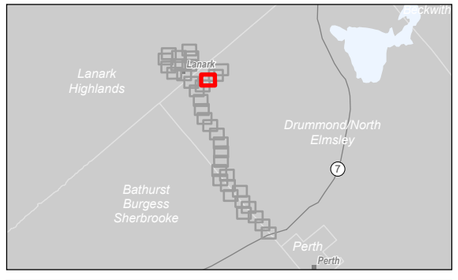
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-23

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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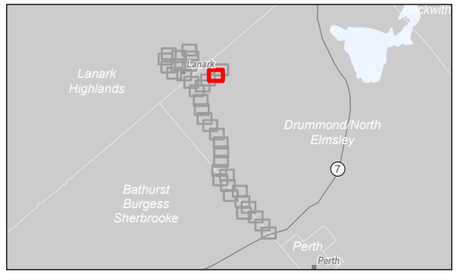
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-24

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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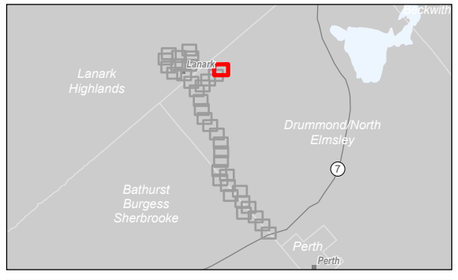
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-25

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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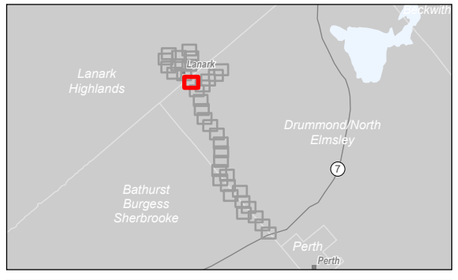
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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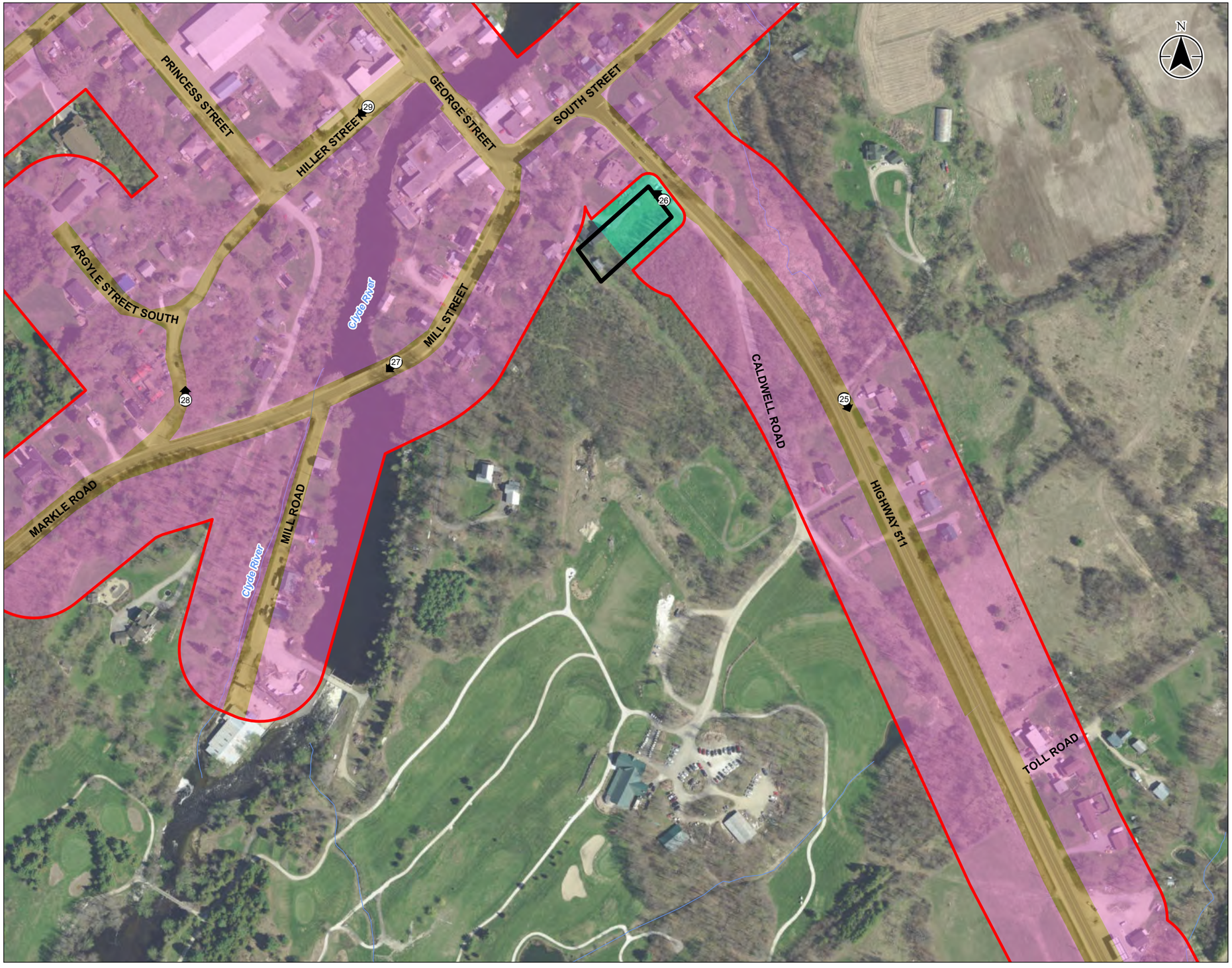
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-26

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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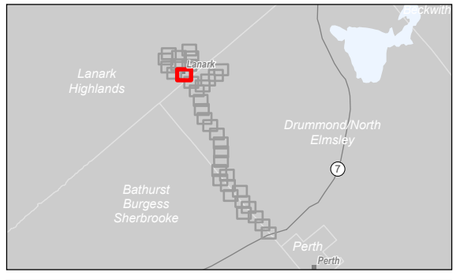
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Existing Cemetery Limits
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area Removed from Project - Recommended for Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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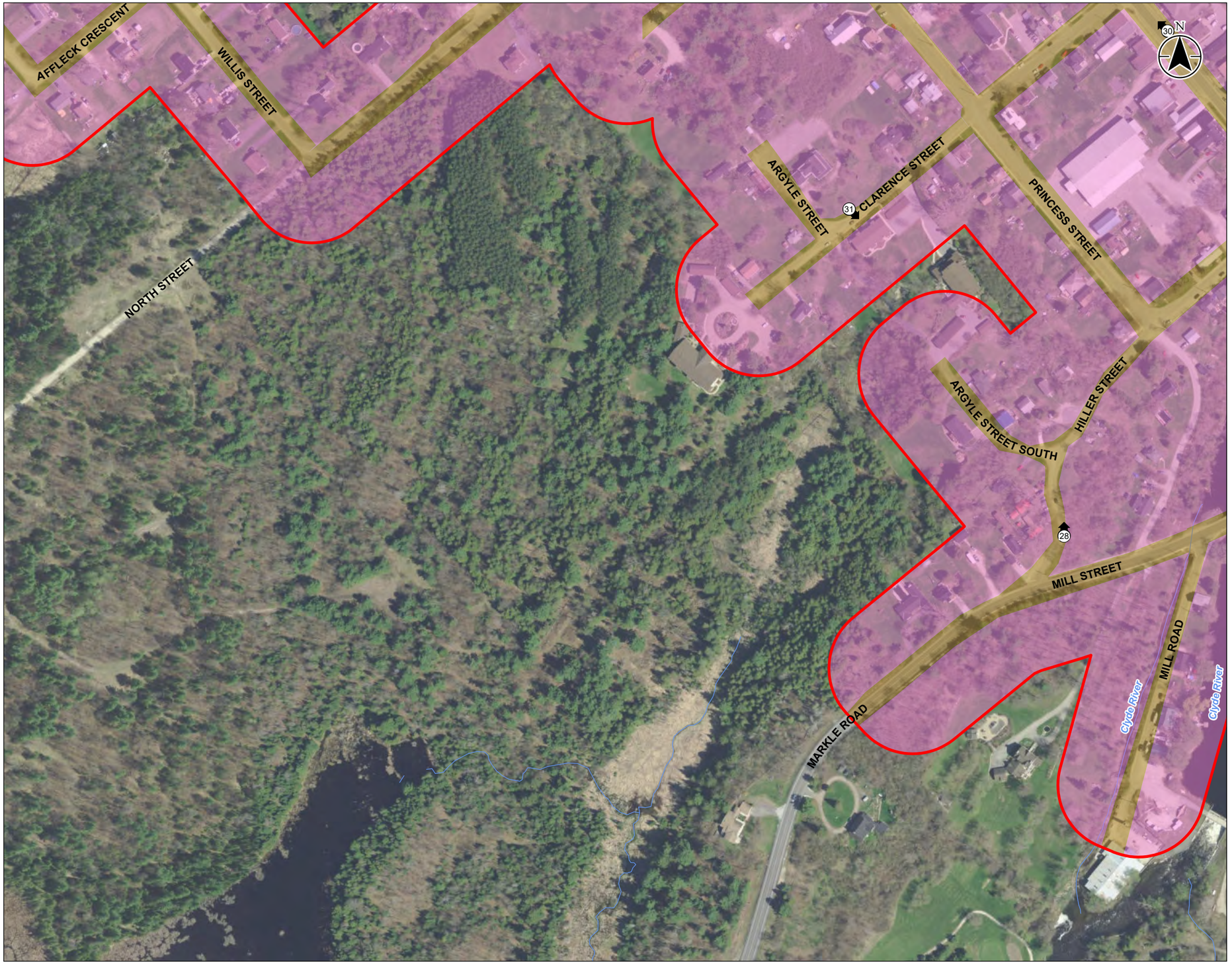
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-27

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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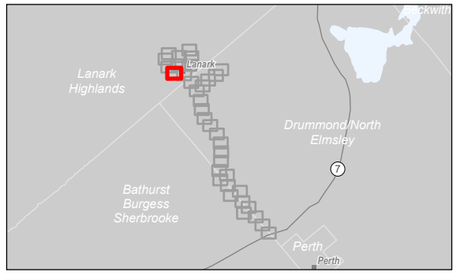
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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3. Orthoimagery:DRAPE 2014 (drape_2014): . Date of imagery, unknown.



Project Location
County of Lanark

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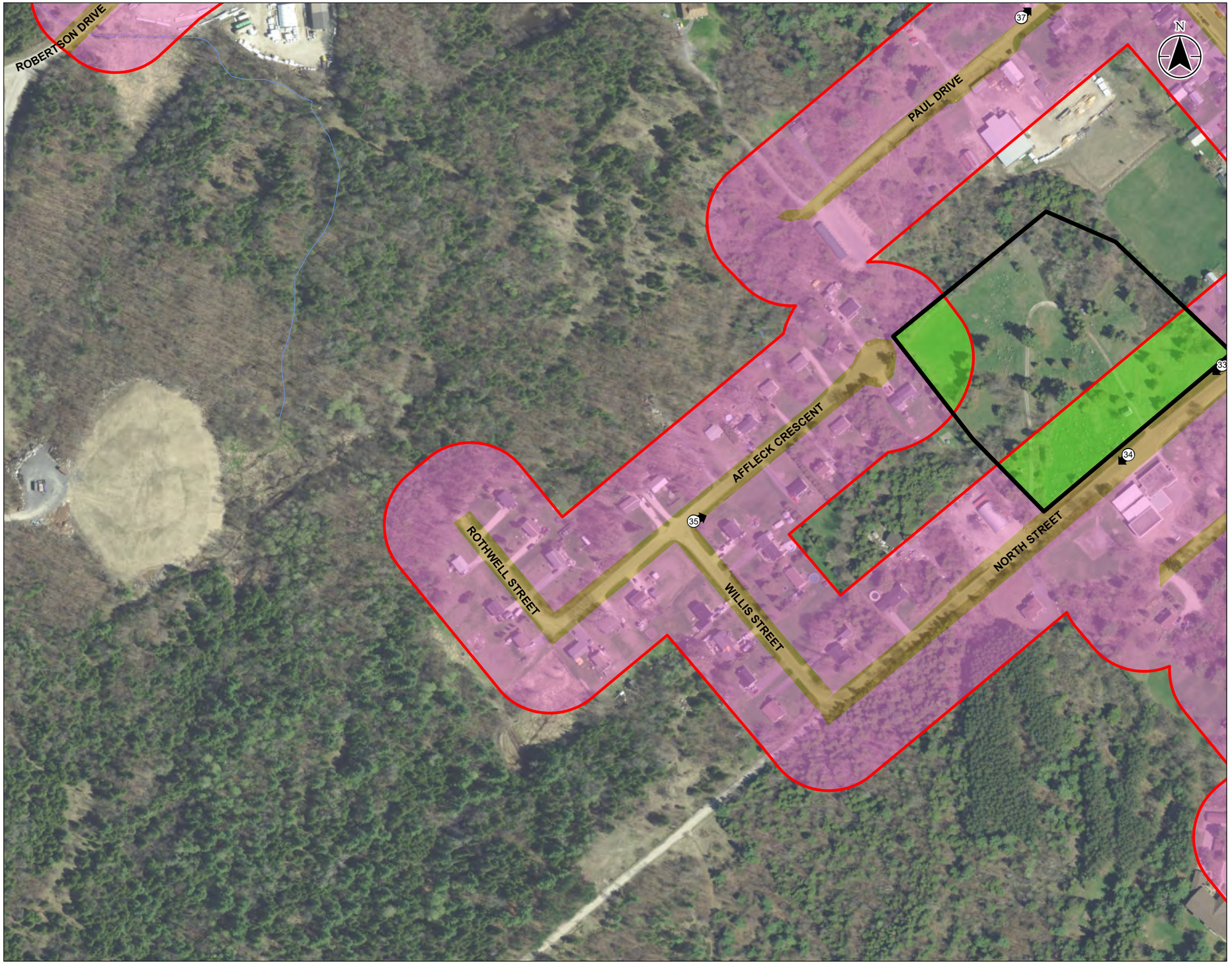
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-28

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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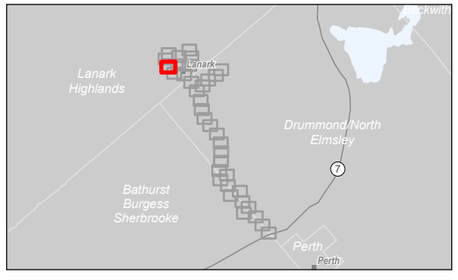
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Existing Cemetery Limits
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Lanark Village Cemetery - Archaeological Potential Remains - Recommended for Stage 2 and 3 CIA
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-29

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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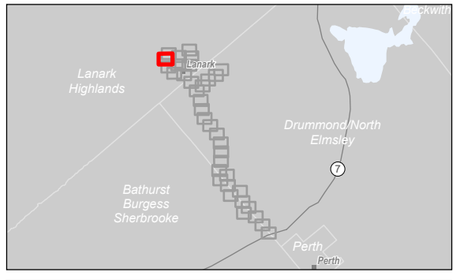
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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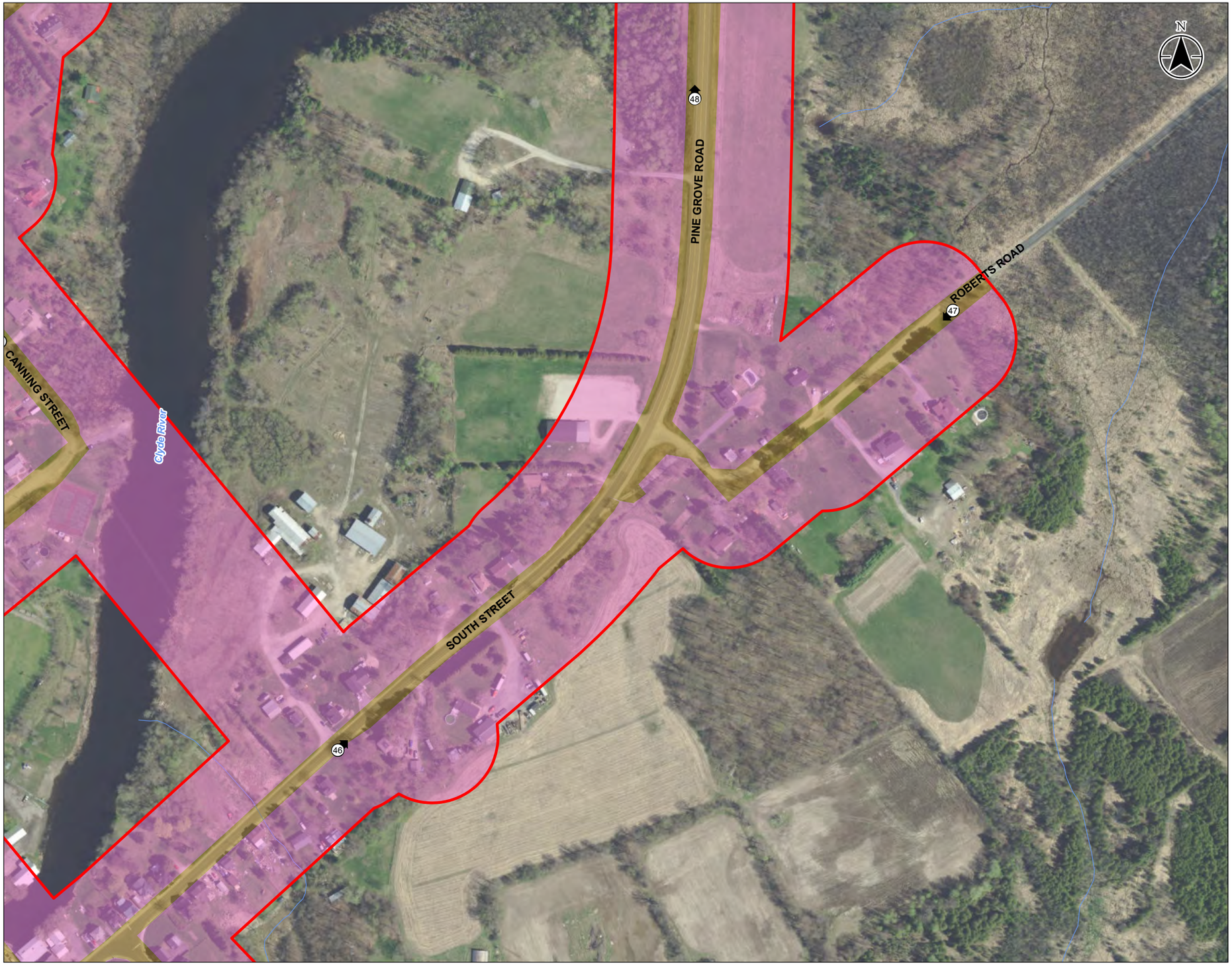
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-30

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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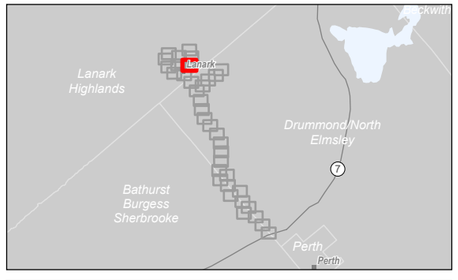
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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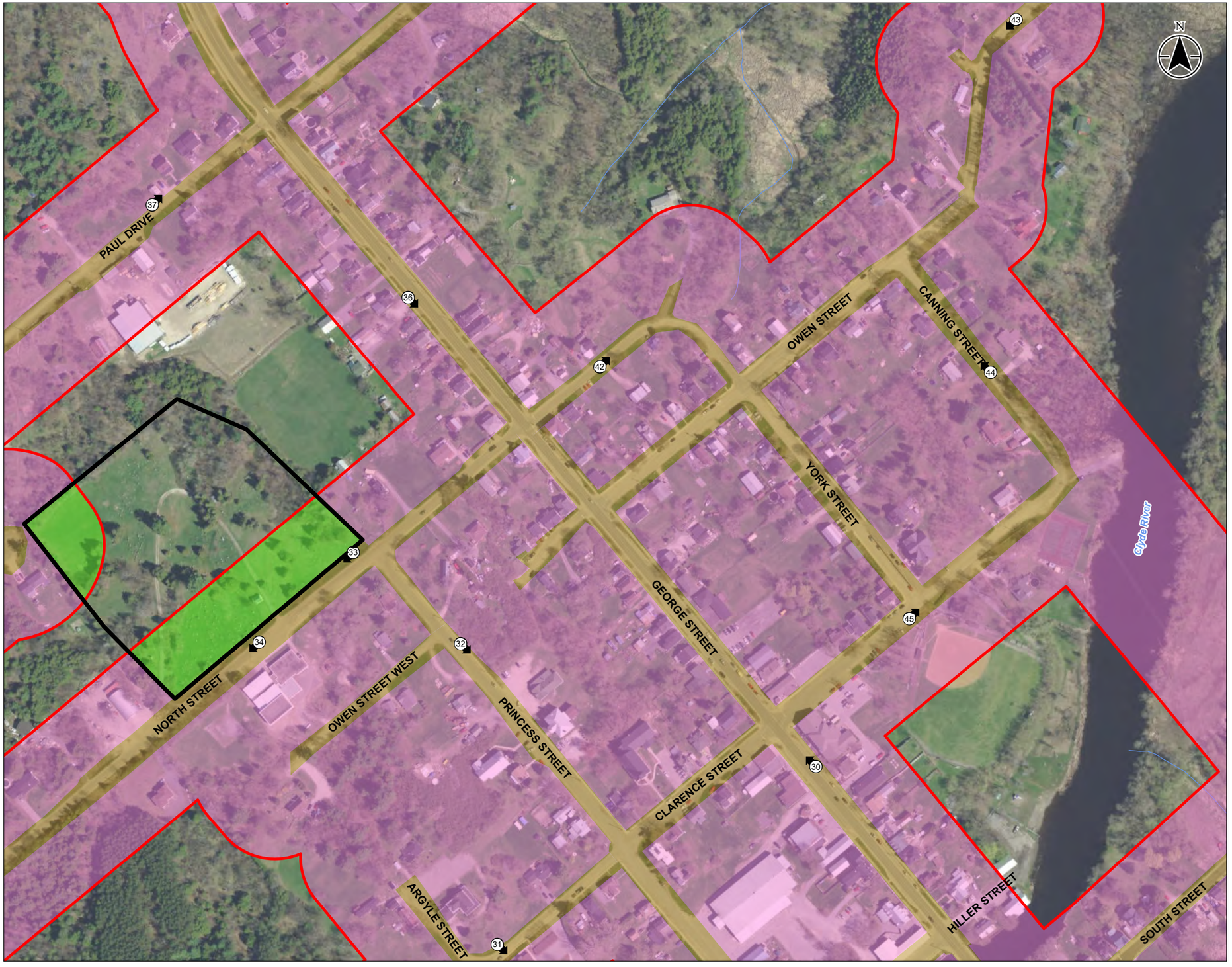
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-31

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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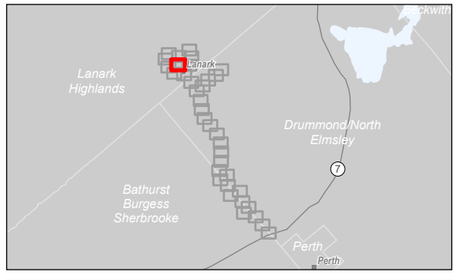
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Existing Cemetery Limits
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Lanark Village Cemetery - Archaeological Potential Remains - Recommended for Stage 2 and 3 CIA
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

1:3,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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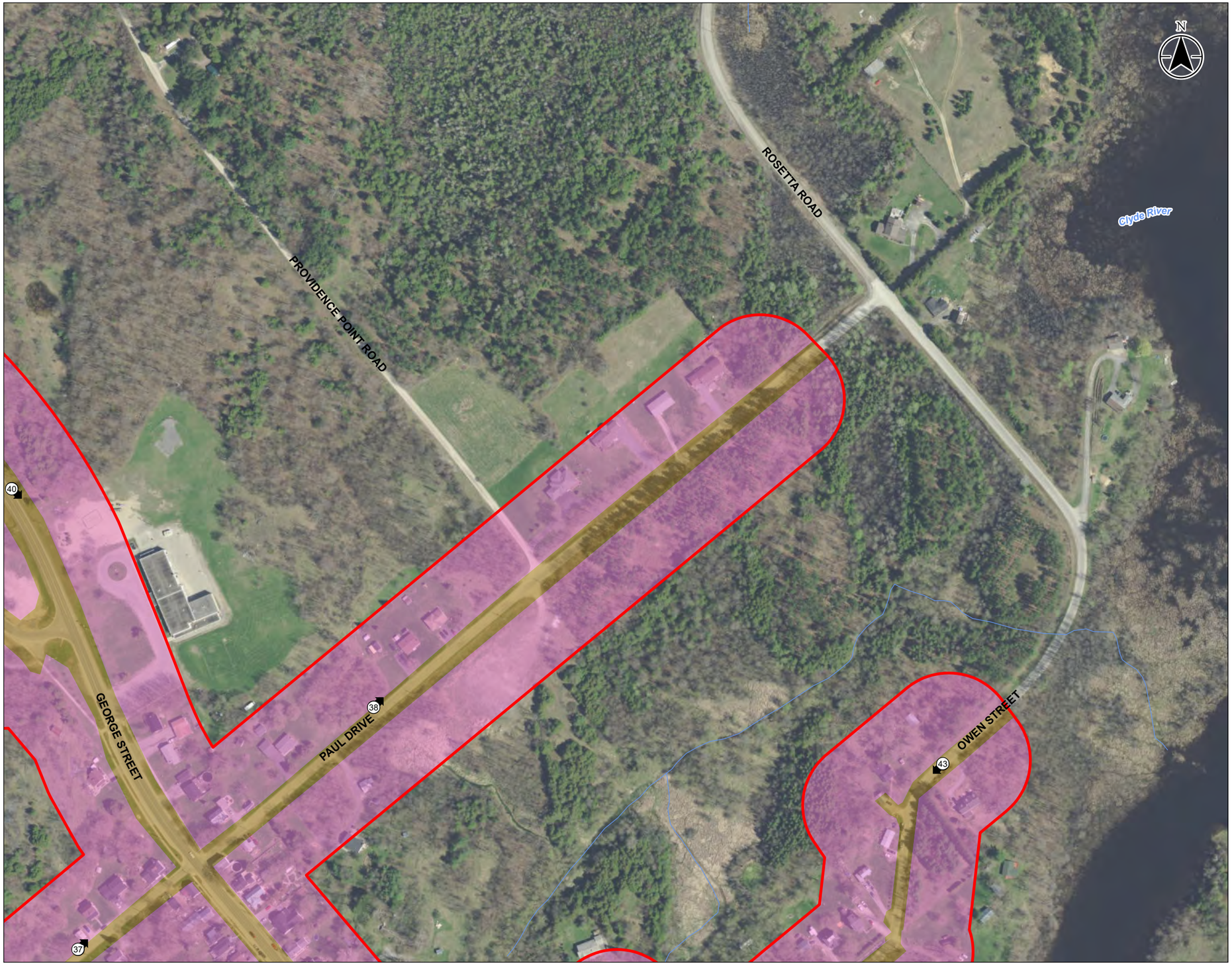
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-32

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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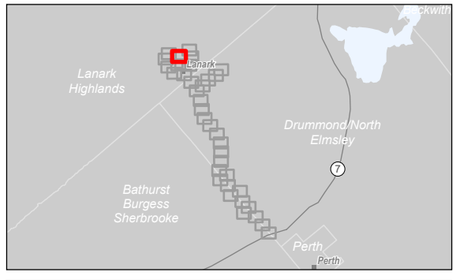
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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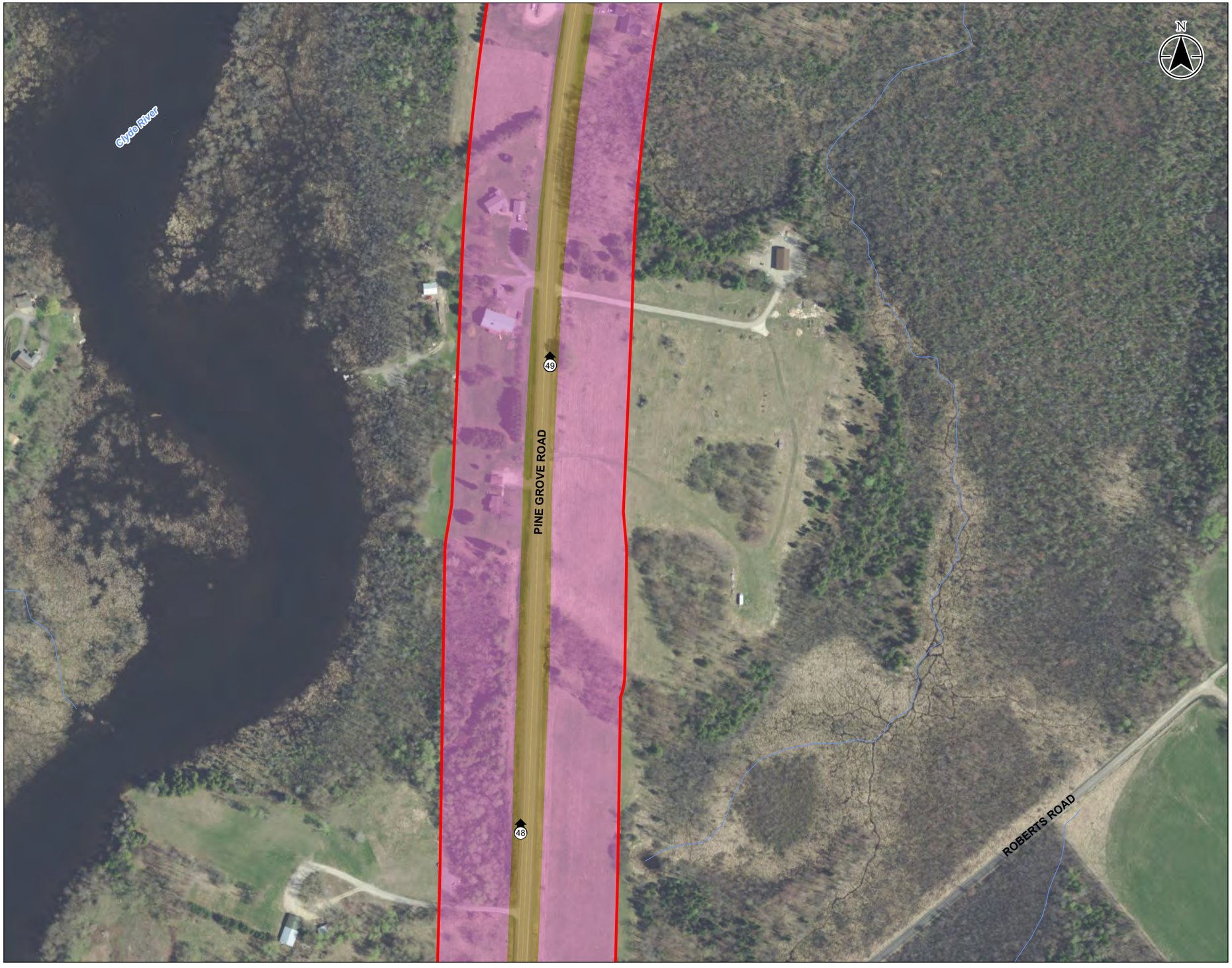
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-33

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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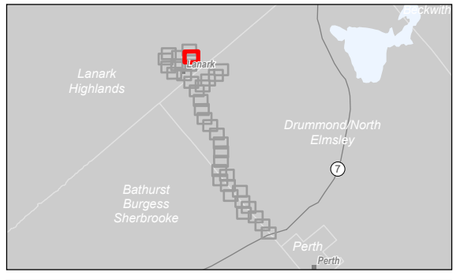
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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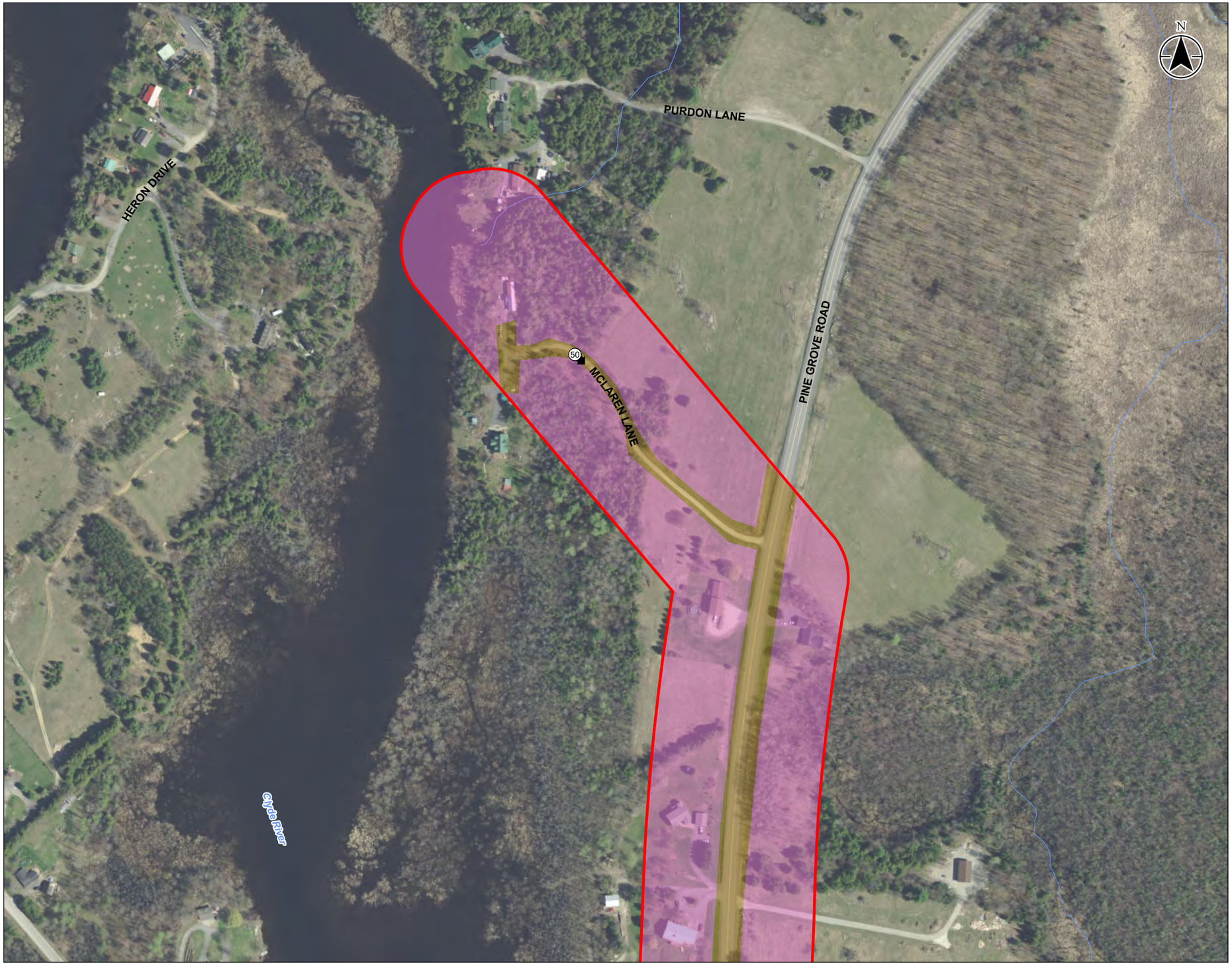
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-34

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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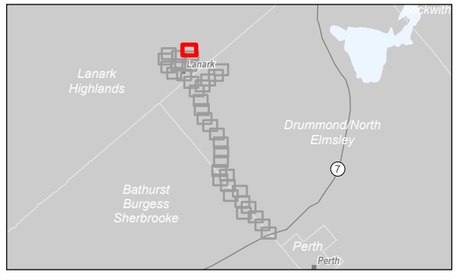
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-35

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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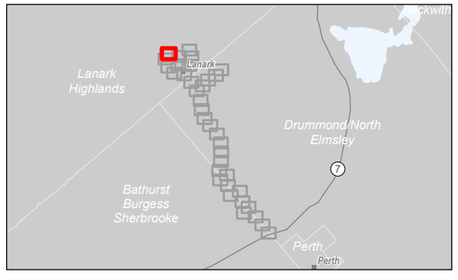
- Photo Location and Direction
- Study Area
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Watercourse (Permanent)

0 100 200 m

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1. Coordinate System:NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
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Project Location
County of Lanark

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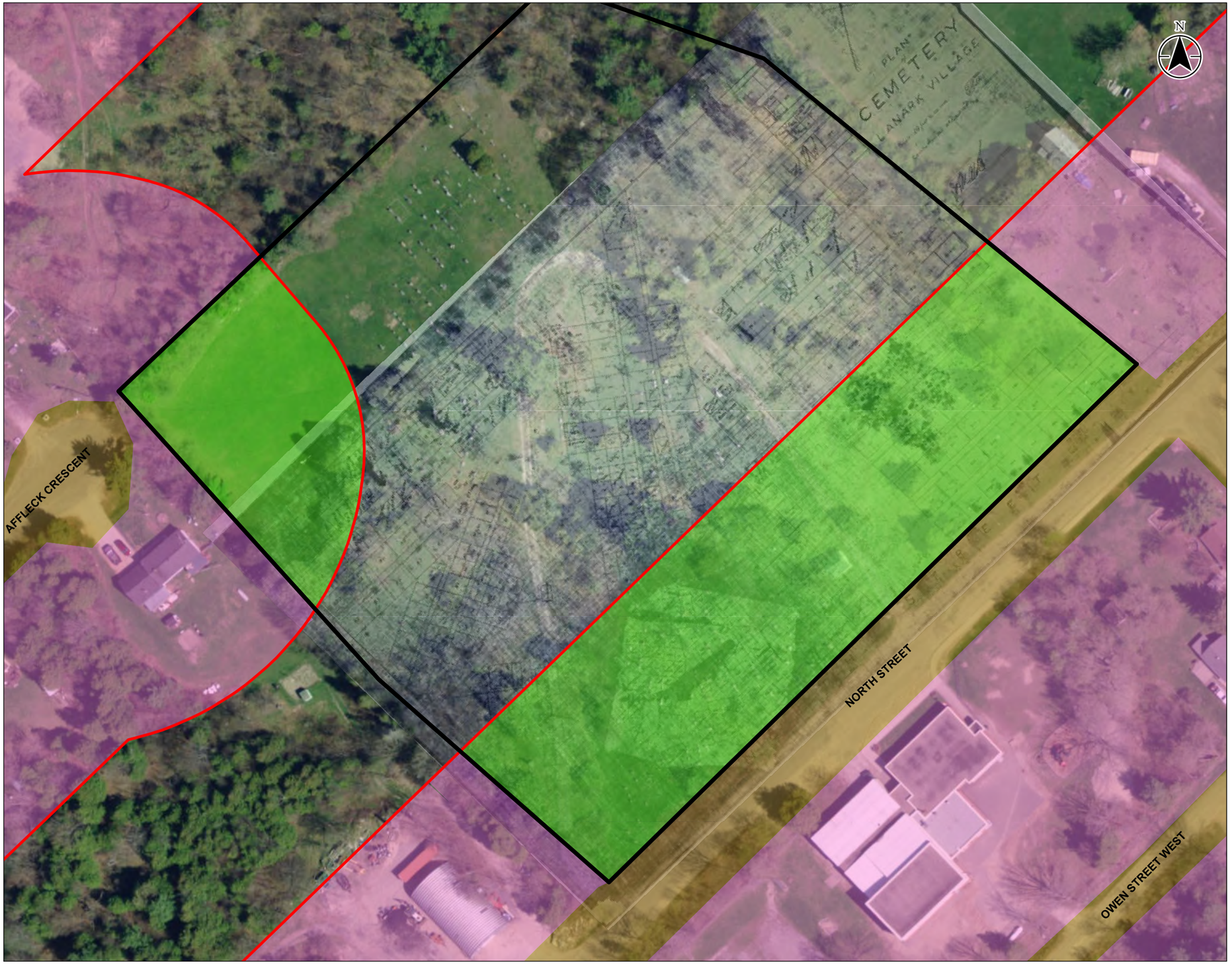
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ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6-36

Title
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Methods and Results

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Revised: 2025-05-08 By: svandamme
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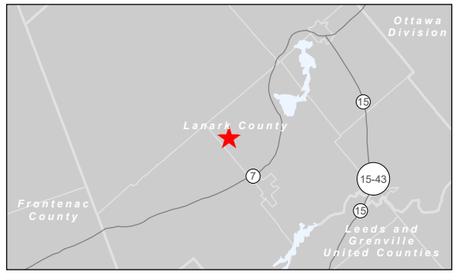
- Study Area
- Existing Cemetery Limits
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Lanark Village Cemetery - Archaeological Potential Remains - Recommended for Stage 2 and 3 CIA

0 20 40 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
7

Title
Lanark Village Cemetery Plan Over Aerial Imagery

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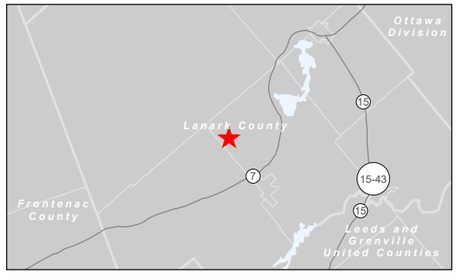
- Study Area
- Existing Cemetery Limits
- Area of Archaeological Potential - Further Archaeological Work Required (Stage 2)
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
- Area Removed from Project - Recommended for Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
- Waterbody

0 10 20 m

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Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8

Title
St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery

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Appendix F Cultural Heritage Screening Report

Cultural Heritage Screening Report: Lanark-Balderson Community Expansion Project

Final Report

April 1, 2025

Prepared for:
Enbridge Gas Inc.

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Project/File:
160925311

Stantec

Limitations and Sign-off

The conclusions in the Report titled Cultural Heritage Screening Report: Lanark-Balderson Community Expansion Project are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from Enbridge Gas Inc. (the "Client") and third parties in the preparation of the Report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

This Report is intended solely for use by the Client in accordance with Stantec's contract with the Client. While the Report may be provided to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and others for whom the Client is responsible, Stantec does not warrant the services to any third party. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written consent of Stantec, which may be withheld at Stantec's discretion.

Prepared by: Digitally signed by Giansante, Christian Date: 2025.04.01 14:26:25 -04'00'
Signature

Christian Giansante, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialist
Printed Name and Title

Reviewed by: Digitally signed by Walter, Laura Date: 2025.04.02 11:41:21 -04'00'
Signature

Laura Walter, MA, CAHP
Cultural Heritage Specialist
Printed Name and Title

Approved by: Digitally signed by Carmichael, Tracie Date: 2025.04.01 15:21:07 -04'00'
Signature

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed.
Managing Principal, Environmental Services
Printed Name and Title

Executive Summary

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the "Project") to supply the community of Balderson, within the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, and the community of Lanark, within the township of Lanark Highlands, with reliable natural gas.

The Preliminary Preferred Route connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive. This route is approximately 25 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline including approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511, and up to 5 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply lateral. This route also includes approximately 9 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline within the community of Lanark. The alternative routes include three potential locations for crossing the Clyde River, located in the community of Lanark. The Project is anticipated to be located primarily in the existing municipal road right-of-way, and may also require permanent easements, temporary working space, and lay-down areas during construction.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Enbridge to conduct an environmental study. As part of this study, Stantec identified the need to consider previously identified and potential built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) as defined by Section 4.3.4 of the *Ontario Energy Board (OEB) Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Pipelines and Facilities in Ontario* (the OEB Environmental Guidelines) (OEB 2023). To confirm the presence of previously identified BHRs and CHLs, and to identify potential BHRs and CHLs within the Study Area, it was determined that a *Cultural Heritage Screening Report* (CHSR) would be prepared.

The study methodology is broadly based on guidelines provided by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism within InfoSheet #5 in *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Policies of the Ontario Provincial Policy Statement, 2005* (Government of Ontario 2006). The OEB Environmental Guidelines make provisions for the consideration of heritage in the pipeline development planning stage of the Project and stipulate that pipeline proponents are responsible for demonstrating the appropriate level of due diligence regarding heritage resources.

The Cultural Heritage Study Area consists of the Project Location surrounded by a 200-metre buffer and is based on property parcel data. The characterization of the Cultural Heritage Study Area using property parcel data is based on legislative treatment of heritage properties. This results in the identification of some properties which may contain potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes situated further than 200 metres from the Project Location. This approach serves to screen properties for potential cultural heritage value or interest.

Where a potential heritage resource was identified within the Study Area, the property was given a cultural heritage reference number starting with BHR or CHL depending on if it was identified as a built heritage resource or as a cultural heritage landscape.

The Cultural Heritage Screening identified six (6) known BHRs designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, 126 potential BHRs, and four (4) potential CHLs within the Study Area due to historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and the field investigation. This CHSR will need to be amended as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR). The CHR Study Area will be refined based on the selected preferred route(s) for the Project. The CHR will include a preliminary impact assessment to assess both direct and indirect Project impacts on identified BHRs and CHLs, mitigation measures and recommendations to conserve identified CHVI.

The executive summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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Appendix A Heritage Project Personnel Biographies

Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Laura Hill, M.Env.Sc.
Heritage Task Manager:	Christian Giansante, CAHP
Report Writers:	Julia Richards, MA
	Christian Giansante, CAHP
	Paige Milner, MA
Fieldwork Technician:	Christian Giansante, CAHP
	Paige Milner MA
GIS Specialist:	Sean Earles, B.Sc., M.Sc.
Quality Reviewer:	Laura Walter, MA, CAHP
Independent Reviewer:	Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed.

Biographies of heritage project personnel are contained in Appendix A.

Acronyms / Abbreviations

AOO	Algonquins of Ontario
BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
CHR	Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment
CHSR	Cultural Heritage Screening Report
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
Enbridge	Enbridge Gas Inc.
OEB	Ontario Energy Board
OHA	*Ontario Heritage Act*
OHT	Ontario Heritage Trust
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
n.d.	no date
ROW	right-of-way
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Ltd.

1 Introduction

1.1 Study Purpose and Objectives

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing to construct the Lanark and Balderson Community Expansion Project (the Project) to supply the community of Balderson, within the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, and the community of Lanark, within the township of Lanark Highlands with reliable natural gas. The Project's Study Area (Study Area) is comprised of the Preliminary Preferred Route and three Alternative Routes. The Preliminary Preferred Route connects to existing natural gas infrastructure at Highway 511 and Crain Drive. This route is approximately 25 kilometers (km) of natural gas pipeline including approximately 15 km of 4-inch and 6-inch supply lateral pipeline along Highway 511, and approximately up to 5 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline at various locations along the supply lateral. This route also includes approximately 9 km of 2-inch distribution pipeline within the community of Lanark. The Alternative Route includes three potential locations for crossing the Clyde River, located in the community of Lanark. The Project will be located primarily in the existing municipal road allowance. Temporary working space and lay-down areas may also be required during construction.

The requirement to consider potential and known built heritage resources (BHR) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHL) is discussed in the *Ontario Energy Board* (OEB) *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario* (the OEB Guidelines). The OEB Guidelines note that, "the assessment of the impact of a proposed project on known or potential cultural heritage resources should inform decisions in the Hydrocarbon Project development planning stage" (OEB 2023: 31).

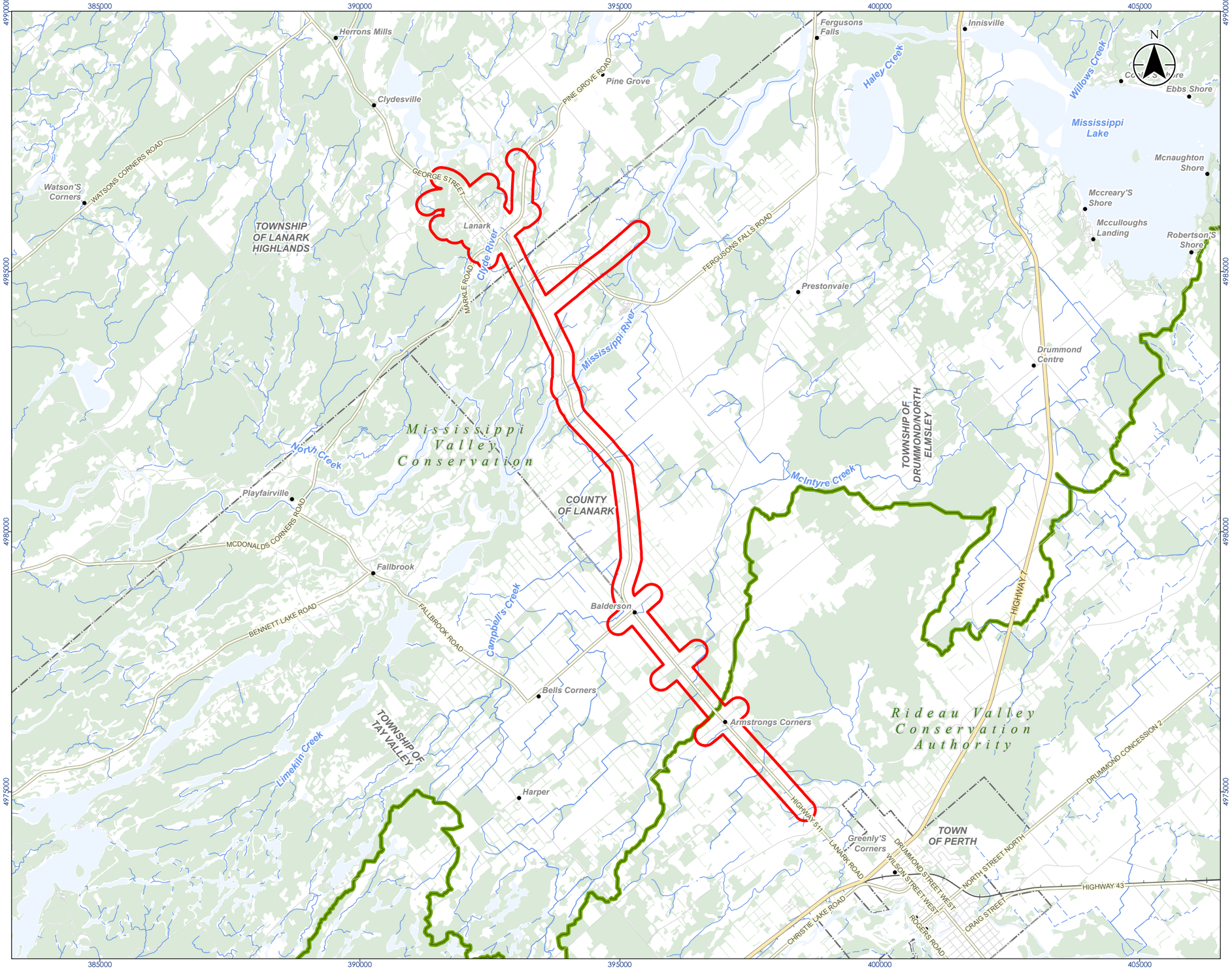
As per OEB Guidelines, the CHSR defined a Cultural Heritage Study Area that includes a 200-metre boundary around the Project Location (Figure 2). The CHSR summarizes the applicable heritage policies, summarizes the Study Area's geography and history, identifies known and potential BHRs and CHLs, and screens the potential BHRs and CHLs for potential cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI).

1.2 Activity Summary

The pipeline construction process includes various activities as described below:

- **Site Preparation and Clearing:** The first activity is typically the survey and staking, which delineate the boundaries of the Right-of-Way (ROW) and temporary work areas where necessary. Next, the ROW and temporary work areas are cleared of brush and trees, if necessary. Safety fence is installed at the edge of the construction ROW where public safety considerations are required, and aspects of the Traffic Management Plan are implemented (i.e., signs, vehicle access).
- **Pipeline Installation:** Following site preparation and clearing, the pipeline may be installed by one of the following methods:

    - **Horizontal Directional Drilling:** This trenchless pipeline installation method involves creating entry and exist pits on either side of a feature (such as roads), drilling a pilot hole with the aid of drilling fluid, and then pulling the pipeline back through the hole.
    - **Trenching:** This pipeline installation method involves excavation of a trench, lowering the pipeline into place, and then backfilling the trench. During backfilling the originally excavated subsoil is placed over the pipe in the trench. In stony areas, the pipe may be sand padded to protect the coating. In shallow water table areas, the pipeline may be weighted to provide negative buoyancy.
- **Pressure Testing:** The pipeline will be pressure tested by filling the pipe with nitrogen. The pipeline will be held at a high pressure for a set period of time, per the requirements of CSA Z662-19 Clause 8 and applicable Enbridge Gas specifications for pressure testing.
- **Clean-Up and Restoration:** Clean-up is the restoration of the ROW and other work areas. Clean-up will include restoring disturbed areas and re-seeding (grassed areas). Erosion and sediment controls installed during construction (if required) will be removed. Clean-up will also include landscaping, repair of roads and sidewalks, and/or laneway and driveway rehabilitation.



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Legend

- Study Area
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railway
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Constructed Drain
- Conservation Area Administrative Boundary
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 1 2 km

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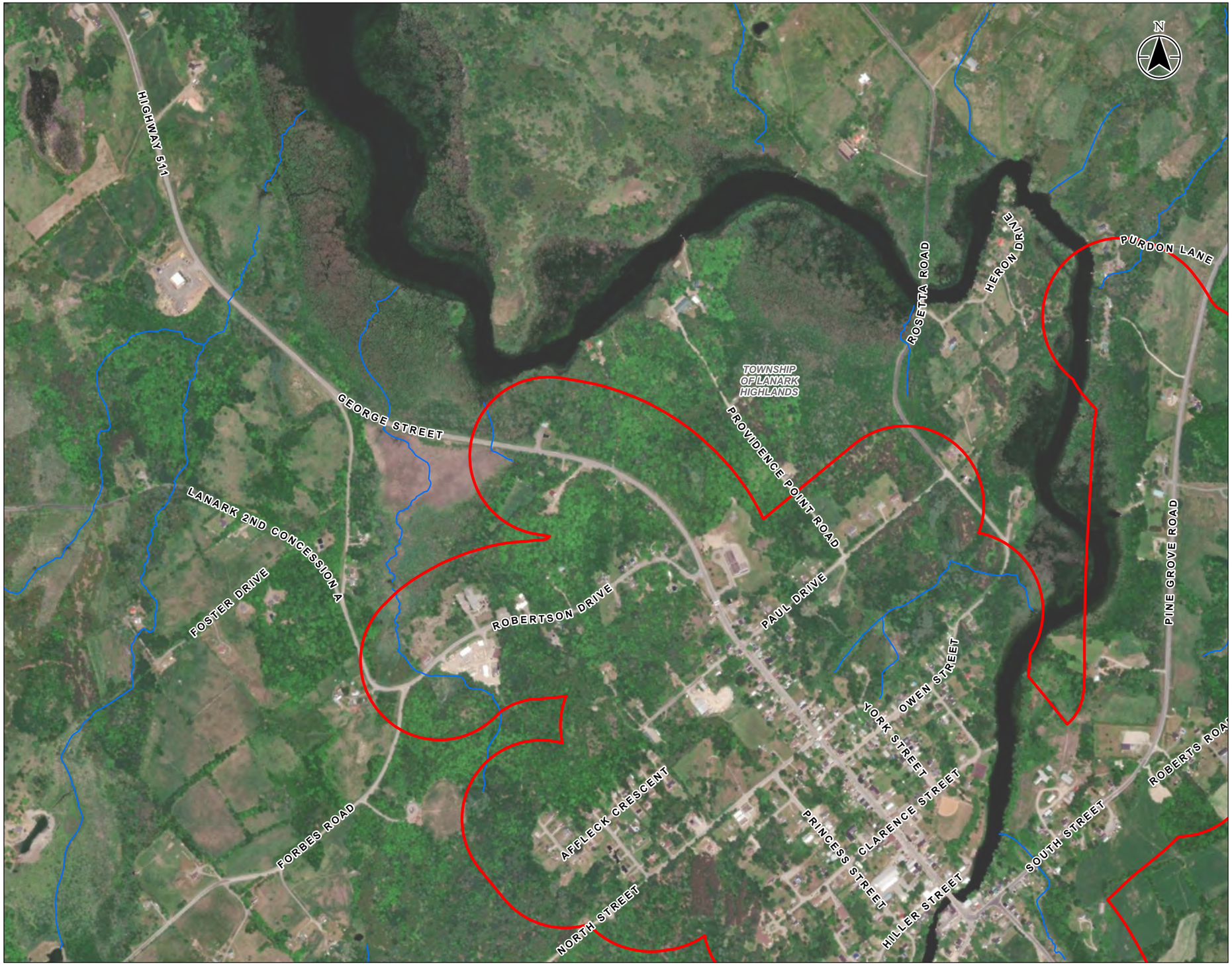
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Figure No.
1

Title
Location of the Study Area

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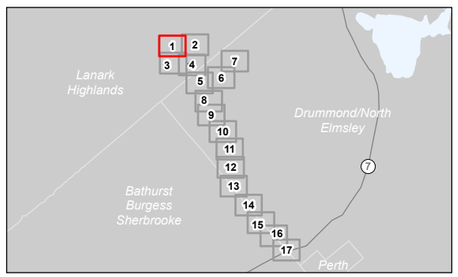
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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Figure No.
2-1

Title
Study Area

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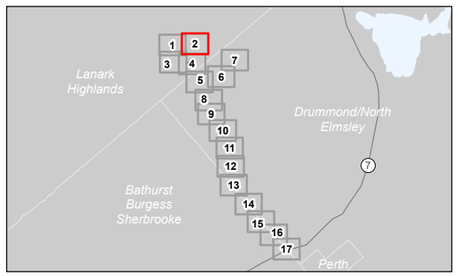
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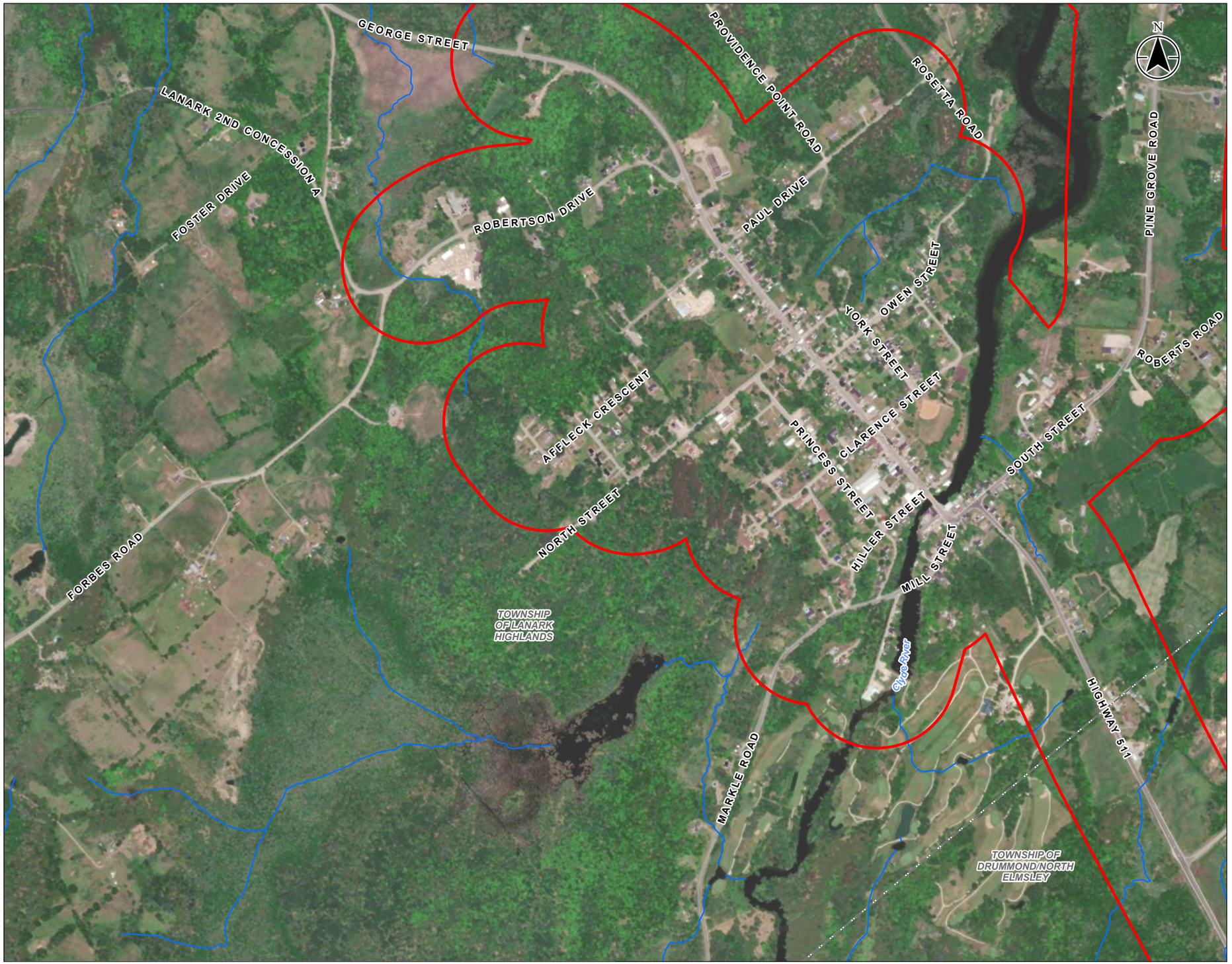
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Figure No.
2-2

Title
Study Area

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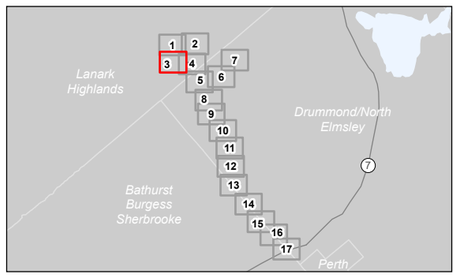
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- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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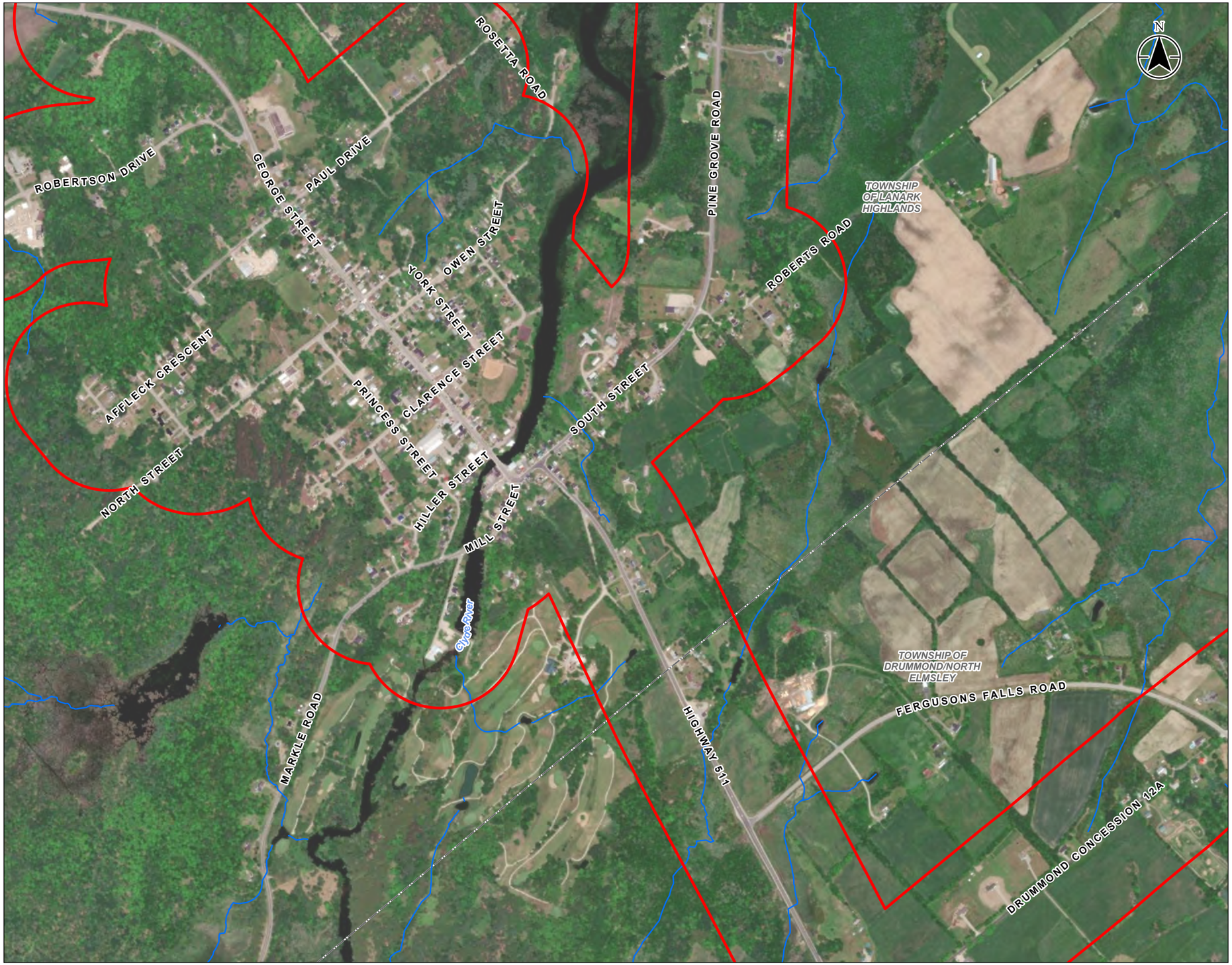
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Figure No.
2-3

Title
Study Area

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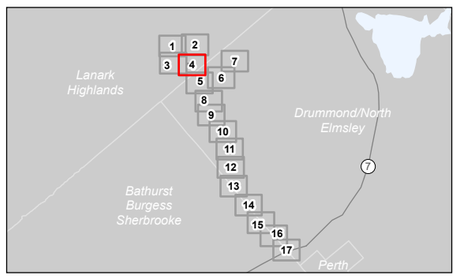
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- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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Figure No.
2-4

Title
Study Area

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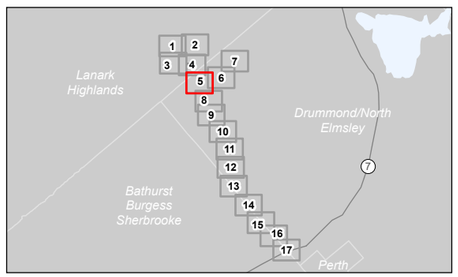
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Figure No.
2-5

Title
Study Area

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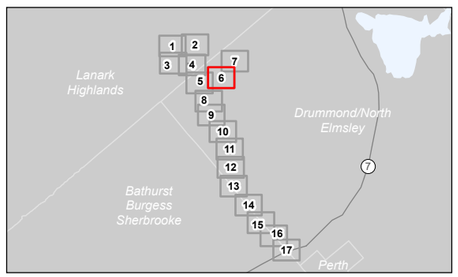
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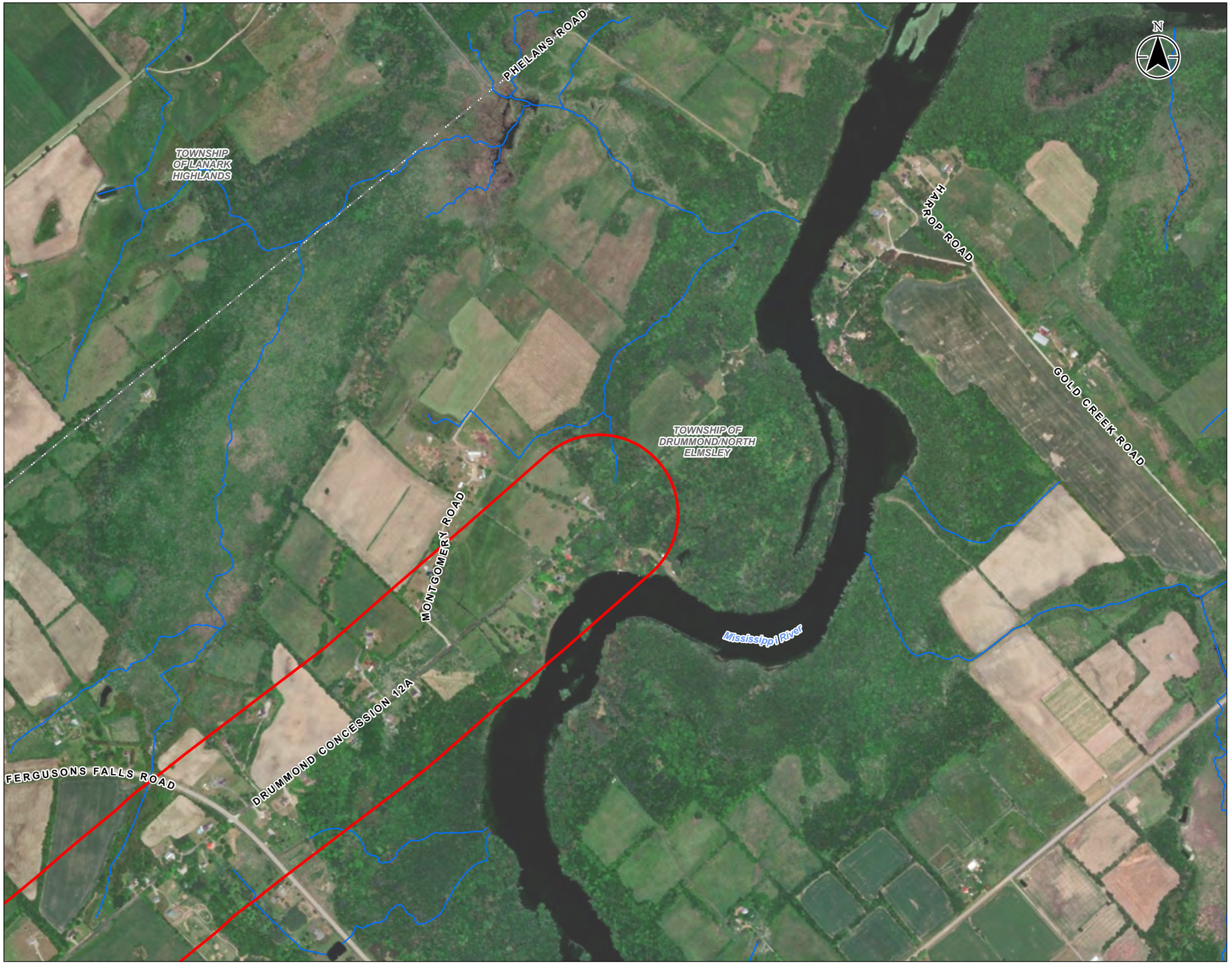
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Figure No.
2-6

Title
Study Area

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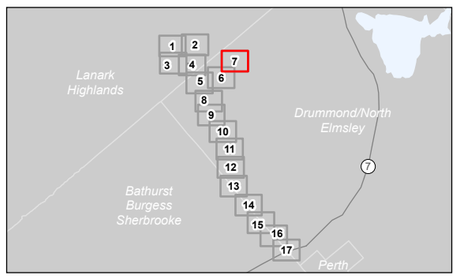
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- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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2-7

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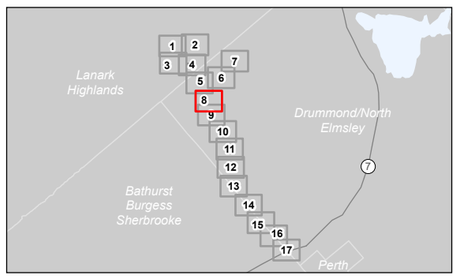
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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Figure No.
2-8

Title
Study Area

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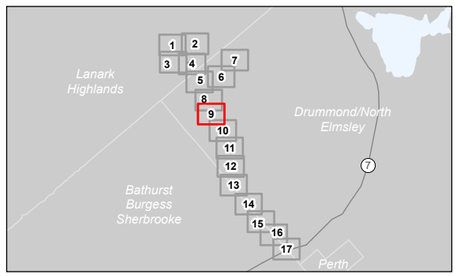


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Legend
- Study Area
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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Figure No.
2-9

Title
Study Area

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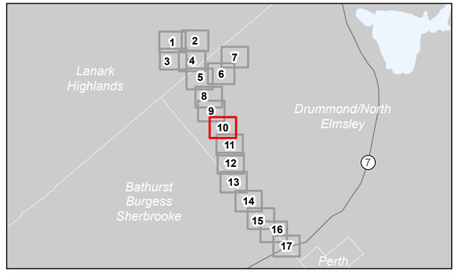
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- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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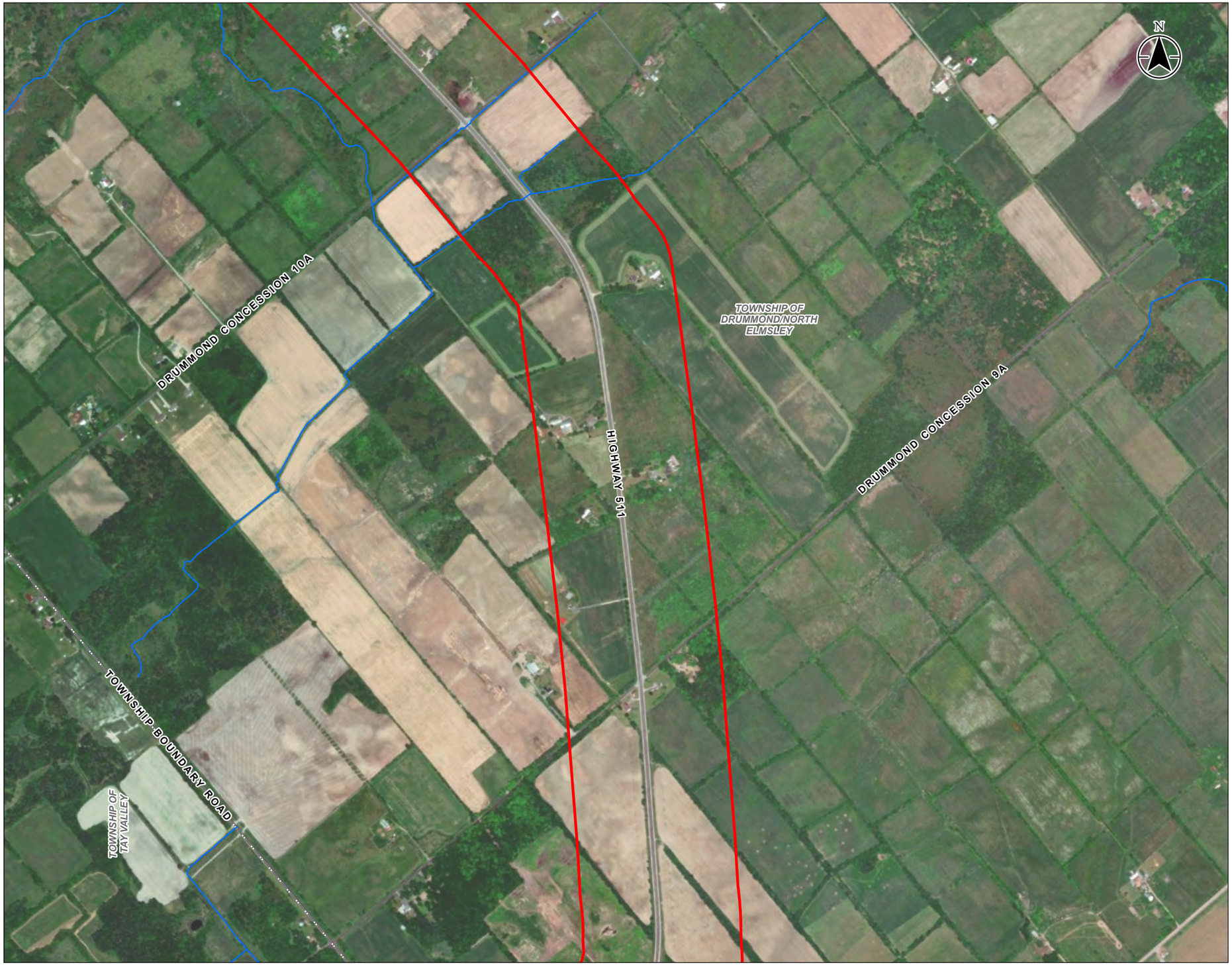
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Figure No.
2-10

Title
Study Area

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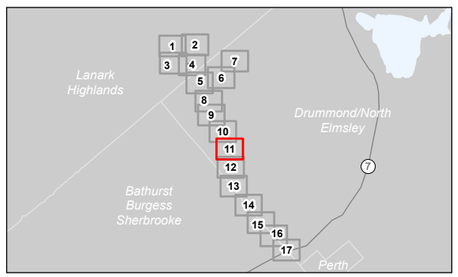
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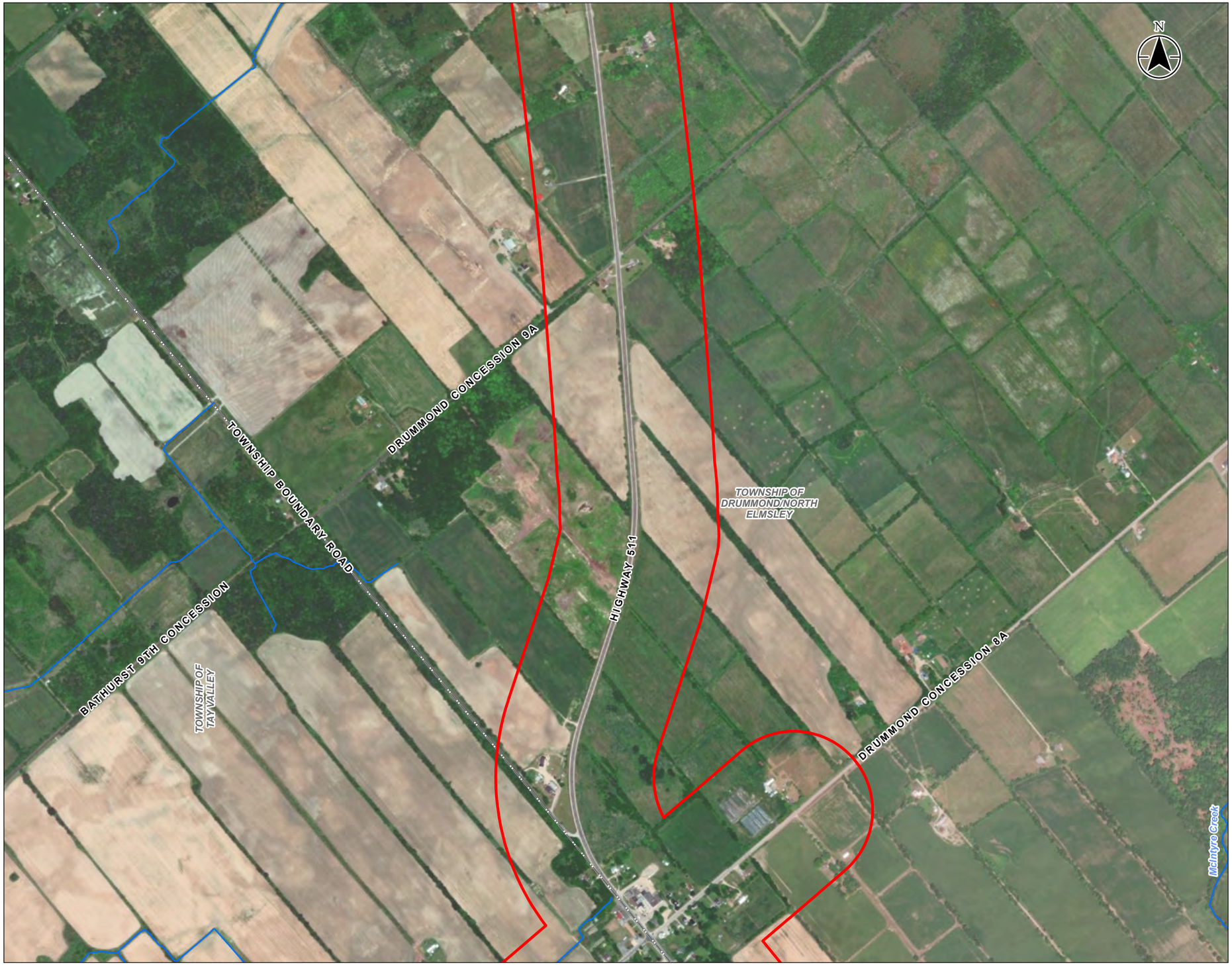
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Figure No.
2-11

Title
Study Area

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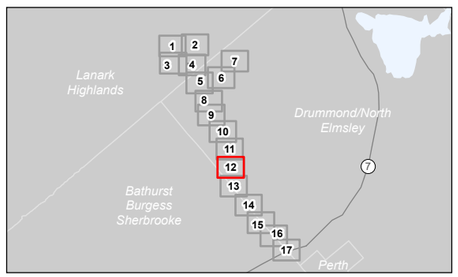
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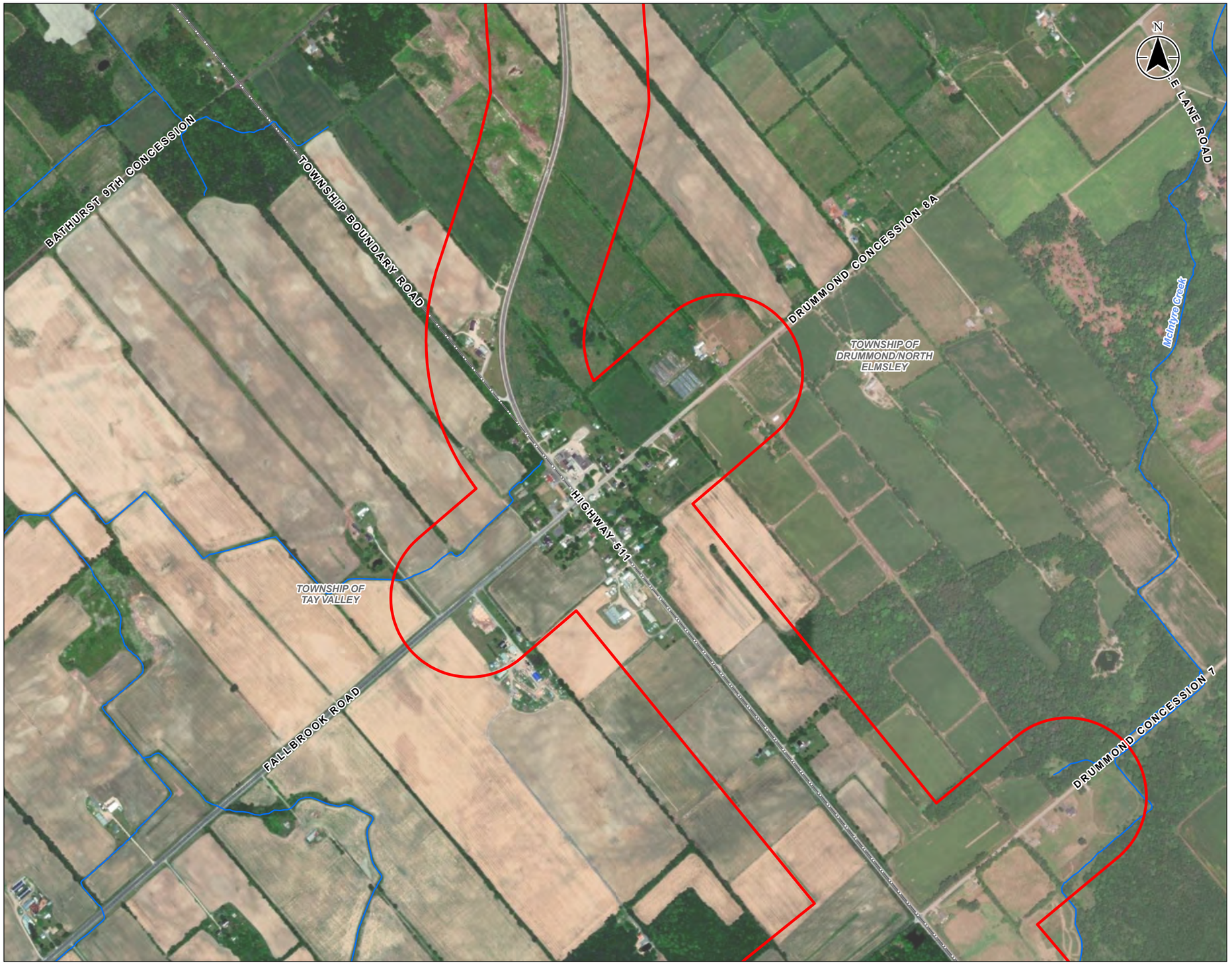
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
2-12

Title
Study Area

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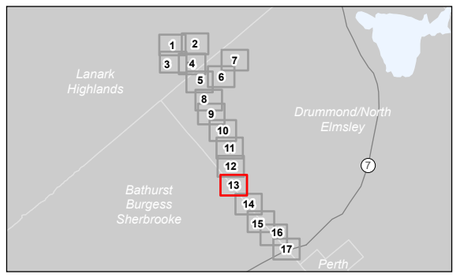
- Study Area
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- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier

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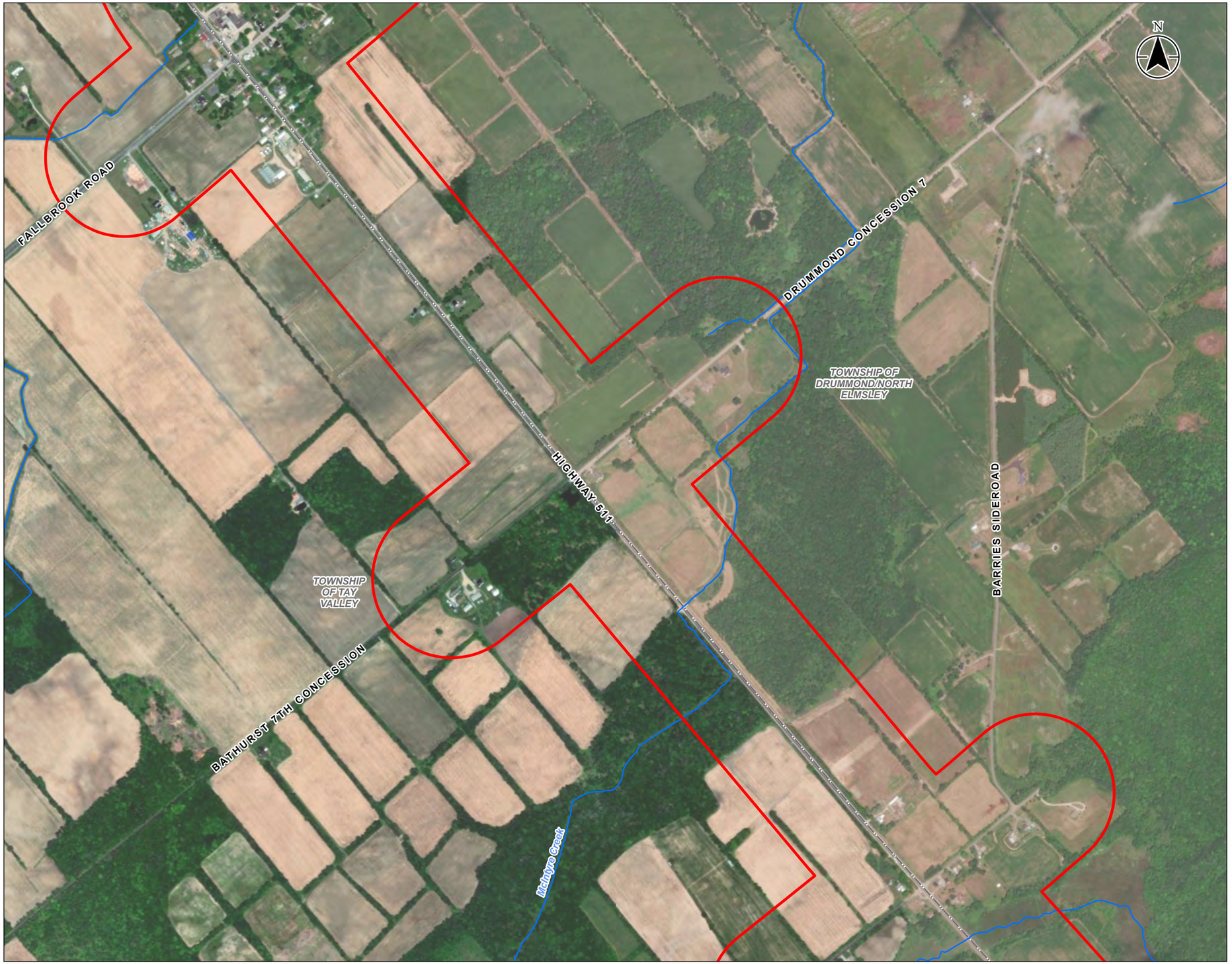
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION
PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
2-13

Title
Study Area

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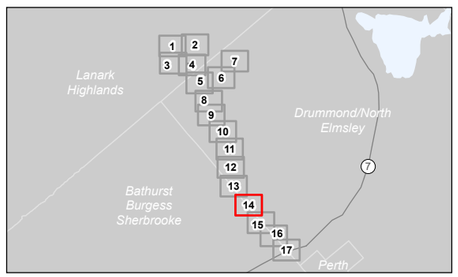
- Study Area
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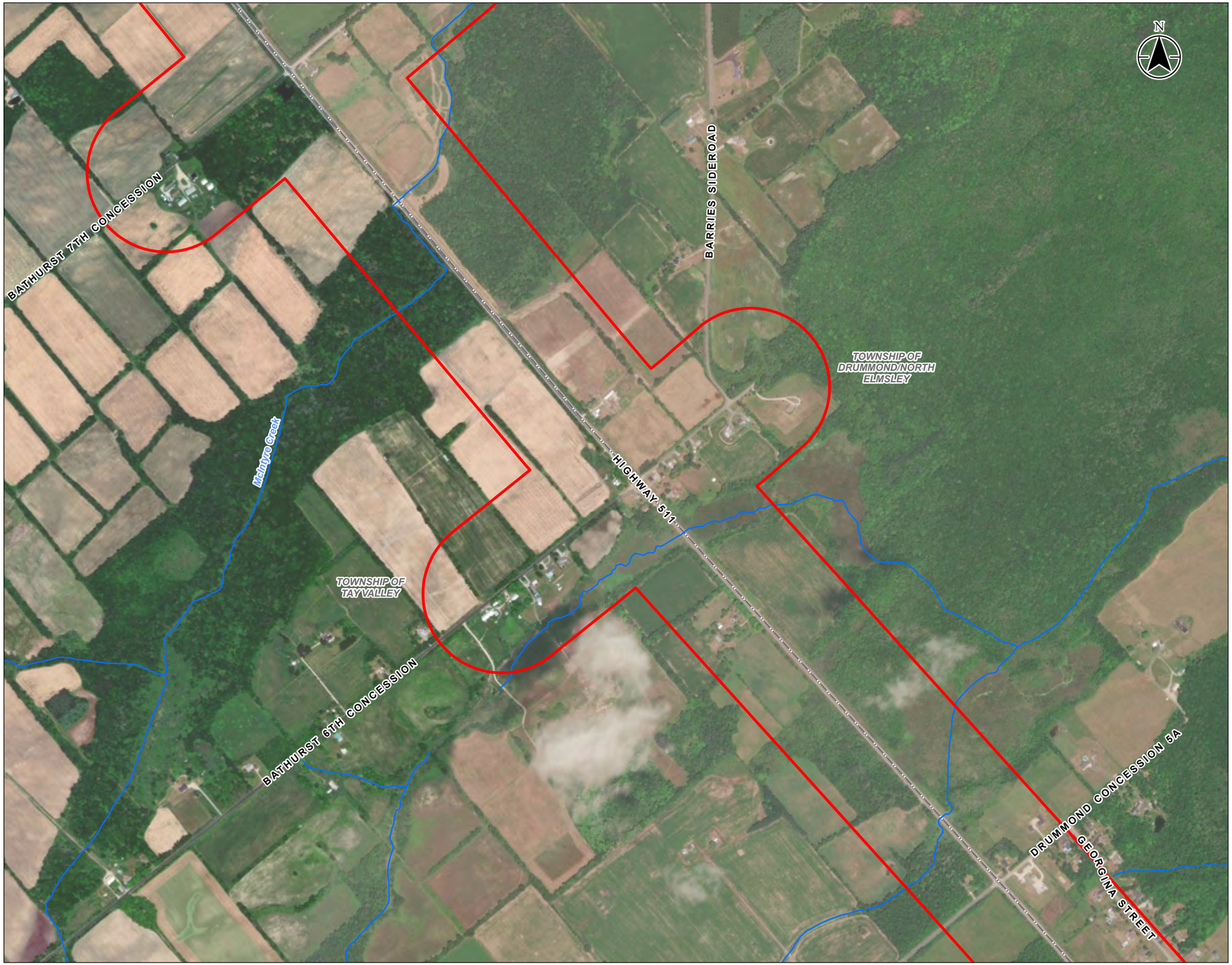
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Figure No.
2-14

Title
Study Area

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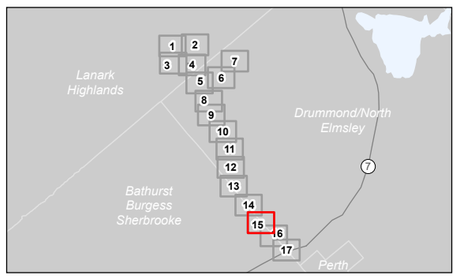
- Study Area
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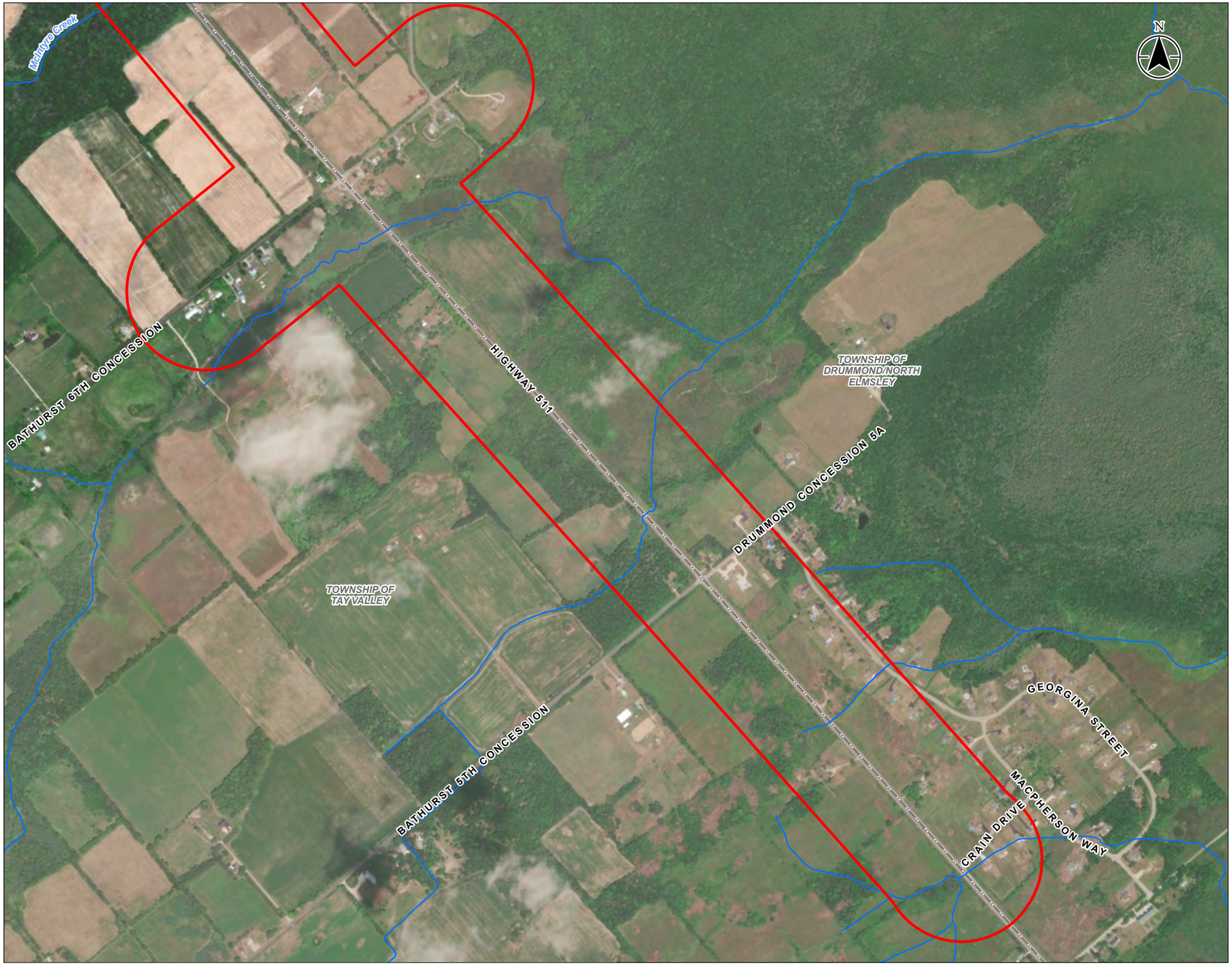
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
2-15

Title
Study Area

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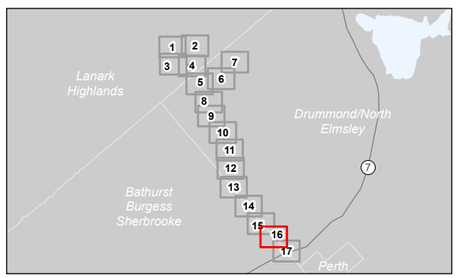
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LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
2-16

Title
Study Area

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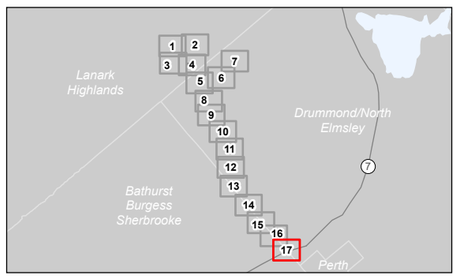
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2-17

Title
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2 Methodology

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) provides the primary statutory framework for the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Conservation of cultural heritage resources is a matter of provincial interest, as reflected in the OHA and Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) policies. As discussed briefly in Section 1.0, the OEB Environmental Guidelines make provisions for the consideration of previously identified or potential BHRs or CHLs, as defined by the OHA. The OEB Environmental Guidelines views the OHA as a point of reference for potential CHVI. According to the OEB Environmental Guidelines, due diligence should be exhibited by:

- *Identifying and describing existing components of the environment (baseline environmental conditions) by recognizing all known and potential cultural heritage resources in the Study Area*
- *Identifying preliminary potential Hydrocarbon Project-specific impacts on the known and potential cultural heritage resources that have been identified*
- *Recommending measures to avoid or mitigate potential negative impacts to known or potential cultural heritage resources*

(OEB 2023: 31)

Stantec's study methodology is broadly based on guidelines provided by the MCM within *InfoSheet #5: Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Plans* (InfoSheet #5) (Government of Ontario 2006). In response to requirements outlined in InfoSheet #5, and the OEB Environmental Guidelines, Stantec has confirmed the presence of previously identified BHRs and CHLs and has identified potential BHRs and CHLs.

2.2 Background History

To familiarize the study team with the Study Area, local historical resources were consulted, archival documents were reviewed, and a summary of the historical background of the local area was prepared. Specifically, historical mapping, topographic mapping, and aerial imagery from 1863, 1880, 1928, 1929, 1935 and 1939 were reviewed to identify the presence of structures, settlements, and other potential BHRs and CHLs in advance of the field program.

2.3 Information Requests

Requests for information from municipalities, agencies, and heritage-based organizations relevant to the Study Area were undertaken to determine the presence of listed, designated, or otherwise identified heritage properties within the Study Area. Stantec issued information requests to the Township of Lanark Highlands, Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Township of Tay Valley, the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT), and the MCM. The result of each request is provided in Section 3.2.

2.4 Screening of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

In general, buildings and structures of more than 40 years of age were screened during the survey using the criteria prescribed in *Ontario Regulation* (O. Reg.) *9/06* and the MCM *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes* (MCM 2022). Properties containing buildings or structures determined to have the potential to satisfy O. Reg. 9/06 were screened. For the purposes of this report, O. Reg. 9/06 is used as a screening tool only and is not intended to be applied as a determination of CHVI. The use of the 40-year threshold is generally accepted by both the federal and provincial authorities as a preliminary screening measure for CHVI. This practice does not imply that all buildings and structures more than 40 years of age are inherent of significant heritage value, nor does it exclude exceptional examples constructed within the past 40 years of being of significant cultural heritage value.

A vehicular windshield survey was conducted on December 10 and 11, 2024, by Christian Giansante, Cultural Heritage Specialist and Paige Milner, Cultural Heritage Intern with Stantec. The weather conditions were a mix of snow and overcast skies. The windshield survey was conducted from the publicly accessible ROW, unless specified otherwise. During the survey, the Study Area was surveyed for known and potential BHRs and CHLs. Where identified, these were photographed, the characteristics noted while in the field, and their locations recorded.

Each potential heritage resource was screened both as an individual structure and as a potential cultural heritage landscape. Where potential CHVI was identified, a structure or landscape was assigned a built heritage resource (BHR), or cultural heritage landscape (CHL) number and the property was determined to contain a potential heritage resource.

2.4.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

1. *The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.*
2. *The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.*
3. *The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.*
4. *The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.*
5. *The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.*
6. *The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.*
7. *The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.*

8. *The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.*
9. *The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.*

(Government of Ontario 2023)

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Background and Historical Research

3.1.1 Introduction

The Study Area is located in the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, Township of Tay Valley, and the Township of Lanark Highlands, within Lanark County. Historically, the Study Area was located in the following Lots and Concessions in the Township of Bathurst, in Lanark County:

- Lot 27, Concession 3
- Lot 27, Concession 4
- Lots 26 and 27, Concession 5
- Lots 26 and 27, Concession 6
- Lots 26 and 27, Concession 7
- Lots 26 and 27, Concession 8

Historically, the Study Area was located in the following Lots and Concessions in the Township of Drummond, Lanark County:

- Lot 1, Concession 4
- Lot 1, Concession 5
- Lot 1, Concession 6
- Lot 1, Concession 7
- Lots 1 and 2, Concession 8
- Lots 2 and 3, Concession 9
- Lot 3, Concession 10
- Lots 3 and 4, Concession 11
- Lots 4 and 5, Concession 12

Historically, the Study Area was located in the following Lots and Concessions in the Township of Lanark, Lanark County:

- Lots 1-4, Concession 2
- Lots 1-4, Concession 3

3.1.2 Physiography

The Study Area is located in the Algonquin Highlands physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The region covers approximately 24,945 square metres (m) and is generally dome shaped with an

apex of 488 m to 549 m. Underlying the region is granite and other Precambrian rock. The region can largely be characterized as rough with rounded knobs and ridges that range in height from 15.2 m to 61 m, some ridges reach a maximum height of 152.4 m. The terrain of the region is largely comprised of shallow soil that is typically sandy and acidic which is not conducive to agricultural production. The hollows of the region are made of swamps and bogs which created dense forests. Forests thrive in this region despite the sandy and acidic soil. The northernmost sections of the region experience some of the coldest climates in Ontario. As such, killing frosts impact the ability to farm in this region.

Historically, approximately 98% of the region was made of up dense forests while only 2% of the land in the region was suitable for farming. In these sandy and acidic soils red, white, and jack pines grew in concentrated areas typically in the outwash of hollows, kames and eskers within the region. Upland sites that had deeper soils supported sugar maples, yellow birch, some white pines, hemlock, and balsam firs. One third of the maple syrup production in Ontario came from this region. The abundance of forests also led to a dominant lumber industry in the region.

The region historically was not conducive to farming due to shallow and acidic soil and cold climates in some areas. As such, typical crops like corn, peppers, tomatoes, apples, cherries, and raspberries could not successfully be farmed in this region. What little farming economy that was established was largely based in animal husbandry including beef cattle, hog, and poultry farming. Cheese manufacturing was also popular in the area (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

3.1.3 Indigenous Context

Indigenous peoples have lived in present-day southern Ontario for thousands of years, beginning with the retreat of the glaciers and gradual end of the Ice Age about 10,000 years ago (Ellis 2013). Contact between Indigenous peoples in Canada and European culture began in the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016). The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon their territory (Ferris 2009: 114).

The Ottawa River and most of its major drainage tributaries, including the Rideau River, were controlled by various Algonquin bands that occupied the Ottawa River Valley (Day and Trigger 1978; Whiteduck 2002). The Algonquin homeland is traditionally identified as the portion of the Ottawa River drainage between the Long Sault Rapids at present-day Hawkesbury in the south and Lake Nipissing in the north (Holmes 1993). Even before direct contact had been made with Europeans, the Algonquin had been active in the fur trade, acting as intermediaries between Indigenous procurers of furs in the north and west and those Indigenous groups in direct contact with European traders (Holmes 1993). After Samuel de Champlain's initial excursions into the Algonquin territory from 1613 until 1615, the Algonquin played a major role in the trade between the Huron and the French (Day and Trigger 1978).

After the Seven Years War ended in 1763, European influence in the Algonquin homeland passed from the French to the British, who imposed restrictions on travel along the Ottawa River above Carillon (Morrison 2005). Nevertheless, the Algonquin continued to consider the river their territory and claims and petitions were made to the British colonial government (Holmes 1993). In 1837, a government Order-in-Council acknowledged Algonquins' continued presence within the lower Ottawa Valley and their historical

claim to a large territory (Black 1989: 64). Although the Algonquin continued to become increasingly congregated in fewer locations throughout the Ottawa River drainage area, traditional activities, such as canoe building, carried on into the early 20th century at Algonquin communities (Hessel 1987: 85).

In 1983, the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation initiated a land claim process, formally submitting a petition and supporting research to the Government of Canada and Government of Ontario. The Province of Ontario accepted the claim for negotiations in 1991, and the Government of Canada joined the negotiations in 1992 (Algonquins of Ontario [AOO] no date [n.d.]). Moreover, the Algonquins have become increasingly involved in the land development process in the Ottawa Valley and the urban National Capital Region, raising the knowledge of Algonquin ties to the land and the Algonquin profile in the wider community (AOO n.d.).

3.1.4 Survey and Settlement

3.1.4.1 Lanark County

Lanark County was initially designated by the British government in 1812 as a landing point for potential European settlers. The former fourteen townships of Lanark County were named in honour of British public and military figures. The townships along the Rideau waterway were the first surveyed and settled (Brown 1984: 9). In relation to the Study Area the Township of Drummond and Bathurst were named and surveyed in 1816. They were the first townships in Lanark County to be laid out for the settlement of British settlers and former military personnel (Brown 1984: 10).

As Perth was populated by military veterans, the surrounding townships were surveyed using the single front system and opened for greater settlement by 1820 (Lanark Highlands 2024; Weaver 1962). The single front survey system was used in Upper Canada between 1783 and 1818 and created deep and narrow lots with road allowances fronting each concession and every fifth lot (Plate 1) (Weaver 1968: 14).

Plate 1 Single Front System (Dean 1969)



The first European settlers to arrive in Lanark County were James Hall, Alex Ferguson, Robert James, James Thomson, A. Blackwood, Peter McLaren, Captain Matthew Leech, James Lindsay, James Thomson, and William Gordon. They were each granted 200 acres of land from the British government and funds to help establish their homes in the area (Forbes 1905). In 1820, that same year, approximately 400 Scottish families settled in Lanark County from Glasglow and Lanarkshire following the Napoleonic Wars in Europe (Lanark Highlands 2024). These families largely settled in Lanark Village, in the Township of Lanark located within the Study Area, and brought labor skills with them including cotton weaving, carpentry, blacksmithing, and shoemaking. Males over 21 who settled in Lanark Village were granted 100 acres of land. By the late 1820s, Lanark Village had numerous rough-built houses. Another large wave of immigration came in the 1830s and 1840s with Irish settlers. In this early settlement period, the demographics of Lanark Village, and Lanark County was largely comprised of Scottish and Irish immigrants (Lanark Highlands 2024).

Settlement and growth in the early 19th century were impeded by the rocky terrain that kept settlers away from settling in the northern portion of the county since travel was difficult and dangerous (Lanark Highlands 2024). Farming was only successful on lots located on flood plains, or fronting lakes or rivers. Lots in the county that could not be farmed, instead relied on lumber from the dense forests of the region (Lanark Highlands 2024).

3.1.5 19th Century Development

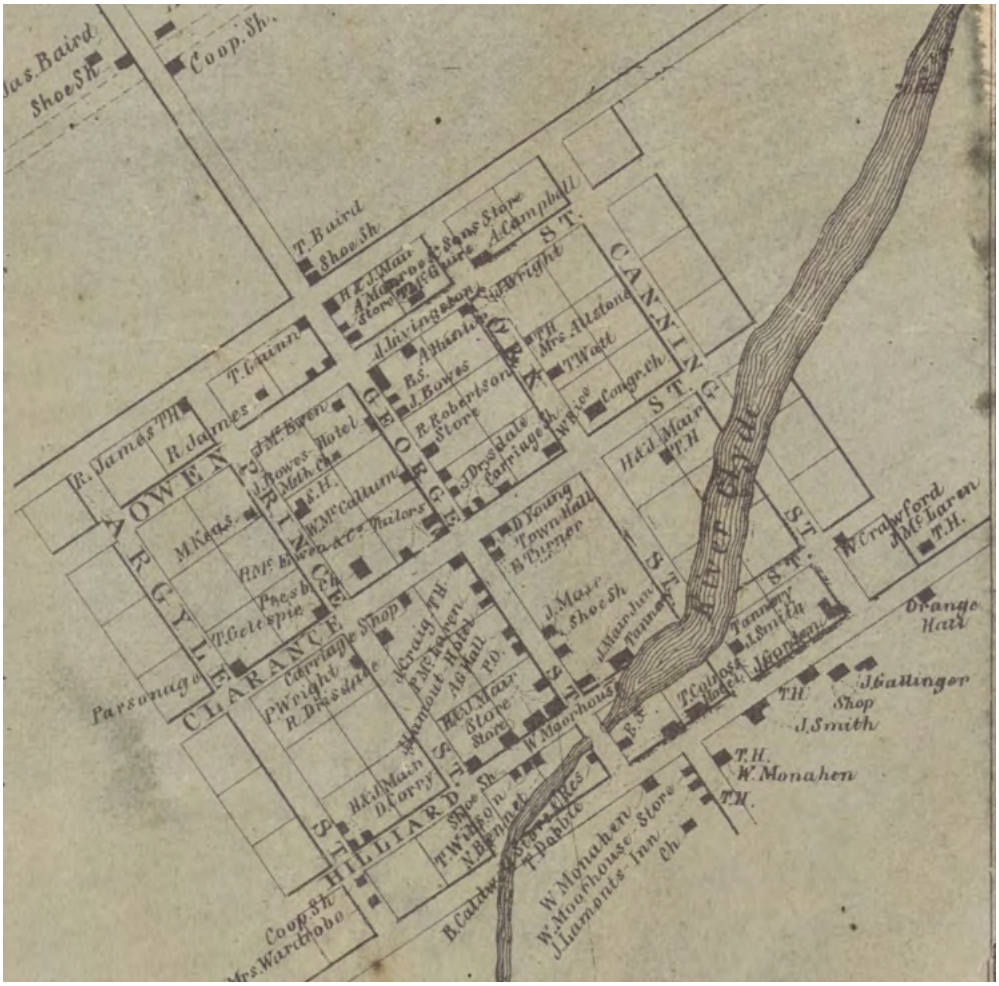
3.1.5.1 Township of Lanark

The Township of Lanark was settled in 1820 by largely Scottish settlers. Many of the Scottish settlers were poor weavers, labourers, and former soldiers who let Lanarkshire in Scotland. When they arrived in what would become Lanark Township, the settlers named the area for Lanarkshire (Forbes 1905). However, Lanark Township was slow to develop in the 19th century due to its rocky terrain, dense forests, and poor accessibility. These early settlers relied on selling potash, from burning the trees cleared from the land. Growth was economically impacted when the British government settlement aid ran out. In 1821, the first schoolhouse was built in Lanark Village and was a simple log structure. The following year, a stone church was added to the village (Forbes 1905).

Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer* described Lanark Township in 1846 as excellent land for agriculture and dense forests of pine and hardwood trees (Smith 1846). At this time, there were 40,901 acres within the township with 10,430 under cultivation. In 1842, the population of Lanark Township was 2,129. By 1846, there were two grist mills and three sawmills within the township (Smith 1846).

Into the mid-19th century, development was still slow but by 1862 Lanark Village was officially incorporated as a village. The following year in 1863, the town hall was erected and included a concert room, council chambers, courthouse and jail (Forbes 1905). The laid-out village is depicted on the 1863 Historical County Map of Lanark County with a variety of industries and commercial properties, including boot and shoe manufacturers, carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, general merchants, physicians, and hotel keepers (Figure 3 and Plate 2).

Plate 2 Excerpt of 1863 Historical County Map of Lanark (Walling 1863)



In the late 1860s, Clyde Woollen Mills was established by Boyd Caldwell, which became a dominant industry in Lanark Village and employed many of the people in the area (Forbes 1905). Boyd Caldwell was part of the large group of Scottish immigrants who arrived in the county in the 1820s (Forbes 1905). Lanark Village was the largest developed community in the Study Area in the late 19th century as depicted on the 1880 Lanark County map (Figure 4). Lanark Village had a population of 800 in 1884 (Lovell & son 1884: 166).

3.1.5.2 Township of Drummond

The Township of Drummond was named for Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond, who was the administrator of Upper Canada and second in command in the British military during the War of 1812. Drummond was commander-in-chief and administrator of both Lower and Upper Canada in 1815 and 1816 when the survey of the Township of Drummond was undertaken (Brown 1984: 12). The first settlers were families of soldiers of the War of 1812 who were given land as partial payment for the services in the conflict. Settlers arrived in the township along old corduroy roads from Brockville to Delta and then

trails through the bush to Rideau Ferry (formerly Oliver's Ferry), whereby they would make their way up the Tay River (formerly Pike River) to Perth (Township of Drummond/North Elmsley 2025).

Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer* noted that the Township of Drummond by 1846 included 33,795 acres of land with 9,541 acres under cultivation (Smith 1846). The population in 1842 was 3,451. In 1846, there were two grist mills, three sawmills, and three distilleries in operation in the township (Smith 1846).

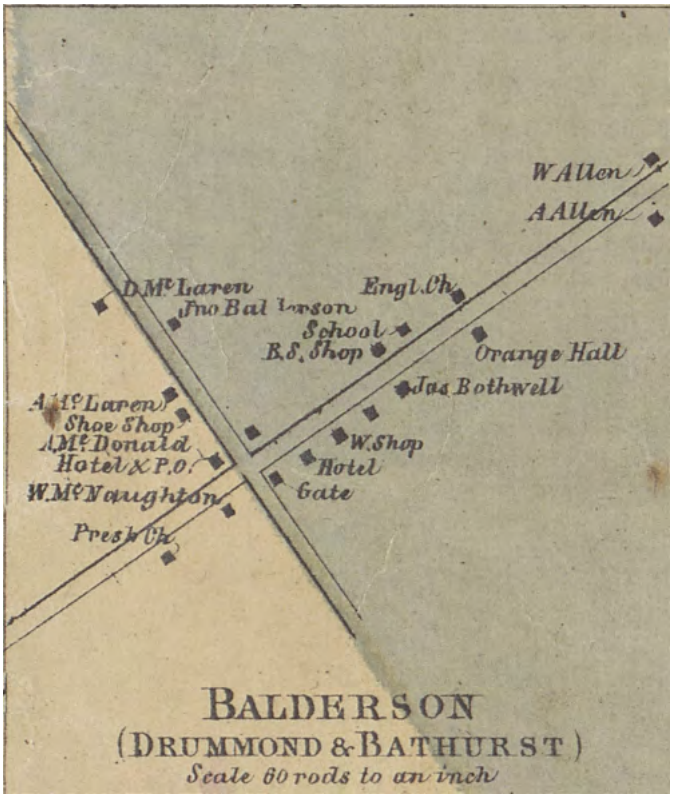
The largest community in the Township Drummond, was Perth, which was established in 1816 as a settlement to direct people to unsettled portions of Lanark County through government sponsored military settlement and assisted immigration (Town of Perth 2025). The village's development was overseen by Alexander McDonnell and Lieutenant Angus McDonnel. The village was laid out in March 1816, and settlement began the following month. The first building was a storehouse and by late 1816, the town included 20 houses (Perth & District Historical Society 2025). Between 1819 and 1821, the first churches were constructed in Perth, including Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Methodist. The population grew into the 1830s, from a population in 1830 of 350, to a population of 1,000 in 1836 (Beautiful Perth 2025). With the *Municipal Incorporations Act* in 1850, the Village of Perth was incorporated as a separate entity to the Township of Drummond (Walker n.d.).

North of Perth, located within the Study Area, was Armstrong's Corners established at the junction of Concession 6 of the townships of Drummond and Bathurst. The hamlet was the site of a road-toll gate. The small crossroads hamlet is depicted on the 1863 and 1880 Lanark County maps (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Another road-toll gate to the north was at Balderson.

Balderson Village, located within the Study Area, was initially named Balderson's corners and was located on the Bathurst and Drummond Town Line, about eight kilometres from Perth (Bennet 1982). The area was named for Sergeant John Balderson; an early settler, who settled on Lot 1, Concession 8 in 1816, following his military services in the 76th regiment under the Duke of Wellington (Bennet 1982).

Balderson village followed a similar pattern of development as Lanark Village which was relatively slow due to the landscape of the region. The early buildings of the village included an Orange Hall which was first built in 1859 and then converted into a schoolhouse (Bennet 1982). The structure was purchased by the local school board in 1868. The two-room schoolhouse was used for nearly a century until a new school was built and students transferred in 1966 (Bennet 1982). St John's Anglican Church was built in 1831 on Lot 1, Concession 8 on land given by Balderson. The first structure was in use until 1885 when the structure was rebuilt of stone (Bennet 1982). The small crossroads village is depicted on the 1863 Historical County Map of Lanark County with two churches, an Orange Hall, school, blacksmith shop, two hotels, a shoe shop and a toll gate (Figure 3 and Plate 3).

Plate 3 Excerpt of 1863 Historical County Map of Lanark (Walling 1863)



As farming was not suitable in the area, Balderson became known for its cheese production. Prior to refrigeration technology, ice was pulled up from the river in the winter and stored in ice houses during the summer for use in cheese production (Bennet 1982). Notably, Balderson was among several other villages and townships that contributed to the Biggest Cheese in the World that was shown as part of the Canadian Exhibit at the Chicago's World's Fair in 1893 (Bennet 1982). The small village is depicted in the Study Area on the 1880 Lanark County map (Figure 4). By the late 19th century, Balderson remained a small village with a population of about 100 in 1884 (Lovell & Son 1884: 152).

3.1.5.3 Township of Bathurst

The Township was named for Henry Bathurst, the third earl of Bathurst who served as secretary of state for war and the colonies from 1812-1828 (Tay Valley 2024). Bathurst was responsible for the settlement provisions which led to the founding of Lanark County (Brown 1984: 12). Smith's *Canadian Gazetteer* described in 1846 the Township of Bathurst with 32,634 acres of land taken up and 8,725 acres under cultivation (Smith 1846). The population of the township in 1842 was 2,307. In 1846, there were five grist mills and nine saw mils in operation (Smith 1846). Communities in the Township of Bathurst included Glen Tay, DeWitts Corner, Christie Lake, Brooke, Wemys, Harper, Bells Corners, Fallbrook, and Playfairville. The closest to the Study Area was Glen Tay.

Glen Tay was initially known as Adamsville, as Captain Adams of Perth established a mill in the area around 1820 (Tay Valley Township 2021). The community became a milling centre on the banks of the

Tay River. A fire in 1868 destroyed the mill and spread to other buildings in the community. In the 1880s, Glen Tay had many industrial buildings including a grist mill, oat mill, tannery shop, wagon shop, and woolen mill (Tay Valley Township 2021). Glen Tay had a population of about 250 in 1884 (Lovell & son 1884: 164). In 1884, the Ontario & Quebec Railway line was constructed through the community by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) (Ontario Railway Stations n.d.).

3.1.6 20th Century Development

3.1.6.1 Township of Lanark

In the early 20th century, a large fire at the Clyde Woolen mills destroyed the facility (Plate 4). The Clyde Woolen Mill was a large employer in Lanark Township (Jamieson 1962). After the fire, the company was moved to Perth and did not employ the former employees from Lanark.

Plate 4 Clyde Woolen Mill damaged by 1917 Fire (Jamieson 1962)



The remains of the Clyde Woolen Mill following the 1917 fire. The man seen in the photo is the late Mr. Robert White.

Industry in Lanark Township in the 20th century largely relied on the woollen mill, until it was destroyed in 1917 and later moved to Perth. In the mid-20th century, another woollen manufacturing company started in Lanark Township (Jamieson 1962). Glenayr-Knit Limited started in Lanark Township in 1942 and continued to expand into the 1950s to include dye houses and multiple supporting facilities. In 1951, Glenayr-Knit Limited trademarked the “kitten” sweater for trade in Canada which led to a large increase in

sales (Jamieson 1962). When the company started in 1942, there was 12 employees, by the early 1960s after machinery advancements the company increased to 200, employing a lot of people within Lanark Township (Jamieson 1962).

The Township of Lanark, peaked in 1901 at 1,751 and steadily declined into the 1960s to 873 (Statistics Canada 1921; 1951; 1961). Lanark Village also followed the same general population trend. In 1901 the population was at 979 but steadily declined, and by1921 was 597. The population increased in the latter half of the 20th century rising to 918 in 1961 (Statistics Canada 1921; 1951; 1961). The landscape and lack of arable land largely hindered the ability for growth throughout the county. Indeed, there are no major highways, other than Highway 511, that go through the Study Area which makes Lanark Village difficult to reach.

Throughout the 20th century, Lanark County remained largely rural. Based on topographic mapping of the area, Lanark Village appears to be most densely populated with a street grid and several structures depicted in the topographic mapping. The area surrounding the village is largely rural with what appears to be country highways that connect the more remote areas of the county to the village. Between 1929 and 1950, there was little change to the area based on topographic mapping as the area remained largely rural with large swampland sections and small rivers. Structures are spread out throughout the area (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

In 1997, the Northwest portion of Lanark Township and the neighbouring Darling Township amalgamated to form the Township of Lanark Highlands (Lanark Highlands 2024).

3.1.6.2 Township of Drummond

The Township of Drummond remained a small rural township throughout the 20th century. Its population slowly declined from the early to mid-20th century, with a population in 1901 of 2,078 to a population of 1,448 in 1951 (Statistics Canada 1921/1951). In comparison the Town of Perth's population in 1951 was 5,034 (Statistics Canada 1951). Early 20th century topographic mapping from 1928 and 1935, depicts Balderson Village surrounded by a rural landscape (Figure 5 and Figure 6). By the 1928 map, Armstrong's Corners is no longer labelled as a hamlet. Highway 511 was constructed through the Study Area beginning in 1956 (Bevers 2021).

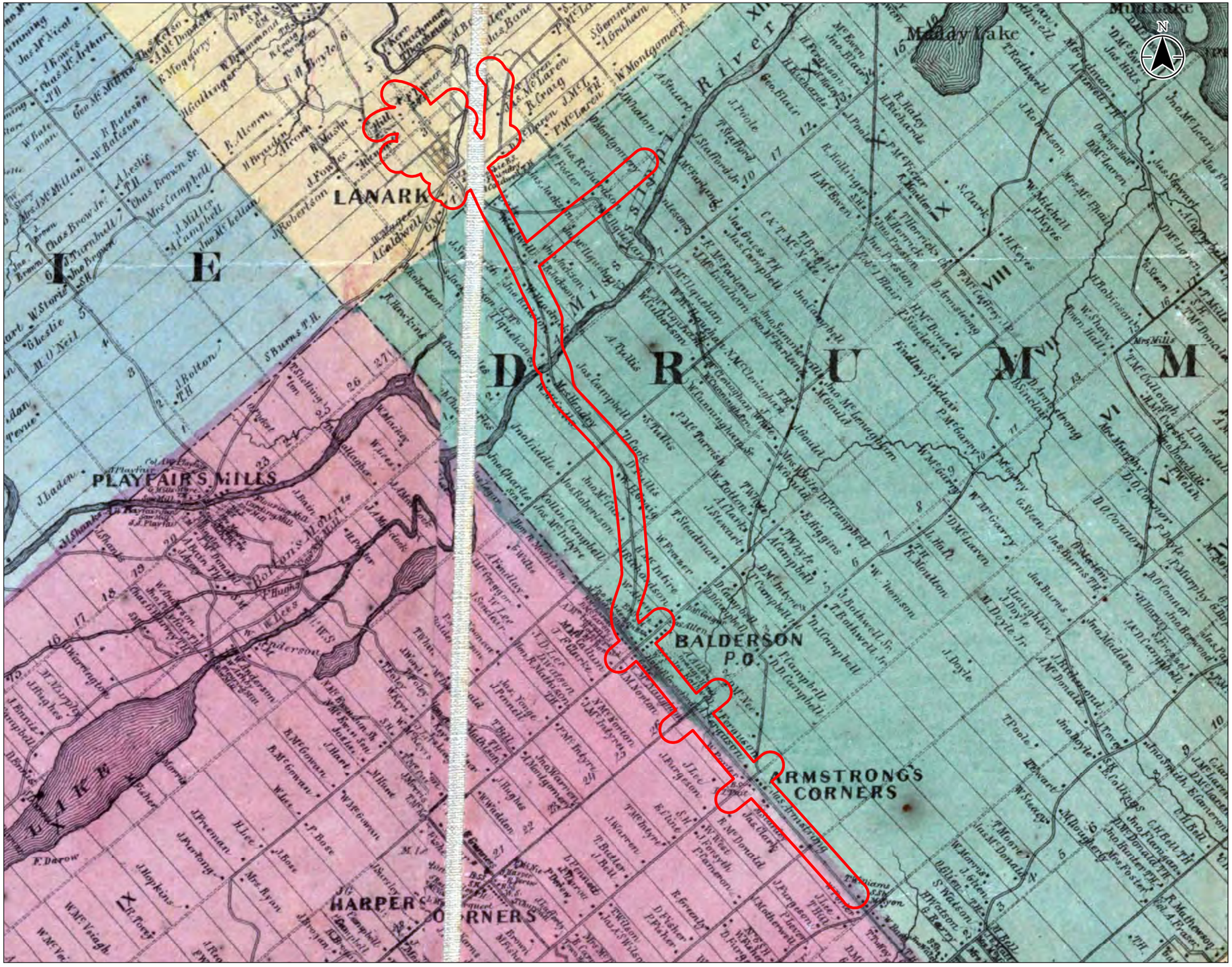
The Township of Drummond amalgamated with the Township North Elmsley on January 1, 1998 (Township of Drummond/North Elmsley 2025). In 2021, the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley had a population of 8,183 (Statistics Canada 2023a).

3.1.6.3 Township of Bathurst

In Glen Tay, the CPR line was reconstructed with a more direct route and a station was constructed in the community (Ontario Railway Stations n.d.). The railway station was a busy stop serving the communities between Perth, Christie Lake, and Sharbot Lake. Mill production in the community had largely ceased by the late 19th century, except for the production of power which continued until about 1918 (Perth & District Historical Society n.d.).

The Township of Bathurst remained a small rural township throughout the 20th century. Its population slowly declined from the early to mid-20th century, with a population in 1901 of 2,508 to a population of 1,659 in 1951 (Statistics Canada 1921/1951). Within the Study Area, on the west side of Bathurst and Drummond Town Line, was a rural landscape in 1928 and 1935 (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Highway 511 was constructed through the Study Area beginning in 1956 (Bevers 2021).

In 1998, the Township of Bathurst amalgamated with the townships of North Burgess and South Sherbrooke. In 2002, the combined townships were renamed as Tay Valley Township (Tay Valley Township 2021). In 2021, the Township of Tay Valley had a population of 5,925 (Statistics Canada 2023b).



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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Walling, H.F. 1863. *Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West.* Prescott: D.P. Putnam

Project Location
COUNTY OF LANARK

160925311 REVA
Prepared by RP on 2025-01-17
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-01-07

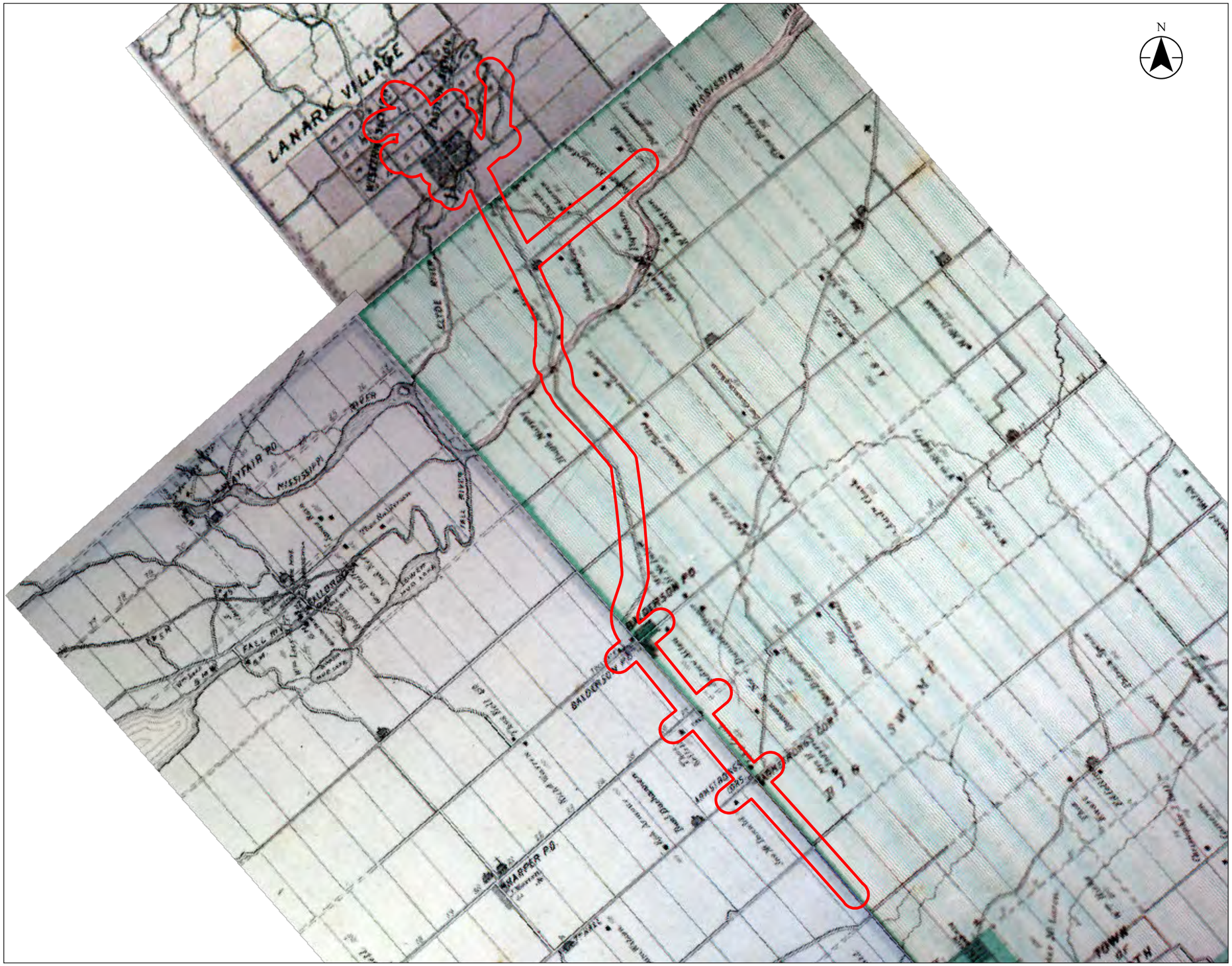
Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
3

Title
Historical Mapping, 1863

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Stantec

Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: Beldon, H. 1880. *Lanark County Supplement in Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada.* Toronto: H. Beldon & Co.

Project Location
COUNTY OF LANARK

160925311 REVA
Prepared by RP on 2025-01-07
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-01-07

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
4

Title
Historical Mapping, 1880

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a. Topographic Map, 1929

b. Topographic Map, 1928

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. References: (a) Department of Militia and Defense. 1929. *Topographic Map, Carleton Place Sheet.* (b) Department of Militia and Defense. 1928. *Topographic Map, Perth Sheet.*

Project Location
COUNTY OF LANARK

160925311 REVA
Prepared by RP on 2025-01-08
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-01-07

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
5

Title
Topographic Mapping, 1928 and 1929

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a. Topographic Map, 1939

b. Topographic Map, 1935

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Legend

Study Area (Approximate)

Notes

1. Map is not to scale.
2. Reference: (a) Department of Militia and Defense. 1939. *Topographic Map, Carleton Place Sheet.* (b)Department of Militia and Defense. 1935. Topographic Map, Carleton Place Sheet.

Project Location
COUNTY OF LANARK

160925311 REVA
Prepared by RP on 2025-01-07
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-01-07

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT: CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Figure No.
6

Title
Topographic Mapping, 1935 and 1939

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3.2 Municipal and Agency Information Requests

To confirm previously identified BHR and CHLs, the MCM, OHT, Township of Lanark Highlands, Township of Drummond/North Elmsley, and Township of Tay Valley were contacted. The results of these information requests are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Information Request Results

Organization	Contact	Results
MCM	Karla Barboza, Team Lead, Heritage	The MCM is not aware of any properties designated by the Minister or any provincial heritage properties within or adjacent to the Study Area.
OHT	Samuel Bayefsky, Real Property Coordinator	No trust-owned properties or OHT easements are located within or adjacent to the Study Area. The OHT does have a heritage plaque in the community of Lanark on the grounds of the town hall, at 75 George Street. OHT identified six (6) properties within the Township of Lanark Highlands, within the Study Area, designated under Part IV of the OHA: 87 Clarence Street 63 George Street 87 South Street 80 South Street 118 Mill Street Clyde Hall – 131 Mill Street
Township of Lanark Highlands	Kyle McRae, Manager of Planning/CBO	The Township of Lanark Highlands identified one designated property at 80 South Street located within the Study Area.
Township of Drummond/North Elmsley	Brady Glade, Planner	No response had been received from the Township of Drummond/North Elmsley at the time this report was completed.
Township of Tay Valley	Via online form	No response had been received from the Township of Tay Valley at the time this report was completed.

3.3 Identification of Previously Identified and Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

As described in Section 2.4, known and potential BHRs and CHLs were assessed based on the MCM *Criteria for Evaluating Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes*, which was supplemented by historical research, field investigations, and professional judgement. Properties with buildings or structures 40 or more years old were field documented and screened as having potential CHVI if they met one or more of the criteria prescribed in O. Reg. 9/06. In addition, each property was

considered both as an individual BHR and as part of a larger potential CHL. If a property contained a known or potential BHR or CHL, the resource was assigned a number. A total of six (6) known properties designated under Part IV of the OHA were identified within the Study Area:

- BHR-7: 87 Clarence Street
- BHR-27: 63 George Street
- BHR-79: 131 Markle Road/131 Mill Street
- BHR-114: 87 South Street
- BHR-117: 80 South Street
- BHR-128: 118 Mill Street

As well, a total of 126 potential BHRs, and four (4) potential CHLs were identified within the Study Area:

- BHR-1: 4 Argyle Street
- BHR-2: 102 Bathurst 6th Concession
- BHR-3: 189 Bathurst 6th Concession
- BHR-4: 175 Bathurst 7th Concession
- BHR-5: 41 Canning Street
- BHR-6: 78 Clarence Street
- BHR-8: 85 Clarence Street
- BHR-9: 109 Clarence Street
- BHR-10: 115 Clarence Street
- BHR-11: 123 Clarence Street
- BHR-12: 122 Clarence Street
- BHR-13: 3231 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-14: 3232 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-15: 3205 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-16: 3155 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-17: 3154 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-67: 3245 Drummond Concession 8A
- BHR-18: 131 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-19: 109 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-20: 104 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-21: 110 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-22: 126 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-23: 173 Fallbrook Road
- BHR-24: 46 George Street
- BHR-25: 49 George Street
- BHR-26: 50 George Street
- BHR-28: 56 George Street
- BHR-29: 65 George Street
- BHR-30: 71 George Street
- BHR-31: 75 George Street
- BHR-32: 81 George Street
- BHR-33: 80 George Street
- BHR-34: 90 George Street
- BHR-35: 100 George Street
- BHR-36: 101 George Street
- BHR-37: 105 George Street
- BHR-38: 112 George Street
- BHR-39: 114 George Street
- BHR-40: 116 George Street
- BHR-41: 124 George Street
- BHR-42: 125 George Street
- BHR-43: 127 George Street
- BHR-44: 135 George Street
- BHR-45: 142 George Street
- BHR-46: 109 George Street
- BHR-47: 98 George Street
- BHR-48: 151 George Street

- BHR-49: 190 George Street
- BHR-50: 2994 Highway 511
- BHR-51: 2992 Highway 511
- BHR-52: 2990 Highway 511
- BHR-53: 2986/84 Highway 511
- BHR-54: 2966 Highway 511
- BHR-55: 2985 Highway 511
- BHR-56: 2993 Highway 511
- BHR-57: 2692 Highway 511
- BHR-58: 2585 Highway 511
- BHR-59: 2442 Highway 511
- BHR-60: 2143 Highway 511
- BHR-61: 1438 Highway 511
- BHR-62: 1389 Highway 511
- BHR-63: 1381 Highway 511
- BHR-64: 1369 Highway 511
- BHR-65: 1370 Highway 511
- BHR-66: 1376 Highway 511
- BHR-68: 1410 Highway 511
- BHR-69: 1423 Highway 511
- BHR-70: 898 Highway 511
- BHR-71: 430 Highway 511
- BHR-72: 759 Highway 511
- BHR-73: 1807 Highway 511
- BHR-74: 113 Hillier Street
- BHR-75: 112 Hillier Street
- BHR-76: 115 Hillier Street
- BHR-77: 129 John's Road
- BHR-78: 155 Markle Road
- BHR-80: 120 McLellan Road
- BHR-81: 108 Mill Street
- BHR-82: 110 Mill Street
- BHR-83: 112 Mill Street
- BHR-84: 115 Mill Street
- BHR-85: 109 Mill Street
- BHR-86: 105/107 Mill Street
- BHR-87: 103 Mill Street
- BHR-88: 101 North Street
- BHR-89: 99 North Street
- BHR-90: 81 Owen Street
- BHR-91: 75 Owen Street
- BHR-92: 76 Owen Street
- BHR-93: 71 Owen Street
- BHR-94: 63 Owen Street
- BHR-95: 56 Owen Street
- BHR-96: 47 Owen Street
- BHR-97: 84 Owen Street
- BHR-98: 86 Owen Street
- BHR-99: 82 Owen Street
- BHR-100: 85 Owen Street
- BHR-101: 106 Owen Street
- BHR-102: 101 Paul Drive
- BHR-103: 97 Paul Drive
- BHR-104: 80 Princess Street
- BHR-105: 89 Princess Street
- BHR-106: 88 Princess Street
- BHR-107: 76 Princess Street
- BHR-108: 92 Princess Street
- BHR-109: 20 Princess Street
- BHR-110: 268 Roberts Road
- BHR-111: 169 Robertson Drive
- BHR-112: 167 Robertson Drive
- BHR-113: 89 South Street
- BHR-115: 85 South Street
- BHR-116: 83 South Street
- BHR-118: 82 South Street
- BHR-119: 94 South Street
- BHR-120: 96 South Street

- BHR-121: 72 South Street
- BHR-122: 70 South Street
- BHR-123: 66 South Street
- BHR-124: 77 York Street
- BHR-125: 81 York Street
- BHR-126: 87 York Street
- BHR-127: 84 York Street
- CHL-1: 90 Clarence Street
- CHL-2: Sacred Heart Cemetery
- CHL-3: 135 North Street
- CHL-4: Clyde River

4 Recommendations

The Cultural Heritage Screening identified six (6) known BHRs, 126 potential BHRs, and four (4) potential CHLs within the Study Area due to historical research, municipal and agency data requests, and the field investigation. This CHSR will need to be amended as a Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment (CHR). The CHR Study Area will be refined based on the selected preferred route(s) for the Project. The CHR will include a preliminary impact assessment to assess both direct and indirect Project impacts on identified BHRs and CHLs, mitigation measures and recommendations to conserve identified CHVI.

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Appendices

Appendix A Heritage Project Personnel Biographies

Christian Giansante, CAHP: Christian Giansante is a Cultural Heritage Consultant with Stantec. Christian has gathered significant experience working with federal heritage buildings across Canada through a variety of complex projects ranging from restoration to rehabilitation. He has regularly participated in design workshops for proposed projects at heritage buildings; conducted thorough reviews of proposed designs and has provided recommendations for how to best implement projects into historic buildings through the completion of Heritage Impact Assessment and Strategic Conservation Plans. Christian has worked closely FHBRO, the MCM, municipal heritage groups and various consultants engaged on projects. He has also managed and created heritage guidance documents and technical conservation briefs for facilities management teams at heritage buildings; he has completed archival research on historic buildings including gathering historic photos, plans, specifications; and he has also created and managed an inventory of cultural properties (artwork, artefacts, etc.). Christian appreciates taking the time to understand a place and its story to try and preserve its character while making it viable for contemporary use.
Christian received his Bachelor of Engineering in Architectural Conservation and Sustainability from Carleton University. The program was based in civil engineering studies with additional focus placed on design, heritage conservation, adaptability and sustainable construction. Specialized courses include Building Science, Historic Site Recording and Assessment, Green Building Design, Architectural Technology, and Urban Planning.

Julia Richards, MA: Julia brings over five years experience in the fields of history and heritage in a variety of roles: history education, youth and community engagement, and museum exhibits. Her research interests centre around women's and gender history as well as ancient Greek and Egyptian history. As a Cultural Heritage Specialist with Stantec for the past two years, Julia is responsible for performing research and analysis to help determine heritage value on a variety of projects using several criteria including, architecture styles, occupancy history, and property history. She has conducted both large-scale inventories and detailed research of individual residential, commercial, and institutional properties.

Laura Walter, MA, CAHP: Laura Walter is a Cultural Heritage Specialist, with over 13 years of experience in the promotion and conservation of cultural heritage through education, public interaction, building conservation, and museums. Ms. Walter is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and has a master’s degree in public history from The University of Western Ontario. Laura is well experienced in managing and executing all aspects of cultural heritage studies, from research, site assessment, analysis and evaluation, and the development of mitigation measures and recommendations. Ms. Walter is well versed with local, provincial, and federal tools for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and planning best practices for cultural heritage resources. Laura has a passion for uncovering the unique cultural heritage of communities in Canada. With a strong focus on client relations, Ms. Walter works with clients to achieve a balance between heritage conservation and contemporary development.

Tracie Carmichael, BA, B.Ed: Tracie is a Principal at Stantec and the managing leader for the archaeology and heritage team based in Ontario. She has over 20 years of experience with Ontario archaeological and cultural heritage projects and has been responsible for the management and coordination of Stantec’s Ontario Human Environment team for nine years. While responsible for the

oversight of archaeological and heritage projects across all sectors, she has managed and produced deliverables for over a dozen Renewable Energy Approval-oriented projects in the last decade for such clients as Samsung Renewable Energy Inc., NextEra Energy Canada, ULC, Air Energy TCI Inc., Acciona Energy, and Suncor Energy Inc. She has worked with key clients to meet Ontario's regulatory requirements concerning all facets of cultural heritage permitting, maintaining a relationship with the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism industry which is responsible for overseeing the compliance of all archaeology and heritage consulting projects in Ontario. She also has extensive experience in the quality and independent review of deliverables for archaeological and heritage projects throughout Ontario not only for Renewable Energy projects but also aggregate, community development, linear corridor, mining, and other sectors.

Appendix G Environmental Alignment Sheets

Resources

- CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA
- WETLAND WATERCOURSE
- VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE — Wooded Area
- WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m — Wells Present
- LINEAR FEATURES — Driveways & Roads
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA
- SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT

Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

Note 2: Without preconstruction nesting surveys, no clearing activities should take place during the migratory breeding bird-restricted activity period (April 1 – August 31). Refer to row 'Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3, 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

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Note 5: Water well monitoring program recommended. Refer to Section 7.1 of the ER.

Note 6: Permit from the MVCA and RVCA may be required. Refer to row 'Regulated and Natural Hazards' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.8. of the ER.

Note 7: Local Infrastructure. Refer to row 'Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.4 of the ER, and Sections 12.0 and 18.0 of ECMM.

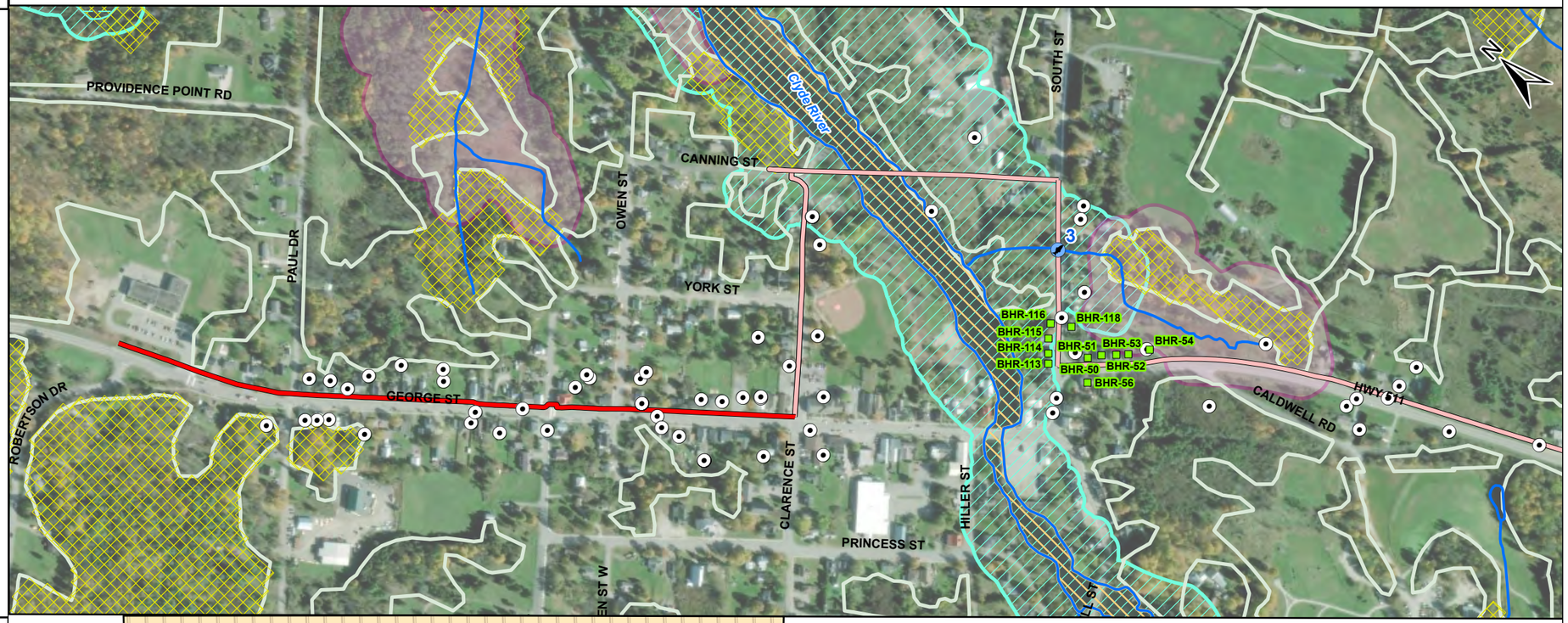
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MECP: Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks
MNR: Ministry of Natural Resources
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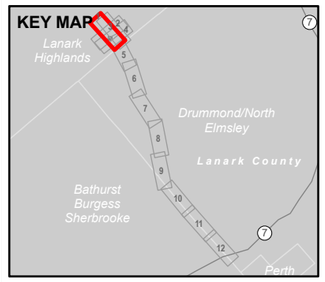
Construction Mitigation

- CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS — Notes 7 & 8
- FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)
- PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS
- VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS
- PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS — Note 2 & 3
- MONITORING — Notes 4 & 5
- SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT
- CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- MVCA Floodplain Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Thermal Regime - Warm
- Provincially Significant Wetland
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- Waterbody
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Notes

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2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2025.
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4. MECP Water well locations are approximate and have been positioned based on published UTM coordinates, source same as Note 2.
5. This figure contains information made available under © Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority's Standard Data Licence v1.0.

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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-1

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 1

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Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Wooded Area
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	

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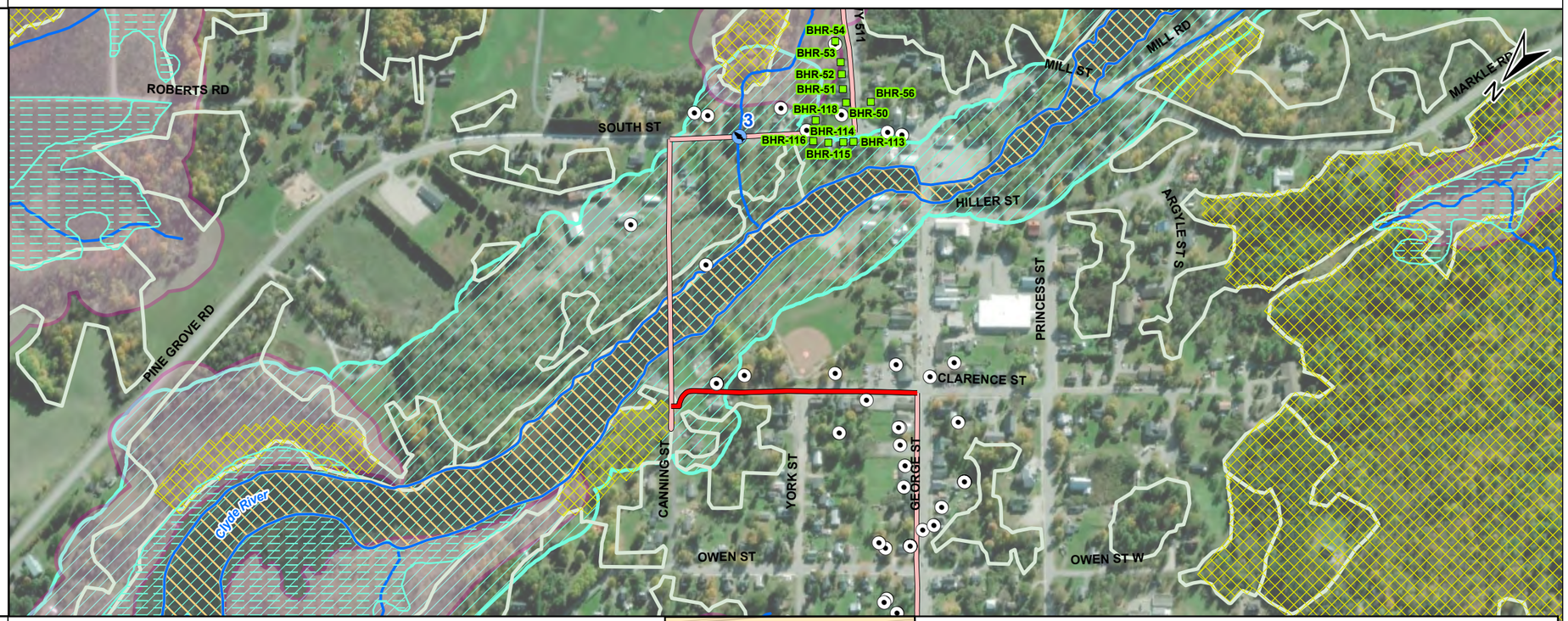
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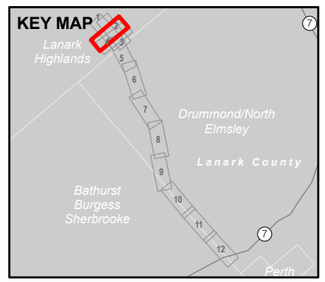
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	Note 2 & 3
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6
MONITORING	Notes 4 & 5
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
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- Thermal Regime - Warm
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Notes

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Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-2

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 2

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Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	Regulation Limit Resource
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Waterbody
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Resource; Wooded Area
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present; Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
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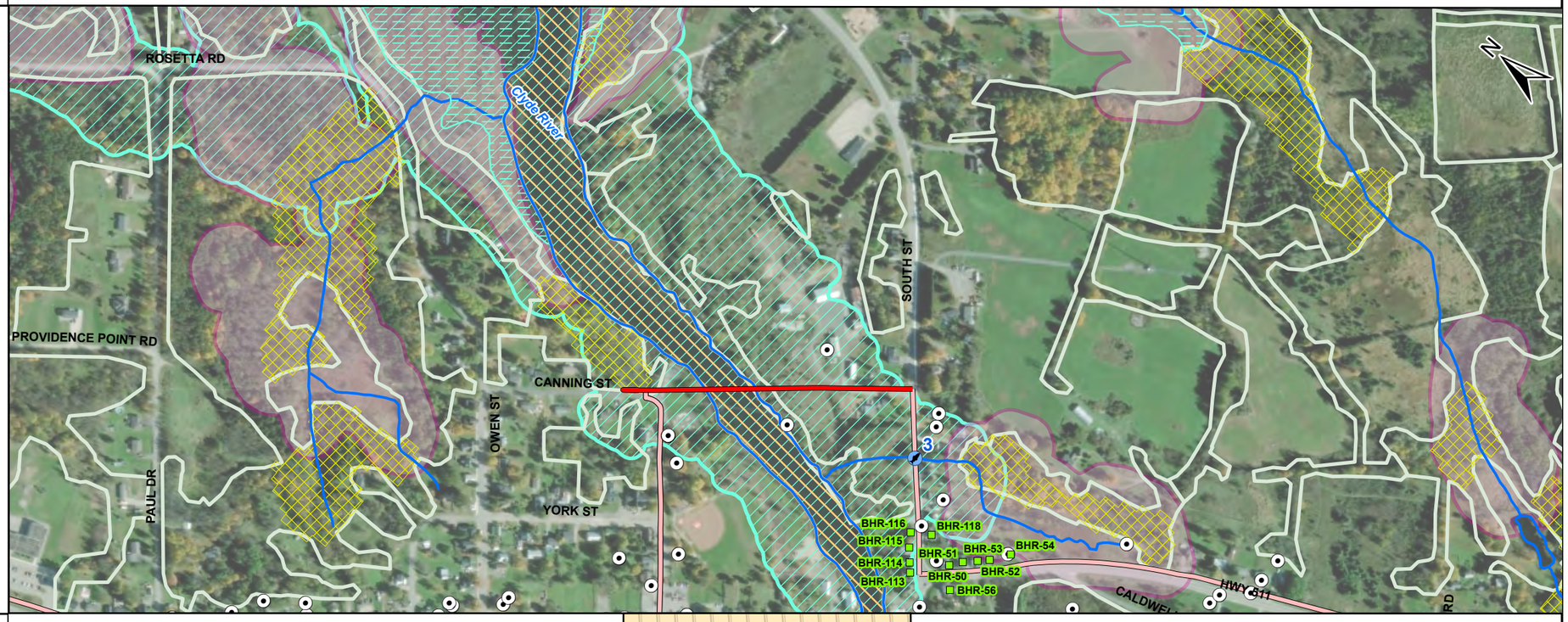
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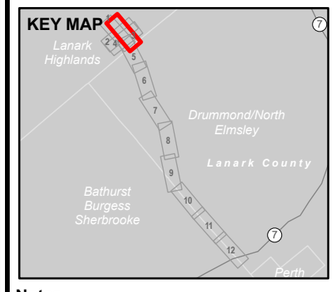
Construction Mitigation

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FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	Note 9
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Stantec

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Figure No.
A-3

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 3

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: lmcdermi

Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Watercourse
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Cultural Heritage Feature
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	

Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

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Note 3: Tree removal to avoid the active season for bats (April 1 to September 30). Refer to rows 'Forest and Vegetation Cover','Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3 and 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

Note 4: Groundwater wells present. Refer to row 'Groundwater' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.3 of the ER and Section 8.6.2 of ECMM.

Note 5: Water well monitoring program recommended. Refer to Section 7.1 of the ER.

Note 6: Permit from the MVCA and RVCA may be required. Refer to row 'Regulated and Natural Hazards' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.8. of the ER.

Note 7: Local Infrastructure. Refer to row 'Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.4 of the ER, and Sections 12.0 and 18.0 of ECMM.

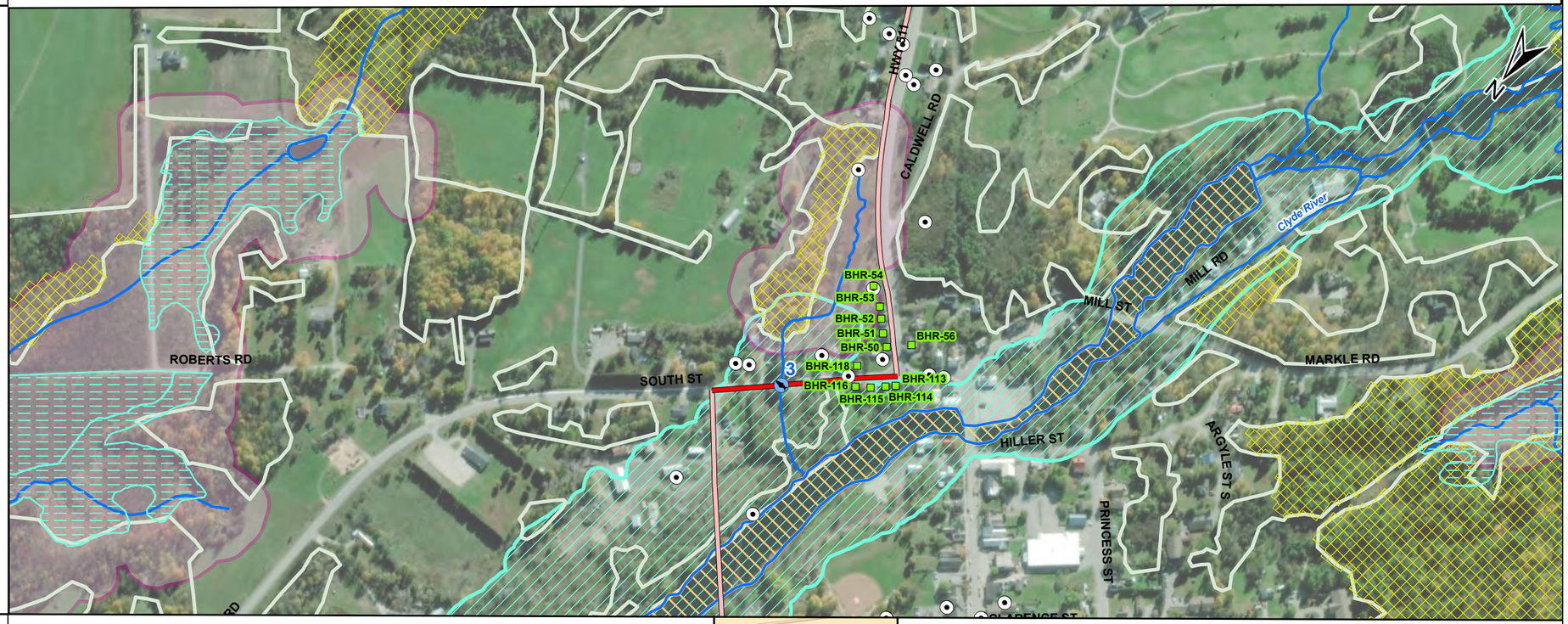
Note 8: Maintain an emergency egress. Refer to row 'Community Services and Municipal Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.3. of the ER, and Sections 18.0 and 32.0 of ECMM.

Note 9: Warmwater watercourse crossing - In-water work permitted from July 16 to March 14 (no work from March 15 to July 15).Further correspondence with DFO is recommended before construction if in-water works are required. Refer to row 'Aquatic Resources' in Table 5.1 of the ER, Sections 15.2 and 15.3 of ECMM, the DFO-EGI Agreement.

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Acronyms List:

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DFO-EGI Agreement: DFO and Enbridge's Agreement related to Watercourse Crossings for Pipeline Construction and Maintenance in Ontario (March 2022)
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HDD: Horizontal Directional Drilling
MECP: Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks
MNR: Ministry of Natural Resources
MVCA: Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
OWES: Ontario Wetland Evaluation System
RVCA: Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
SAR: Species at Risk



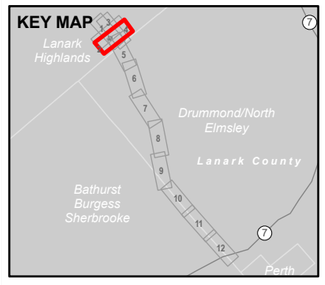
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	Note 1
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6
MONITORING	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	Note 11

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- MVCA Floodplain Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Thermal Regime - Warm
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2025.
3. Orthoimagery World Imagery: Maxar. Date of Imagery unknown.
4. MECP Water well locations are approximate and have been positioned based on published UTM coordinates, source same as Note 2.
5. This figure contains information made available under © Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority's Standard Data Licence v1.0.

0 150 300 m

1:6,000 (At Original document size of 11x17)

Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-4

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 4

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: imoolemi

Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	Regulation Limit (MVCA); Regulation Limit (MVCA)
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Watercourse; Watercourse
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Resource; Wooded Area; Wooded Area; Wooded Area
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	

Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

Note 2: Without preconstruction nesting surveys, no clearing activities should take place during the migratory breeding bird-restricted activity period (April 1 – August 31). Refer to row 'Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3, 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

Note 3: Tree removal to avoid the active season for bats (April 1 to September 30). Refer to rows 'Forest and Vegetation Cover','Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3 and 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

Note 4: Groundwater wells present. Refer to row 'Groundwater' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.3 of the ER and Section 8.6.2 of ECMM.

Note 5: Water well monitoring program recommended. Refer to Section 7.1 of the ER.

Note 6: Permit from the MVCA and RVCA may be required. Refer to row 'Regulated and Natural Hazards' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.8. of the ER.

Note 7: Local Infrastructure. Refer to row 'Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.4 of the ER, and Sections 12.0 and 18.0 of ECMM.

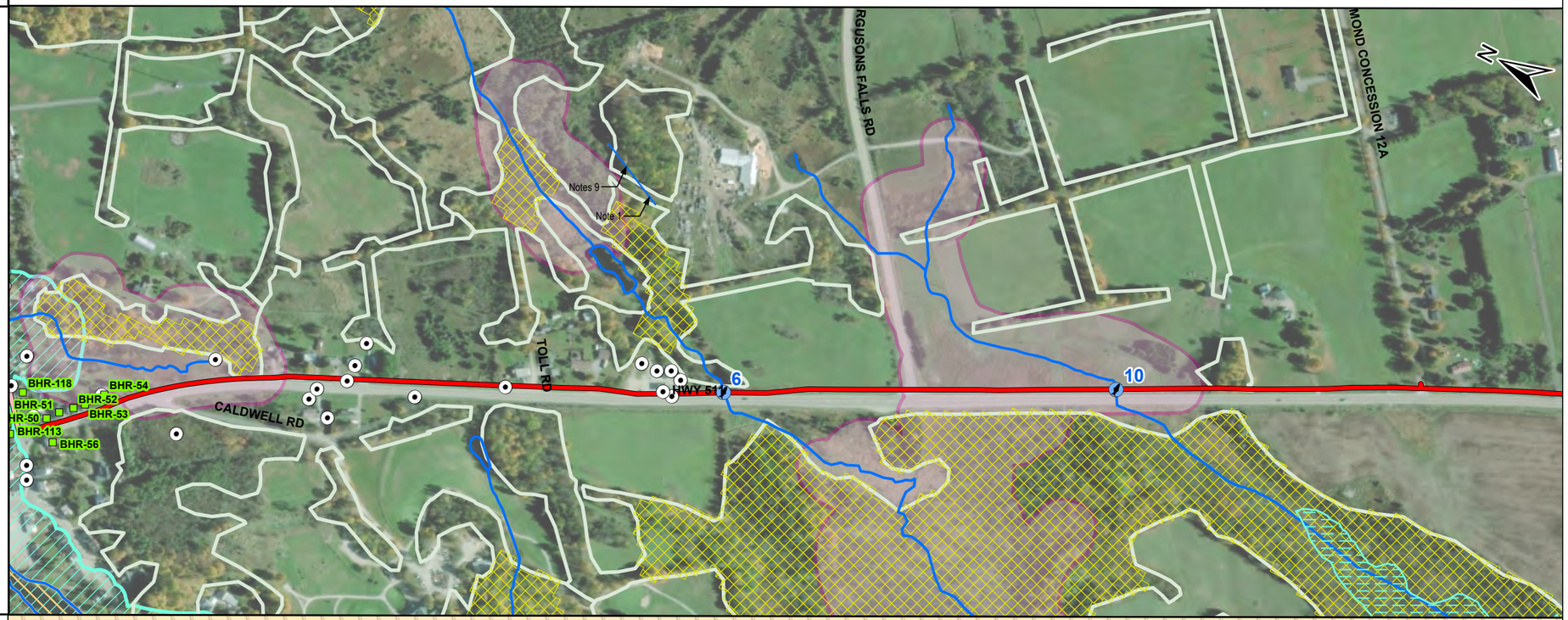
Note 8: Maintain an emergency egress. Refer to row 'Community Services and Municipal Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.3. of the ER, and Sections 18.0 and 32.0 of ECMM.

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Note 10: Overall Benefit Permit under the Endangered Species Act, 2007 from the MNR. The MECP is responsible for species and risk protection and conservation and issues any necessary authorizations. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources' and 'Wildlife Habitat, Wildlife, and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2. of the ER and Section 7.5 of the ECMM

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MVCA: Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
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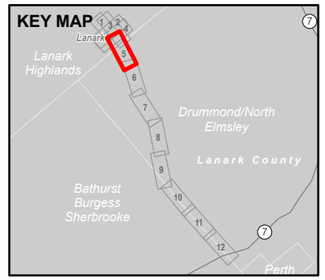
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	Note 1; Note 1
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6; Note 6
MONITORING	Notes 4 & 5
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	Note 11

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- MVCA Floodplain Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Thermal Regime - Warm
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

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3. Orthoimagery World Imagery: Maxar. Date of Imagery unknown.
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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-5

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 5

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Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	Regulation Limit (MVCA)
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Watercourse → ; Resource
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Wooded Area ; Wooded Area ; ← CH Feature ; Wooded Area ; Wooded Area
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	

Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

Note 2: Without preconstruction nesting surveys, no clearing activities should take place during the migratory breeding bird-restricted activity period (April 1 – August 31). Refer to row 'Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3, 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

Note 3: Tree removal to avoid the active season for bats (April 1 to September 30). Refer to rows 'Forest and Vegetation Cover','Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.2.2, 3.4.2.2.3 and 3.4.2.2.4 of the ER and EECP.

Note 4: Groundwater wells present. Refer to row 'Groundwater' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.3 of the ER and Section 8.6.2 of ECMM.

Note 5: Water well monitoring program recommended. Refer to Section 7.1 of the ER.

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Note 7: Local Infrastructure. Refer to row 'Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.4 of the ER, and Sections 12.0 and 18.0 of ECMM.

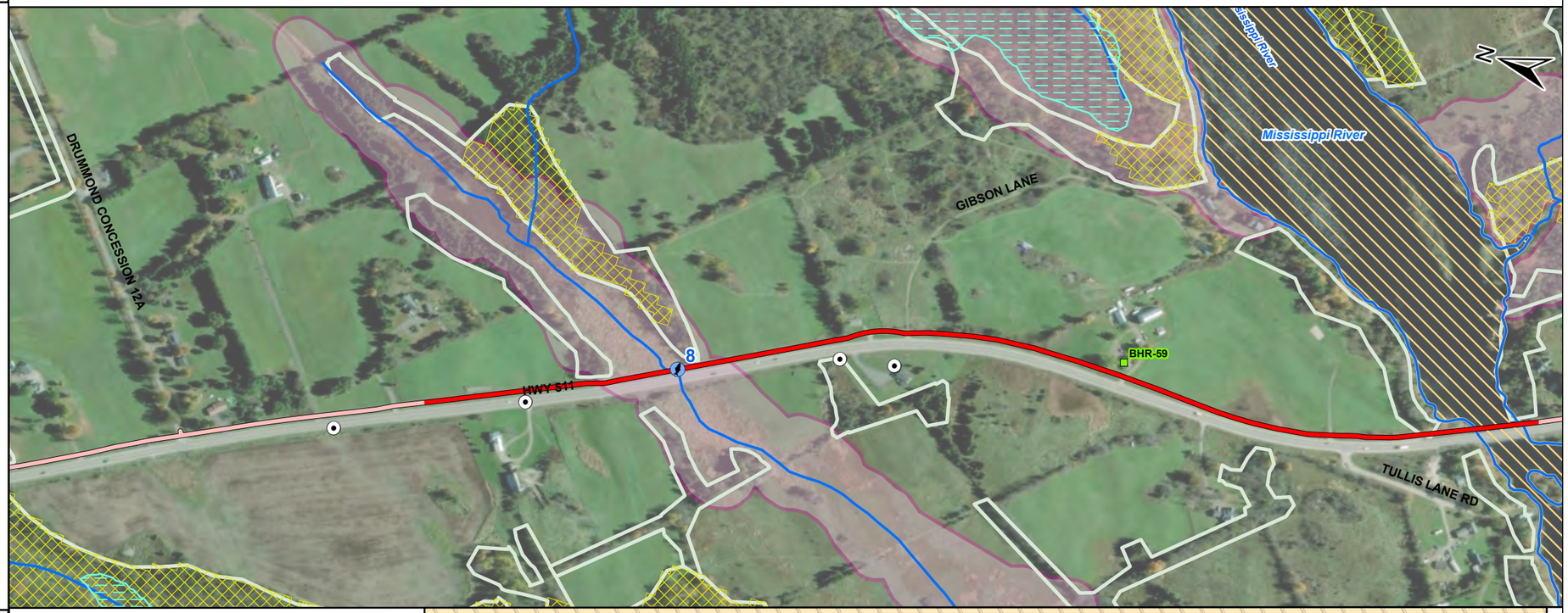
Note 8: Maintain an emergency egress. Refer to row 'Community Services and Municipal Infrastructure' in Table 5.1, Section 3.5.3. of the ER, and Sections 18.0 and 32.0 of ECMM.

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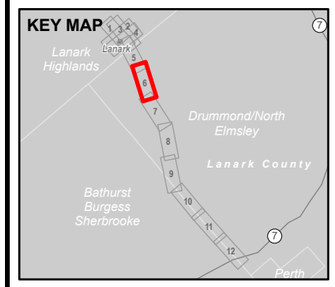
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	Notes 9 → ; Note 9
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	Note 1 → ; Note 1
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	Note 2 & 3 ; Note 2 & 3 ; Note 2 & 3 ; Note 2 & 3
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6
MONITORING	Notes 4 & 5
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	Note CH? →

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Thermal Regime - Warm
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

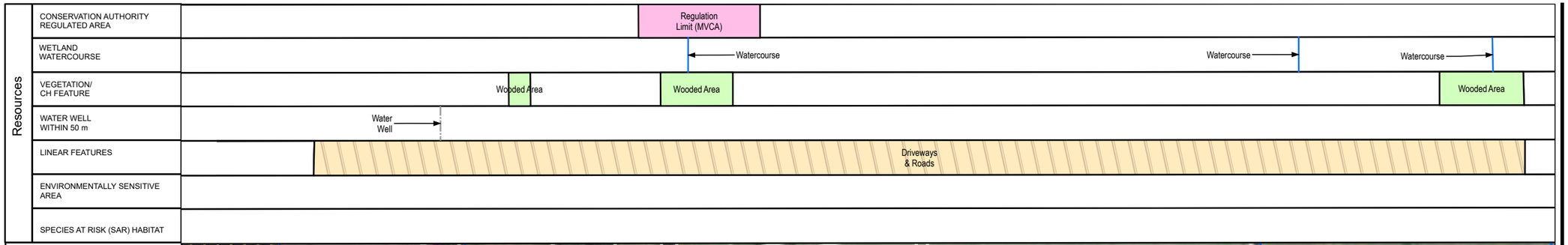
160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-6

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 6

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: lmcdermi



Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

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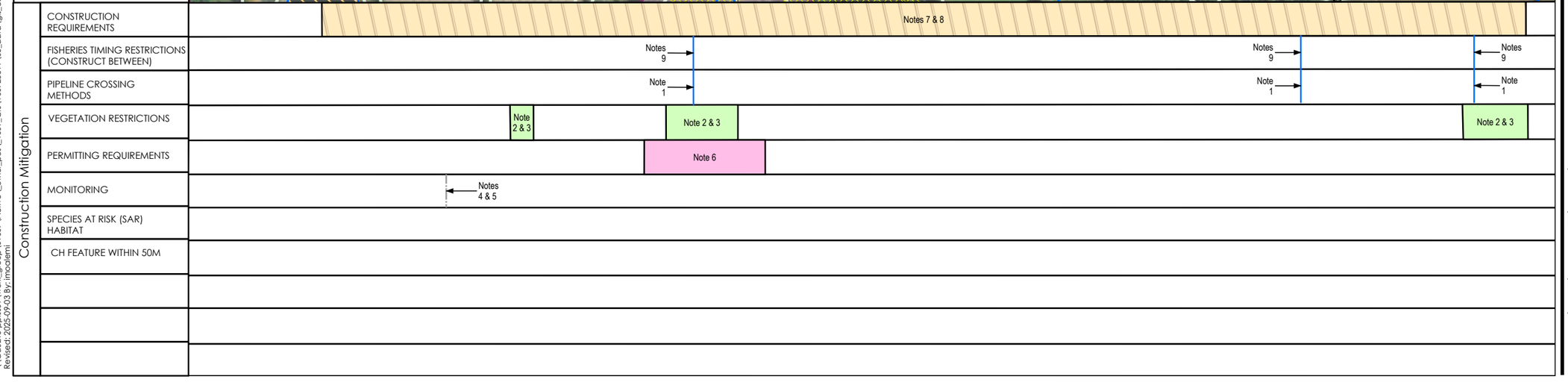
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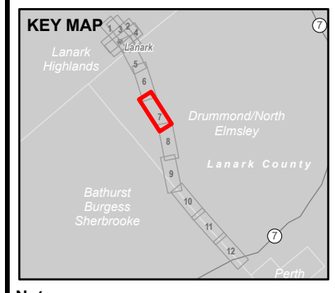




Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Thermal Regime - Warm
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-7

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 7

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: imcdermi

Resources

- CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA
- WETLAND WATERCOURSE
- VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE
- WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m — Water Well
- LINEAR FEATURES — Driveways & Roads
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA
- SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT

Construction Mitigation Notes:

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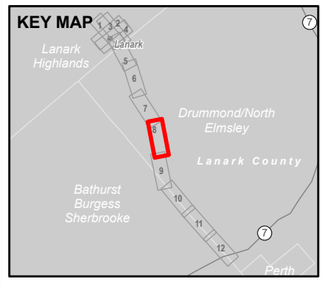
Construction Mitigation

- CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS — Notes 7 & 8
- FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)
- PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS
- VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS
- PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS
- MONITORING
- SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT — Notes 4 & 5
- CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Wooded Area



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2025.
3. Orthoimagery World Imagery: Maxar. Date of Imagery unknown.
4. MECP Water well locations are approximate and have been positioned based on published UTM coordinates, source same as Note 2.
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Project Location
County of Lanark

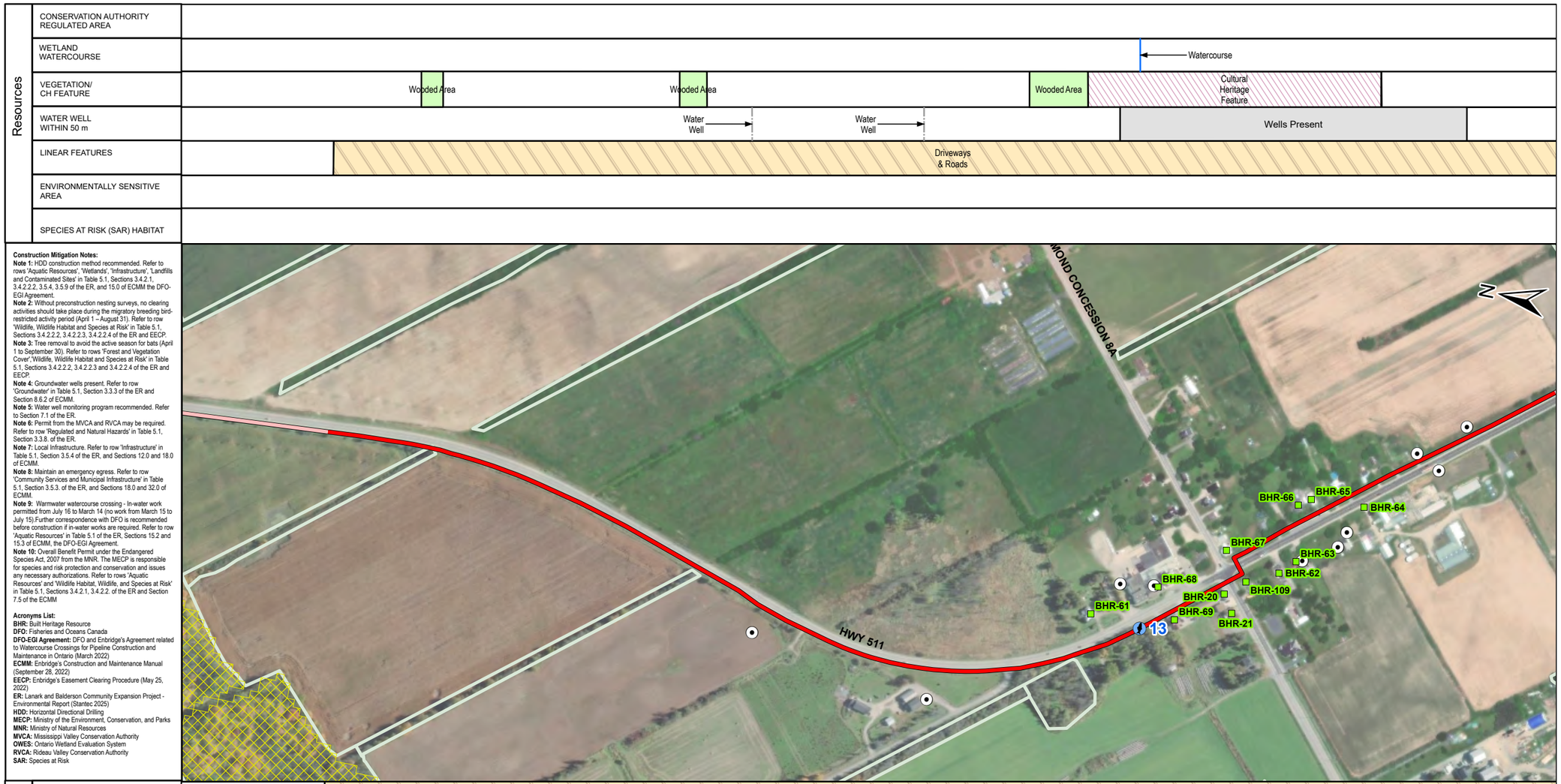
160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-8

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 8

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: imcdermi



Construction Mitigation Notes:

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Note 6: Permit from the MVCA and RVCA may be required. Refer to row 'Regulated and Natural Hazards' in Table 5.1, Section 3.3.8. of the ER.

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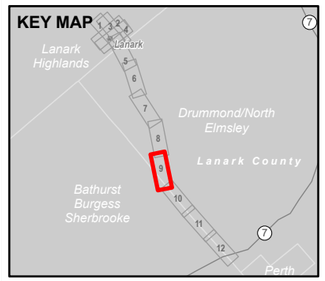
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Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Wooded Area



Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-9

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 9

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: rmolemi

Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	Regulation Limit (MVCA)
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Watercourse; Wetland
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Water Well; Wooded Area; Wooded Area; Wooded Area; Wooded Area
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	

Construction Mitigation Notes:

Note 1: HDD construction method recommended. Refer to rows 'Aquatic Resources', 'Wetlands', 'Infrastructure', 'Landfills and Contaminated Sites' in Table 5.1, Sections 3.4.2.1, 3.4.2.2.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.9 of the ER, and 15.0 of ECMM the DFO-EGI Agreement.

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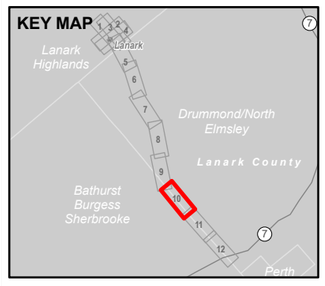
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	Notes 9
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	Note 1
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6
MONITORING	Notes 4 & 5
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Significant Ecological Area
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

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Project Location
County of Lanark

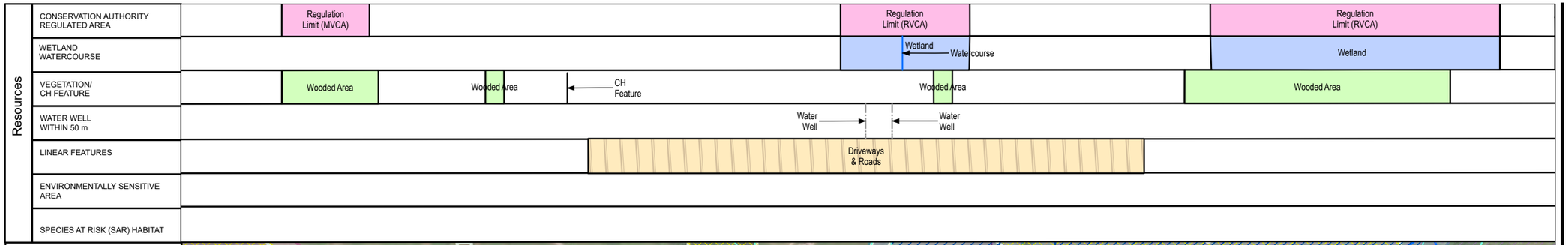
160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-10

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 10

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: lmoalem



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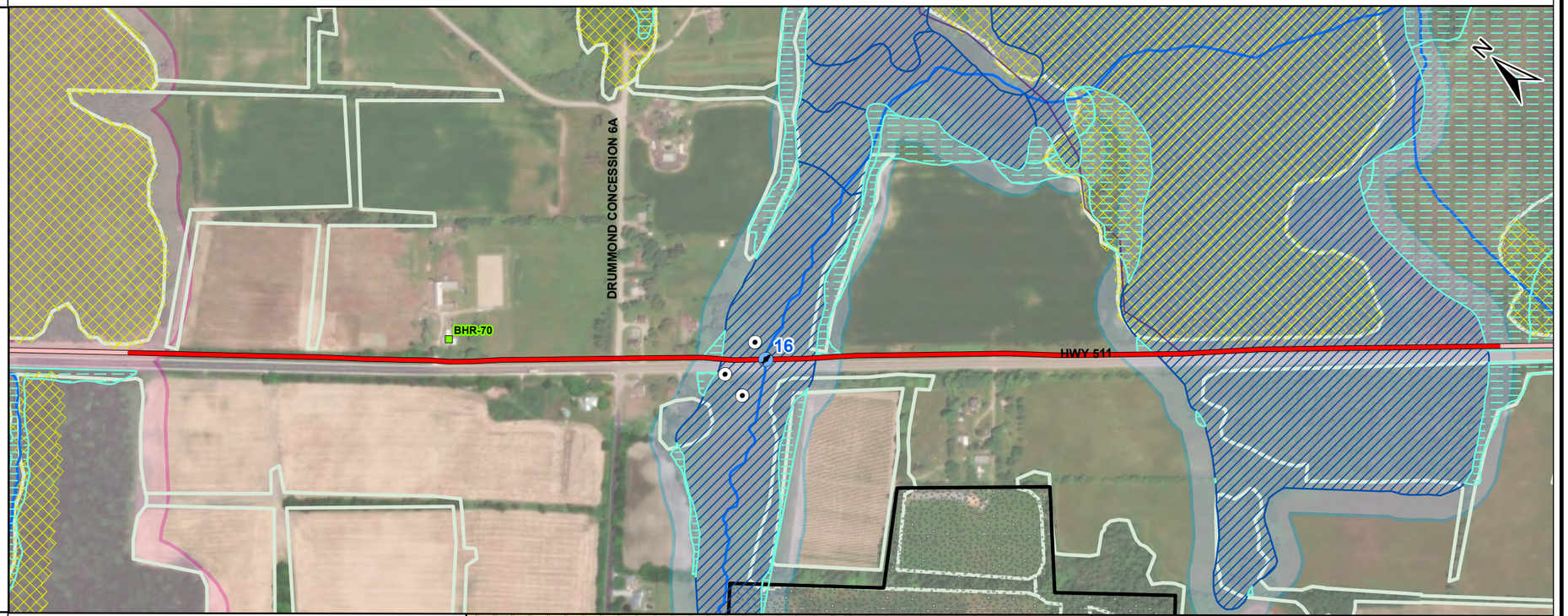
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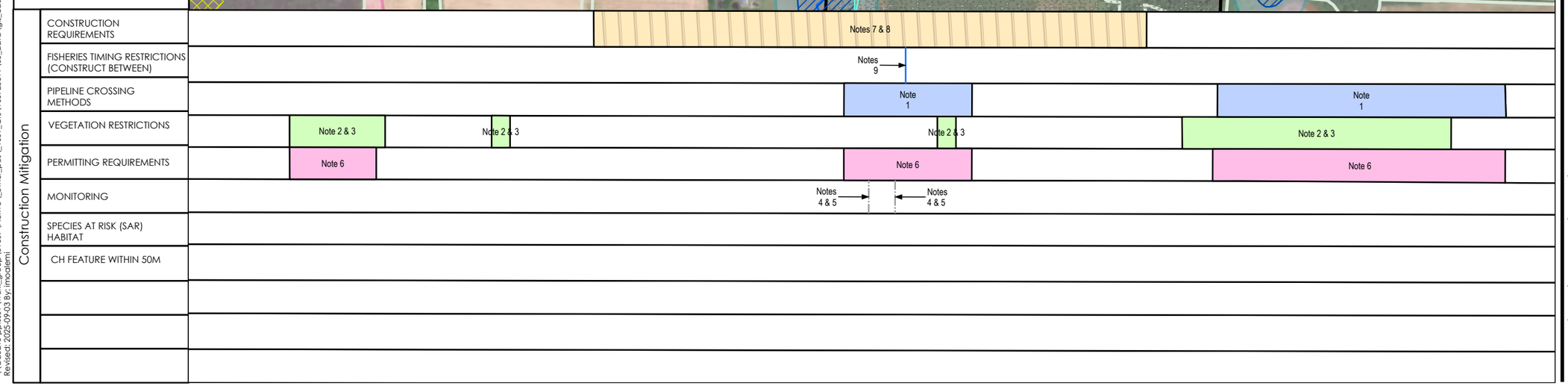
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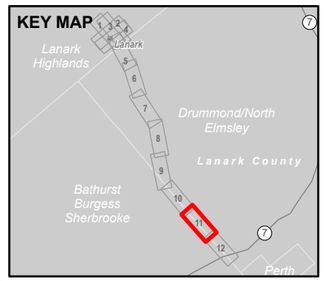
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SAR: Species at Risk





Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- Aggregate Site (Active)
- Candidate ANSI, Life Science;Regional
- MVCA Wetland Regulation Limit
- Regulation Limit (RVCA)
- Significant Ecological Area
- Provincially Significant Wetland
- Unevaluated Wetland (per OWES)
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



Notes

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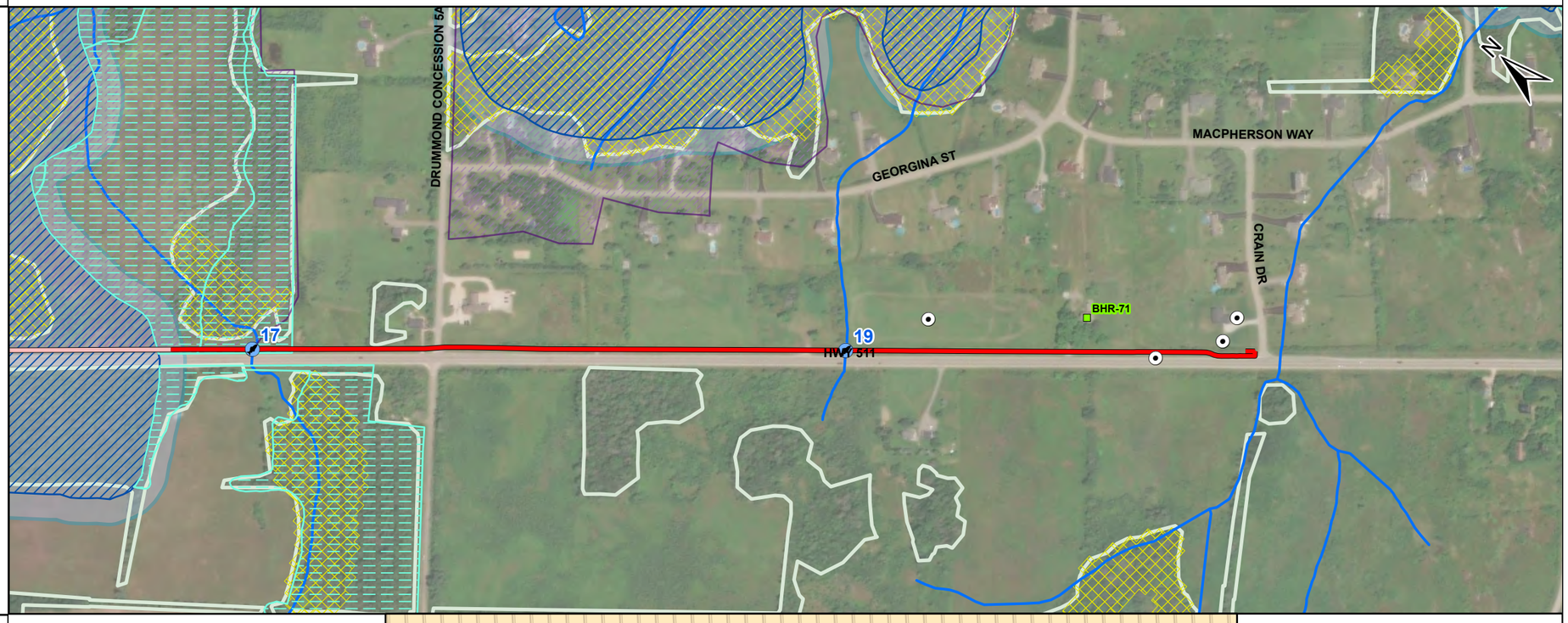
Figure No.
A-11

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 11

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: imoclemi

Resources

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY REGULATED AREA	Limit of Regulation Limit (RVCA)
WETLAND WATERCOURSE	Wetland; Watercourse; Watercourse
VEGETATION/ CH FEATURE	Wooded Area; Wooded Area; CH Feature
WATER WELL WITHIN 50 m	Wells Present
LINEAR FEATURES	Driveways & Roads
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA	
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	



Construction Mitigation Notes:

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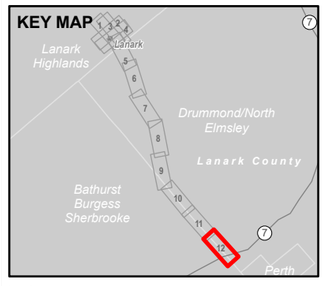
Construction Mitigation

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS	Notes 7 & 8
FISHERIES TIMING RESTRICTIONS (CONSTRUCT BETWEEN)	Notes 9; Notes 9
PIPELINE CROSSING METHODS	Note 1; Note 1
VEGETATION RESTRICTIONS	Note 2 & 3; Note 2 & 3
PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	Note 6
MONITORING	Notes 4 & 5
SPECIES AT RISK (SAR) HABITAT	
CH FEATURE WITHIN 50M	Note CH?

Stantec

Legend

- Preferred Route
- Built Heritage Resource
- Watercourse Crossing
- Water Well (MECP)
- Watercourse
- Candidate ANSI, Life Science;Regional
- Regulation Limit (RVCA)
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Project Location
County of Lanark

160925311 REVA
Prepared by ST on 2025-09-03
Technical Review by SPE on 2025-05-20

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS ONTARIO
LANARK AND BALDERSON COMMUNITY EXPANSION PROJECT

Figure No.
A-12

Title
Environmental Alignment Sheets - Map 12

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Revised: 2025-09-03 By: lmoolenl

Appendix H EGI - DFO Horizontal Directional Drill Agreement

Generic Sediment Control Plan – Horizontal Directional Drill

This Plan is applicable to Enbridge Gas Inc. (EGI) workers and Contractors involved in HDD activities. It establishes best management practices to prevent and/or mitigate an unauthorized death of fish or harmful alteration, disruption or destruction (HADD) of fish and fish habitat or the impairment of water quality from an inadvertent release of drilling fluid or sedimentation in the vicinity of, or beneath, watercourses. **NOTE:** There is a Duty to Notify and Duty to Take Corrective Measures to report death of fish or a HADD of fish habitat to DFO.

Drilling fluid is typically composed of bentonite clay-water mixture, which is considered non-toxic/hazardous, however, if it is released to a watercourse, there is the potential for the drilling fluid to adversely impact fish and invertebrates. EGI recognizes the need to protect downstream water users, as well as aquatic species and their habitat, from sedimentation. As such, extensive planning prior to, and constant vigilance during, construction operations are essential.

Conditions for use

- Work is taking place outside of Critical Habitat including any identified riparian areas
- Work is taking place at least 30m from any watercourse that has aquatic species at risk
- Work is taking place at least 15m from any watercourse

Planning and Pre-Construction

The following precautionary measures should be implemented to minimize the risk of an inadvertent release or sedimentation during HDD activities:

- Select a pipeline route to minimize the number of watercourse crossings;
- If possible, schedule HDD activities during low flow times;
- Ensure watercourse crossing permits and approvals are obtained, reviewed and remain on-site throughout the duration of the project;
- Where necessary, EGI will notify the required regulatory authorities (i.e. Conservation Authority) prior to the watercourse crossing;
- Ensure that all construction personnel are aware of this contingency plan prior to the commencement of drilling activity;
- Conduct a feasibility assessment (i.e. geotechnical assessment) to assess the suitability of subsurface conditions (if required);
- Maximize distance of HDD entry and exit points from the watercourse and ensure they are at least 10 m from a watercourse if aquatic species at risk are not present in 30 m if present; and
- Maximize depth of the drill path beneath the watercourse.

Construction Mitigation Measures

The steps and precautions that follow should be completed when conducting HDD activities beneath, or in the vicinity of, a watercourse:

- Clearly flag the expected drill path prior to commencing any drilling operations, to facilitate monitoring for potential drilling fluid releases.
- Assign personnel to monitor the drill path for inadvertent returns of drilling fluid or sedimentation.
- Fluid volumes, annular pressure and cutting returns will be continuously monitored to ensure potential drilling fluid losses are detected and addressed immediately. Dedicated personnel should be assigned to continuously monitor drilling pressure and fluid volumes.
- Ensure an approved spill kit is on site and readily available, as per the Spill Response Procedure.
- Sediment control measures (i.e. silt fencing, SiltSoxx™, etc.) should be set-up prior to initiating HDD operations to contain potential releases of drilling fluid, sediment-laden groundwater or run-off along the proposed drill path. Sediment control measures shall be installed:
- Around entry and exit pits;
- Around drilling fluid containment pits;
- Surrounding spoil piles;
- Between all HDD operations and watercourse as identified on this drawing;
- Over-excavate the entry and exit pits to create drilling fluid sump pits;
- Drilling fluid must be contained in entry and exit pits (sump pits) and as they are filled, drilling fluids should be promptly removed and/or removed at the completion of HDD operations at an approved location;
- All vehicles, machinery and other equipment shall not enter the water. There must be no fording of any watercourse;
- If possible, refueling of equipment should not occur within a minimum of 30 m from a watercourse, however, if required, secondary containment must be used around the refuelling area to prevent entry into the watercourse; and
- If necessary, ensure dewatering occurs through a 'sediment-bag' and utilizes other erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures, as required, and is released greater than 30 m from the top-of-bank into a vegetated area.

During HDD operations, workers should keep enough spill response material on-site and readily available to contain any inadvertent releases of drilling fluid or release of sediment-laden groundwater, including (but not limited to):

- Sandbags
- Filter cloth (i.e. silt fence)
- T-Posts
- Corrugated culverts
- Numerous 5-gallon pails
- Vacuum trucks
- Straw bales
- Snow fencing
- Sediment control lots (i.e. SiltSoxx™) or equivalent
- Polyethylene sheets
- Shovels

In addition to the above, for larger watercourse crossings, the following materials should also be kept on-site:

- Turbidity curtains
- Floating sediment boom
- Trash pumps complete with sufficient lengths of leak-free hose, suction heads, and fish screens

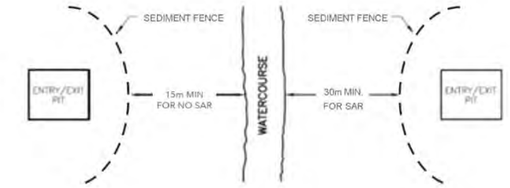
Contingency Plan for Inadvertent Release

Bank and Riparian Zone Areas

The steps that follow should be completed when pipeline installation by HDD is occurring adjacent to a watercourse bank or riparian zone and drilling fluid is identified along the drill path.

- HDD operations should stop immediately and spill containment be established using EGI's approved methods including, but not limited to:
- Straw bales and sediment control fencing;
- Sandbags and polyethylene sheets;
- Containment pits, rings and/or absorbent booms;
- Vacuum trucks; and,
- Site re-grading (berms).
- The EGI Supervisor and Environmental Inspector (if applicable) must be notified of the inadvertent release of drilling fluid or sedimentation.
- The EGI Supervisor must follow the reporting requirements outlined in the Spill Response Procedure and at a minimum, contact, the Environmental Advisor at **1-855-336-2056** to ensure regulatory reporting requirements are met and to ensure clean-up operations are completed.
- If in doubt, report the spill. At a minimum, the following information will be required when reporting to the Environmental Advisor:
  1. Date and time of spill
  2. How the spill occurred
  3. Location of spill
  4. Type of material spilled
  5. Volume of material spilled
  6. Any impacts from the spill
  7. Immediate spill response actions
  8. Photographs
- Contact an approved environmental consultant to support spill cleanup and restoration, if deemed necessary based on the extent and impacts of the release.
- Workers including the EGI Inspector, Environmental Advisor and Contractor and Environmental Inspector (if used) should check for the root cause of release and identify potential solutions including (but not limited to):
- Reducing the pressure of slurry flow (i.e. excavate pressure relief pits);
- Reducing the speed of drill rotation;
- Reducing the speed of drill rod advancement;
- Moving the drill location (laterally, depth, etc.); and,
- Utilizing water to replace the bentonite drilling fluid, if site conditions allow.
- Any substantial deviation (i.e. installation method, crossing location/depth) from approved pipeline construction drawings must be resubmitted to the respective regulatory agencies (i.e. Conservation Authority) prior to resuming work.
- Residual drilling fluid must be removed by shovel or vacuum truck. Clean-up activities must minimize further disruption to the bank and riparian zone area.
- Any damage must be repaired, such as settlement and/or heaving.
- HDD activities may resume when preventative actions have been implemented and all parties are satisfied with the approach (i.e. EGI Supervisor, Environmental Advisor, Environmental Inspector and regulatory authorities [if involved]).

Minimum Horizontal Directional Drill Setback and Depth



PLAN

NOTES

- SEDIMENT FENCE TO BE SET UP A MINIMUM OF 15m FROM A NO SPECIES AT RISK WATERCOURSE AND 30m FOR A SPECIES AT RISK WATERCOURSE.
- HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILL TO BE SET UP BEHIND SEDIMENT FENCE.
- MINIMUM OF 1.5m COVER FROM TOP OF PIPE TO BED OF WATERCOURSE.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO BE RESTORED TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS OR AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE.



PROFILE

Watercourses

In addition to the above steps and precautions for bank and riparian zone areas, the following should be completed when pipeline installation by HDD is occurring beneath a watercourse and drilling fluid is identified or suspected in the watercourse itself:

- Where leakage of drilling fluids is suspected in a watercourse (i.e. sediment plume) operations should stop immediately and a visual inspection be conducted to verify the presence and extent. All necessary steps should be taken to minimize the impacts.
- Containment and clean-up activities must be initiated as soon as possible, where appropriate.
- Where the release is small with no visible sediment plume it should be allowed to dissipate naturally. Clean-up efforts within the watercourse may potentially be disruptive and cause further suspension of sediment in the water column than if the release were left to dissipate.
- Where the release is large with a visible sediment plume extending beyond the drilling site, the Environmental Advisor must be contacted to retain an environmental consultant to monitor the turbidity levels of the plume and associated potential impacts. In addition, the location of the inadvertent release should be isolated from the watercourse by installing a cofferdam or other containment system by utilizing the following materials:
  - Sandbags and polyethylene sheets;
  - Siltsoxx™, filter cloth (silt fence), straw bales;
  - Corrugated culverts; and/or,
  - Turbidity curtains.
  - The following materials can be used to control and clean up the release:
  - Shovels and 5-gallon pails (if conditions are dry)
  - Trash pumps with hose, suction head and fish screens; and/or
  - Vacuum trucks.
- If subsequent drilling attempts result in additional inadvertent returns of drilling fluid, the crossing should be halted, the Supervisor contact the Environment Department and refer to the Contingency Plan for Installation Alternatives below.

Contingency Plan for Installation Alternatives

If EGI is unable to use HDD methodology to install the pipeline even with the mitigation implemented above, construction activities must be suspended, and the Environmental and/or Permit Advisor must be contacted to discuss alternate crossing methods. Any changes to the permitted crossing method may require permit amendments or government agency approval.

EGI should consider the following (from most to least preferred):

- Further geotechnical investigations to revise the pipeline alignment or depth
- Implement another crossing method as outlined in the Enbridge Gas Inc. and Department of Fisheries and Oceans Agreement Related to Watercourse Crossings for Pipeline Construction and Maintenance in Ontario (EGI DFO Agreement)
- Implement another crossing method such as a Non-Isolated Trench/Wet Open Cut method (work area is not isolated from flowing water)

Once the crossing method is reviewed by all internal parties and has been revised, the revised crossing method must be resubmitted for review and approval to the respective regulatory agencies (i.e. Conservation Authority, DFO [if required]) prior to resuming work.

Death of Fish or Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction of Fish Habitat (HADD)

- If death of fish or HADD has occurred due to failure of this plan, a restoration plan should be developed and implemented by the company in consultation with and upon receipt of approval from the respected Conservation Authority and the DFO.

If a HADD occurs, notification are required as per the Contingency Plan for Inadvertent Release section above. **NOTE:** There is a Duty to Notify and Duty to Take Corrective Measures to report death of fish or a HADD to DFO.

Restoration

The following conditions should be considered when restoring any areas impacted by an inadvertent release of drilling fluid:

- Ensure the drilling exit and entry pits are cleaned of drilling fluid and the fluids are disposed of at an approved location.
- Any disturbed areas adjacent to the watercourse should be seeded, covered with erosion control matting (or equivalent) and restored as close as possible to pre-construction condition.
- All seeding and vegetation replacement will be with native species and as directed by the landowner or regulator (as required).
- If post-construction monitoring reveals erosion, remedial work will be taken as quickly as possible.
- If there is insufficient time in the growing season, the site should be stabilized (i.e. cover exposed soils with erosion control matting) and seeded the following spring.
- Maintain effective erosion and sediment controls until revegetation of disturbed areas is achieved, then remove the control measures.
- All debris and garbage shall be removed from the construction site to an approved location.

NOTES

ENBRIDGE

LOCATION

ALL HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILL CROSSINGS IN ONTARIO

DRAWING TITLE

GENERIC SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN HORIZONTAL DIRECTIONAL DRILL

SCALE	DATE
NTS	DECEMBER 2021
FILE No.	PROJECT No.

DRAWN	CHECKED	DRAWING	REV
GTH			0

APPROVED