

Appendix F

**Summary of Potential Effects, Proposed
Mitigation, Net Effects and Environmental
Monitoring and Contingency Measures**

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Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
Physical Features				
Geological Resources	Reduction in Aggregate Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Siting the Preferred Pipeline Route within municipal ROW minimizes the extraction and removal of aggregate resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No net effects to quantity of mineral resources following effective mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A
Soil Resources	Disturbance to surficial soils and topography if blasting is required	<p>If required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake blasting operations in accordance with relevant federal and provincial guidelines and standards. ▪ Develop and implement plans for blasting that includes standard best management practices to minimize the extent of vibration and slope instability from blasting. ▪ Remove all blasting debris and other associated equipment / products from the blast area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disturbed surficial soils and topography from blasting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>High likelihood of occurrence but limited magnitude of effects as blasting will be temporary during the construction phase and confined to ROW which is considered pre-disturbed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Inspector to conduct inspections of blasting operations to ensure that the best management practices outlined in plans for blasting are followed.
	Reduction in soil quality and quantity due to erosion, sedimentation and compaction resulting from excavation, use of heavy equipment and stockpiling of cleared materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop plans for erosion and sediment control to minimize the potential for construction related sediment release (Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Guideline). ▪ Maintain undisturbed buffer strips around watercourses, waterbodies and/or natural features, where possible. ▪ Re-vegetate or stabilize exposed sites as soon as possible following disturbance using species native to the area to limit the duration of soil exposure. ▪ Maintain roadside ditches in good condition to avoid diversion of drainage ditch water into the construction area. ▪ Grade disturbed or remediated slopes or stockpiles to a stable angle to avoid slope instability and reduce erosion. ▪ Keep all equipment within identified work areas to minimize disturbance of adjacent soils. ▪ Remove construction debris from the site and stabilize it to prevent it from entering the nearby waterbodies. ▪ Avoid construction activities during seasonally wet periods (i.e., spring), high volume rain events (20 mm in 24 hours) and significant snow melts / thaws, where possible to avoid risk of erosion, soil compaction or the potential for sediment release into the surrounding area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced soil quality and quantity from erosion, sedimentation and compaction minimized through implementation of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>High likelihood of occurrence but limited magnitude of effects as affected areas will be remediated following the construction phase and are confined to ROW which is considered pre-disturbed.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Inspector to conduct inspections of sediment and erosion control measures to confirm activities comply with plans to control site erosion. Inspection frequency will be increased during significant rainfall events. ▪ Inspection results shall be recorded in a daily report and provided to the Construction Superintendent to identify potential deficiencies that should be addressed. In the event that sediment and erosion control measures are not working effectively, the Contractor is required to repair and/or re-install deficient sediment and erosion control barriers within a reasonable time frame. ▪ There should also be a standby supply of erosion and sediment control devices/supplies (e.g., silt fence etc.) for emergency installation.
	Reduction in soil quantity and quality due to the release of construction dewatering discharge resulting in erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where dewatering of excavations is required, mitigation may include the use of splash pads, discharge energy diffusers, filter bags, sediment basins and/or similar measures at discharge locations to ensure that any water discharged to the natural environment does not result in scouring, erosion or physical alteration of the soil at the discharge location, stream channel or banks. ▪ Leave a layer of vegetation intact between the outfall and receiving waterbody to provide additional water dispersion and entrapment of suspended solids, if discharge is to a waterbody and/or wetland, where feasible. ▪ Obtain applicable Conservation Authority / MNRF / MOECC, and/or municipal permits for the release of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced soil quality and quantity from the release of dewatering discharge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>High likelihood of occurrence and limited magnitude as there will only be short-term and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A

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		dewatering discharge.	<i>localized dewatering (if required).</i>	
	Reduction in soil quality due to accidental release of contaminants during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply the following general mitigation measures to avoid soil contamination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure machinery is maintained free of fluid leaks. ▪ Site maintenance, vehicle maintenance, vehicle washing and refuelling to be done in specified areas at least 50 m away from wetlands and/or waterbodies or as required by regulatory authority. If 50 m distance is not possible for refuelling, under approval from on-site environmental personnel, undertake special refueling procedures that include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a two person refueling system, with one worker at each end of the hose. ▪ Monitor refueling activities and ensure vehicles are not left unattended when being refueled. ▪ Ensure containers, hoses and nozzles are free of leaks. ▪ Ensure fuel nozzles are equipped with functional automatic shut-off devices. ▪ Develop and implement a Spill Prevention and Response protocol outlining steps to prevent and contain any chemicals and to avoid soil contamination. This plan will include, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the event of a contaminant spill all work will stop until the spill is cleaned up. ▪ Reporting procedures to meet federal, provincial and local requirements (e.g., reporting spills and verification of clean-up), emergency contact and project management phone numbers. ▪ Spill control and containment equipment/materials shall be readily available on-site. ▪ Protocols for access to additional spill clean-up materials, if needed. ▪ Contaminated materials to be handled in accordance with relevant federal and provincial guidelines and standards. ▪ Including the use of Material Safety Data Sheets which provides information on proper handling of chemicals readily available for the types of chemicals that will be used on-site. ▪ Proper training of operational staff on associated emergency response plan and spill clean-up procedures. ▪ Spills to be cleaned up as soon as possible, with contaminated soils removed to a licenced disposal site, if required. ▪ Materials contained in spill clean-up kits are restocked, as necessary. ▪ Any soil encountered during excavation that has visual staining, odours, or other visual evidence of contamination effects should be analyzed to determine its quality in order to identify the appropriate disposal method. ▪ Waste and excess materials management to be completed in accordance with relevant federal and provincial guidelines and standards and construction site to be kept clear of garbage and debris. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced soil quality from the accidental release of contaminants will be minimized through the effective implementation of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood of occurrence and limited magnitude of effects as there will only be an effect in the event of an accidental release of contaminants.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the event of an accidental contaminant spill, immediate determination of the spills extent and magnitude should occur. ▪ Spills should be immediately reported to the on-site inspection team and if necessary the MOECC Spills Action Centre. ▪ Plans for spill response should be implemented and results of the spill clean-up recorded. ▪ Frequent inspection of the emergency response equipment should occur to ensure required materials are available and readily accessible.
Groundwater Resources	Changes in groundwater quality (turbidity) and/or physical damage to groundwater supply wells due to agitation of the subsurface during construction if blasting (including potential release of soluble	<p>If required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake blasting operations in accordance with relevant federal and provincial guidelines and standards. ▪ Develop and implement plans for blasting that includes standard best management practices to minimize extent of vibration from blasting (refer to Soil Resources for “Disturbance to surficial soils and topography due to blasting” for a list of proposed blasting best management practices). ▪ Retain an independent hydrogeologist to assess the need for and to develop if necessary, a well monitoring program. Should a private domestic water well be affected by Project construction, a potable water supply will be provided and the water well should be repaired or restored as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changed groundwater quality due to blasting operations will be minimized through the implementation of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude of effects as blasting will be temporary during the construction</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A

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	substances used during blasting) is required		<i>phase and will not result in long-term residual effects.</i>	
	Reduction in groundwater quantity, resulting in a reduction in baseflow of watercourses, groundwater discharge/upwelling to wetlands, yield of private water wells and changes in local groundwater flow patterns, as a result of temporary construction dewatering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain an independent hydrogeologist to assess the potential for construction to impact groundwater quantity and identify the need for a construction well monitoring program. Prior to construction, Union Gas will obtain appropriate dewatering permits ((i.e., PTTW or EASR registration) and establish a water well monitoring plan/protocol, if necessary. ▪ Limit duration of dewatering to as short a time frame as possible. ▪ Direct dewatering discharge to affected watercourse, waterbody and/or wetland following appropriate water quality and temperature control measures. Discharge of water must comply with relevant regulations / by-laws (i.e., MOECC, CA, MNRF, DFO, municipal, etc.), and as specified in any/all required discharge authorizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in groundwater quantity due to temporary construction dewatering activities (if required) will be minimized through the implementation of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude of effects as there will only be short-term dewatering (if required).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If there is a potential for water wells to be impacted by the Project, Union Gas should implement their standard water well monitoring program. ▪ An independent hydrogeologist shall be retained to assess the need for and to develop if necessary, a well monitoring program. ▪ Should a private domestic 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.
	Reduction in groundwater quantity as a result of groundwater seepage into the buried pipelines granular base material, resulting in a reduction in baseflow of watercourses, groundwater discharge/upwelling to wetlands, yield of private water wells and changes in local groundwater flow patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In areas where the pipeline is planned to be installed below the water table, use trench plugs (or other forms of groundwater cut-offs) to limit the quantity of groundwater inflow into the granular base material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No net effects anticipated following the implementation of mitigation measures. 	
	Reduction in groundwater quality due to accidental release of contaminants during construction, heavy equipment and vehicle use, excavation, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to Soil Resources mitigation measures for “Reduction in soil quality due to accidental release of contaminants during construction.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced groundwater quality from the accidental release of contaminants will be minimized through the implementation of mitigation measures. ▪ <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude of effects as there will only be an effect in the event of an accidental release of contaminants.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to monitoring / contingency measures of Soil Resources for “Reduction in soil quality due to accidental release of contaminants during construction.”
Biophysical Features				
Surface Water	Changes in Surface Water Quality due to Water Contamination by Oils, Gasoline, Grease and Other Hazardous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop plans for spill prevention and response prior to the start of construction to provide a detailed response system to respond to the release of petroleum, oils, lubricants and/or other hazardous materials released into the environment. Site supervisors must keep a spill kit on-site at all times and train workers in the use of this kit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water contamination minimized through implementation of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A

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	<p>Materials and as a result of Sedimentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operate construction equipment (i.e., back hoes etc.) in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the banks of waterbodies (e.g., avoiding unnecessary travel, machine rotations, etc.) and ensure equipment is kept out of waterbodies, wherever possible. ▪ All vehicles, machinery and other construction equipment shall not enter the water. There must be no fording of any waterbody. Adhere to the Union Gas Generic Sediment Control Plan For Temporary Vehicle Crossings (see Appendix E). ▪ Restrict construction equipment to designated controlled vehicle access routes to minimize the potential contamination. ▪ Construction equipment should arrive on site in a clean condition. Frequent checks and maintenance should ensure that no fluid leaks occur. ▪ Construction equipment must be refuelled, washed, and serviced a minimum of 50 m away from all waterbodies and other drainage features to prevent any deleterious substances from entering a water resource, or as designated by the local regulatory authority. If 50 m distance is not possible for refuelling, under approval from on-site environmental personnel, undertake special refueling procedures that include, at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use a two person refueling system, with one worker at each end of the hose. ▪ Monitor refueling activities and ensure vehicles are not left unattended when being refueled. ▪ Ensure containers, hoses and nozzles are free of leaks. ▪ Ensure fuel nozzles are equipped with functional automatic shut-off devices. ▪ Fuel and other construction related fuels/lubricants must be stored securely in a designated area that is a minimum of 50 m away from any waterbody or drainage feature, or as designated by the local regulatory authority. ▪ Generators and gas powered water pumps shall be stored in secondary containment when located in close proximity to a waterbody. ▪ Signs will be installed at all watercourses a minimum of 50 m from the top of bank locations, or as designated local regulatory authority, indicating stream name and “no fuelling beyond this point.” ▪ If required, develop and implement plans for blasting that includes standard best management practices to minimize extent of vibration from blasting (refer to Soil Resources for “Disturbance to surficial soils and topography due to blasting” for a list of proposed blasting best management practices). ▪ Remove and dispose of any waste oils, lubricants, etc. using authorized and approved off-site vendors in accordance with Provincial and municipal standards. ▪ Stabilize or use appropriate Sediment and Erosion control measures for any waste materials requiring storage / stockpiling a minimum of 30 m from any watercourse, to prevent them from entering the watercourse. This could include covering spoil piles with biodegradable mats or tarps or planting them with grass or shrubs. Stabilization measures will depend on the level of risk at the time the material is stockpiled (e.g., risk of substantial rainfall, local topography). ▪ Keep contact information for the MOECC Spills Action Centre in a designated area on the construction site. ▪ For mitigation measure associated with erosion and sedimentation, refer to Soil Resources mitigation measures for “Reduction in soil quality and quantity due to erosion, sedimentation and compaction resulting from excavation, use of heavy equipment and stockpiling of cleared materials”. 	<p><i>occurrence and limited magnitude of effects as there will only be an effect in the event of an accidental release of contaminants or failure of erosion and sediment control measures.</i></p>	
	<p>Changes in Surface Water Quantity due to Alterations to Local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain vegetative buffers around water bodies and clearly delineate work area using erosion fencing, or other barriers, to avoid impacting hydrological functions associated with permanent open water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alteration to local drainage patterns minimized through application of mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A

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	Drainage Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control quantity and quality of stormwater discharge using best management practices. Minimize grading activities to maintain existing drainage patterns as much as possible. Schedule construction activities near water to occur within the low flow period of the late summer months, where possible, to avoid or minimize impacts. Remove construction debris from the work area and dispose it in approved locations on-site to prevent debris from altering local drainage patterns and prevent unnecessary pooling of water. Develop plans to deal with on-site flooding in order to mitigate any possible effects to the aquatic environment. Operate construction equipment (i.e., back hoes, etc.) in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the banks of waterbodies (e.g., avoiding unnecessary travel, machine rotations, etc.) and ensure equipment is kept out of waterbodies, wherever possible. 	<p>measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as effects will be temporary until the site is re-graded to existing conditions.</i> 	
Fish and Fish Habitat	Changes in fish habitat or fish mortality risk (including other aquatic biota such as invertebrates) due to removal of riparian vegetation, erosion and sedimentation and/or water contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where construction activity occurs within 30 m of a waterbody clearly delineate the construction area to avoid accidental damage to riparian vegetation. Operate machinery in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the watercourse bed and banks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect entrances at machinery access points (e.g., using swamp mats) and establish single site entry and exit. Machinery is to arrive on site in a clean condition and is to be maintained free of fluid leaks. Wash, refuel and service machinery and store fuel and other materials for the machinery away from the water to prevent deleterious substances from entering the water. Keep an emergency spill kit on site in case of fluid leaks or spills from machinery. Where riparian vegetation needs to be removed or has the potential to become damaged, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat mitigation measures for “<i>Degradation of ecological communities including designated natural areas</i>” must be implemented. Where there is a potential for water contamination to impact fish habitat or fish mortality risk, Surface Water mitigation measures for “<i>Changes in Surface Water Quality due to Water Contamination by Oils, Gasoline, Grease and Other Hazardous Materials and as a result of Sedimentation</i>” must be implemented. Where there is a possibility for erosion or sedimentation to impact fish habitat or fish mortality risk, Soil Resources mitigation measures for “<i>Reduction in soil quality and quantity due to erosion, sedimentation and compaction resulting from excavation, use of heavy equipment and stockpiling of cleared materials</i>” must be implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm to fish or fish habitat as a result of physical changes to stream channel and riparian vegetation minimized through application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude of effects as a result of riparian cover and adjacent watercourse.</i> 	N/A
	Changes in fish habitat and/or fish mortality risk (including other aquatic biota such as invertebrates) due to the construction of watercourse crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to all permits and approvals of federal and/or provincial agencies related to watercourse crossings. Notify the appropriate federal or provincial agencies related to watercourse crossings prior to commencement of a watercourse crossing in accordance with regulatory permit conditions. Should on-site conditions require a change in approach to a watercourse crossing, appropriate federal or provincial agencies must be notified. Operate machinery in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the watercourse bed and banks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect entrances at machinery access points (e.g., using swamp mats) and establish single site entry and exit where feasible and practical. Machinery is to arrive on site in a clean condition and is to be maintained free of fluid leaks. Wash, refuel and service machinery and store fuel and other materials for the machinery away from the water to prevent deleterious substances from entering the water. Keep an emergency spill kit on site in case of fluid leaks or spills from machinery. All vehicles, machinery and other construction equipment shall not enter the water. There must be no fording of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary disruption of surface drainage patterns associated with inwater works minimized through application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and magnitude of effect occurring as crossing techniques will be confirmed in consultation with appropriate regulatory bodies to avoid impacts to fish and fish</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection frequency during construction should be increased at watercourse crossings and near other sensitive environmental features such as woodlands and wetlands. The Environmental Inspector should verify that in-water work timing windows are adhered to and/or assist the Contractor in developing protection strategies and agency approval for works that occur outside the timing window.

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		<p>any waterbody. Adhere to the Union Gas Generic Sediment Control Plan For Temporary Vehicle Crossings (see Appendix E).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetate any disturbed areas by planting and seeding preferably with native trees, shrubs or grasses and cover such areas with erosion control matting to prevent soil erosion and to help seeds germinate. ▪ If insufficient time is available in the growing season to establish vegetative cover, apply overwintering treatments such as erosion control blankets, fibre matting, rock (large, clean angular rocks) reinforcement/armoring or equivalent to contain the site over the winter period, and plant vegetative cover in the next growing season, followed by maintenance and inspection. ▪ Implement the mitigation measures outlined below for different types of watercourse crossings. For detailed information on mitigation measures, contingency plans and construction sequences of different types of watercourse crossings, refer to the Generic Sediment Control Plans provided in Appendix E. ▪ For mitigation measures specific to open-cut isolated and open-cut dry crossings, refer to the signed agreement between Union Gas and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) (Appendix E). 	<p><i>habitat.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If dewatering is required for the purpose of performing dry or isolated open-cut stream crossings, all fish should be collected and relocated to a suitable area (preferably downstream) prior to surface water dewatering. ▪ A qualified fisheries biologist should conduct the fish salvage, and monitor for any potential impacts to fish after relocation. ▪ With respect to trenchless crossings, plans for inadvertent fluid release should be developed and associated equipment should be available to respond to inadvertent fluid release should trenchless watercourse crossing installation methods be used. ▪ Back-up pumps and associated equipment should also be available for emergency dewatering, if dewatering is proposed.
<p>Vegetation and Ecological Resources</p>	<p>Removal of and / or damage to vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where possible, site the pipeline in the municipal ROW to avoid removal of vegetation in designated natural areas. Minimize vegetation removal to the extent possible and limit to within the construction footprint. Designated natural areas (including significant wetlands, ANSIs and significant woodlands) will be avoided, wherever possible. ▪ Obtain appropriate government approvals to construct pipeline facilities within or adjacent to the designated natural areas. Any permitting that may be required to be determined in consultation with the MNRF Midhurst District and/or Saugeen Conservation or Grey Sauble Conservation Authority. For example, a permit under <i>Conservation Authorities Act</i>, 1990 Regulation of Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses will likely be required for work that is proposed adjacent to a PSW. ▪ Prune any tree limbs or roots that are accidentally damaged by construction activities using proper arboricultural techniques within 48 hours of damage. ▪ Clearly delineate the construction footprint to avoid accidental damage to retained vegetation. Delineation will be in the form of construction fencing and / or silt fence barriers with the latter implemented if erosion and sediment control is also required. ▪ The environmental inspector may also consider substituting other demarcating types for fencing, such as staking and flagging, where it is determined that there is no apparent risk to nearby vegetation communities. ▪ Re-vegetate cleared areas as soon as reasonably possible. ▪ Prior to removal, landowners should be consulted on any vegetation removed from their property. Any merchantable wood must be offered to the landowner or, where possible, used in pipeline construction. ▪ Any slash generated as part of clearing and grubbing the pipeline ROW must be chipped or disposed to the satisfaction the landowner or appropriate regulatory authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetation loss, adjacent to the construction area will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Vegetation loss is likely to occur, but will be of limited magnitude and duration.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The re-establishment of vegetative cover upon the completion of construction works should be monitored, and protective measures such as silt fencing should be retained in place until cover is fully established. ▪ If there is insufficient time in the growing season to effectively re-vegetate the disturbed area, overwintering treatments such as erosion control blankets or fibre matting should be installed to contain the site over the winter months. ▪ Vegetative cover should be planted as soon as weather permits in the next growing season, followed by maintenance (i.e. removal of invasive species) and inspection to confirm the successful establishment of native vegetation.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees within the road ROW will be replaced in negotiation with the Municipality of West Grey and Township of Chatsworth, where applicable. Trees directly above and adjacent to the pipeline within the road ROW will be removed and will not be replaced to help facilitate future maintenance. Trees on private land(s) will be negotiated with the landowner and trees that are removed on temporary construction areas will be replaced, in accordance with the Union Gas Tree Replacement Program, with seedlings at a ratio of 2 for 1, based on area using MNRF density recommendation of 1000 trees per acre. ▪ Response measures for accidental tree damage should also be implemented. Any tree limbs or roots that are accidentally damaged by construction activities should be pruned using proper arboricultural techniques. ▪ Should accidental damage result in tree mortality, compensation in the form of replacement of the tree species should occur within an area agreed to by Union Gas, the landowner, the Municipality of West Grey and Township of Chatsworth, as necessary.
	<p>Degradation of ecological communities including designated natural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimize vegetation removal to the extent possible and limit to within the construction footprint. Designated natural areas (including significant wetlands, ANSIs and significant woodlands) will be avoided wherever possible. ▪ Obtain appropriate government approvals to construct pipeline facilities within designated natural areas. ▪ Clearly delineate work area using erosion fencing, or other barrier, to minimize seed transfer into suitable habitat. The environmental inspector may also consider substituting other demarcating types for fencing, such as staking and flagging, where it is determined that there is no apparent risk to nearby vegetation communities. ▪ Install and maintain sediment and erosion controls such as silt fence barriers, rock flow check dams, compost filter socks or approved alternative along the edge of the construction footprint area if within 30 m of a wetland or waterbody to delineate work area and avoid impacting water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where possible, degradation of ecological communities, adjacent to the construction area will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Degradation of ecological communities will largely be avoided by siting the Project in the municipal ROW. However, where adjacent ecological</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N/A

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depending on site-specific conditions, such as steep topography and the presence of direct or regular surface water flow, the environmental inspector may consider substituting other styles of fencing for erosion fencing, where appropriate. ▪ Remove vegetation at ground level, leaving existing root systems. ▪ Limit tree stump removal and grading activities. ▪ Re-vegetate cleared areas as soon as reasonably possible. ▪ Allow areas within and adjacent to designate natural areas to re-vegetate naturally or plant with native species or other plants as directed by the MNR. ▪ Ensure machinery is maintained free of fluid leaks. ▪ Ensure machinery is maintained free of fluid leaks. ▪ Minimize spread of invasive plant species by ensuring equipment and machinery is clean prior to arriving on-site. ▪ Regularly clean vehicles and equipment. ▪ Vehicle maintenance, washing and refuelling to be done in specified areas at least 30 m away from wetlands and / or waterbodies. ▪ Apply dust suppressants to unpaved areas when necessary to suppress dust, as determined by the environmental inspector. Application frequency and method will vary, but should be determined by site specific weather conditions, including recent precipitation, temperatures, and wind speeds. Input from the construction team may warrant an increased frequency of dust suppression. ▪ Plans for dust control should be developed in consultation with the local municipality. 	<p><i>communities are affected, the effect will be of limited magnitude and duration.</i></p>	
<p>Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat</p>	<p>Loss and / or degradation of wildlife habitat including SWH during construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where possible, site the pipeline in the municipal ROW to avoid removal of wildlife habitat and Significant Wildlife Habitat. ▪ Minimize vegetation removal to the extent possible and limit to within the construction footprint. Avoid confirmed SWH wherever possible. ▪ Clearly delineate the construction footprint to avoid accidental damage to retained vegetation. Delineation will be in the form of construction fencing and / or silt fence barriers with the latter implemented if erosion and sediment control is also required. ▪ The environmental inspector may also consider substituting other demarcating types for fencing, such as staking and flagging, where it is determined that there is no apparent risk to nearby vegetation communities. ▪ Install and maintain sediment and erosion controls such as silt fence barriers, rock flow check dams, compost filter socks or approved alternative along the edge of the construction footprint area if within 30 m of a wetland or waterbody where appropriate to delineate work area and avoid impacting water quality. ▪ Ensure machinery is maintained free of fluid leaks. ▪ Vehicle maintenance, washing and refuelling to be done in specified areas at least 30 m away from wetlands and / or waterbodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss or degradation of local wildlife habitat will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environmental Inspector should verify that wildlife protection timing windows are adhered to, as applicable. ▪ To avoid contravention of the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>, any vegetation removal activities should occur between September 1st and March 31st to ensure that all bird nesting activities have been completed and the majority of chicks have reached the adult stage (Government of Canada, 2017e). In most cases nest searches during the nesting season (April 1st to August 31st) are not recommended within complex habitats, as the ability to detect nests is largely low while the risk of disturbance to active nests is high. Disturbance increases the risk of nest predation and abandonment by adults. Therefore, nest searches are not recommended unless nests
	<p>Mortality, harm and / or disturbance / displacement of wildlife including SOCC during construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct vegetation clearing and trimming outside of the overall bird nesting period (April 1 - August 31) to avoid incidental take and limit disturbance to birds (including SOCC) or their nests, unless nest surveys have been completed by a qualified avian biologist and no active nests are present. If vegetation removal or trimming must occur during the overall bird nesting period (April 1 - August 31), nest and nesting activity searches will be conducted by a qualified avian biologist no more than 24 hours in advance. If an active nest or confirmed nesting activity of a protected bird is observed the area will be protected and no construction activities will occur until the young have fledged or until the nest is no longer active, as confirmed by a qualified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disturbance and/or Mortality to local wildlife will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	

Appendix F: Summary of Potential Effects, Proposed Mitigation, Net Effects and Environmental Monitoring and Contingency Measures

Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
		<p>biologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement on site speed limit to minimize wildlife road mortality. ▪ Construction equipment and vehicles must yield the ROW to wildlife. ▪ Stockpile areas placed prior to June 30 (turtle egg laying period; Ontario Nature, 2016) will be assessed by a qualified biologist to determine if they are suitable turtle nesting habitat, and exclusionary fencing will be installed where necessary. Stockpile that are placed after June 30 do not require assessment or installation of exclusionary fencing as this is after the typical period for turtle egg laying. ▪ Trench operations should be backfilled as soon as reasonable to facilitate wildlife movement across the ROW. ▪ Workers must never threaten, harass or injure wildlife. 		<p>are known to be easy to locate without disturbing them. Nests searches may be completed during the nesting period (April 1st to August 31st) by a qualified biologist within 'simple habitats' (CWS, 2014). Simple habitats refer to habitats that contain few likely nesting spots or a small community of migratory birds. Examples of simple habitats include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“an urban park consisting mostly of lawns with a few isolated trees;</i> ▪ <i>a vacant lot with few possible nest sites;</i> ▪ <i>a previously cleared area where there is a lag between clearing and construction activities (and where ground nesters may have been attracted to nest in cleared areas or in stockpiles of soil, for instance); or</i> ▪ <i>a structure such as a bridge, a beacon, a tower or a building (often chosen as a nesting spot by robins, swallows, phoebes, Common Nighthawks, gulls and others)” (CWS, 2014).</i> ▪ Similarly, nest searches can also be considered when investigating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“conspicuous nest structures (such as nests of Great Blue Herons, Bank Swallows, Chimney Swifts);</i> ▪ <i>cavity nesters in snags (such as woodpeckers, goldeneyes, nuthatches); or</i> ▪ <i>colonial-breeding species that can often be located from a distance (such as a colony of terns or gulls)” (CWS, 2014).</i>

Appendix F: Summary of Potential Effects, Proposed Mitigation, Net Effects and Environmental Monitoring and Contingency Measures

Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As such, all vegetation clearing is recommended outside of the nesting period (April 1st to August 31st) to eliminate the need for nest searches and any potential impacts to nesting birds. Specific timing windows are identified for Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink where vegetation removal cannot occur within their habitat from May 1st to July 31st as per Ontario Regulation 242/08 section 23.2 (2).
	Mortality, harm and / or disturbance / displacement of wildlife including SOCC during operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance vehicles must yield the ROW to wildlife. Workers will report any wildlife incidents to Union Gas' environmental department for record keeping and regulatory reporting where required. Workers must never threaten, harass or injure wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance and/or mortality to local wildlife will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Wildlife Species at Risk	Mortality, harm and / or disturbance / displacement of SAR bats; and removal of bat SAR habitat during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union Gas will follow conditions of approvals, letters of advice or permits issued by the MNRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance and/or Mortality to bat SAR and their habitat will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to section on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat above
	Mortality, harm and / or disturbance / displacement of SAR birds; and removal of bird SAR habitat during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union Gas will follow conditions of approvals, letters of advice or permits issued by the MNRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance and/or Mortality to bird SAR and their habitat will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result</i> 	
	Loss of or damage to Butternuts or Butternut habitat during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union Gas will follow conditions of approvals, letters of advice or permits issued by the MNRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to Butternuts and their habitat will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result</i> 	
	Mortality, harm and / or disturbance / displacement of wildlife including SAR during operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance vehicles must yield the ROW to wildlife. Workers must never threaten, harass or injure wildlife. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat, including SAR will be minimized through the application of mitigation measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result</i> 	

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Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
Socio-Economic Features				
Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses	Temporary increases in noise, dust and air emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The idling of vehicles should be avoided and vehicles and/or equipment should be turned off when not in use. ▪ Apply dust suppressants to unpaved areas when necessary to suppress dust, as determined by the Environmental Inspector. Application frequency and method will vary, but should be determined by site-specific weather conditions, including recent precipitation, temperatures, and wind speeds. Input from the construction team may warrant an increased frequency of dust suppression. ▪ Plans for dust control should be developed in consultation with the local municipality. ▪ Implement a speed limit for construction equipment and trucks on construction roads/routes. ▪ Construction activities that result in noise should be restricted to daylight hours and will adhere to any applicable local noise by-laws. In the event that construction activities that may cause excessive noise must occur outside of these time frames, adjacent property owners, Municipality of West Grey and Township of Chatsworth will be notified and application(s) for Noise By-law exemption will be submitted for approval. ▪ During construction, practices to reduce and limit air emissions should include, but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements. ▪ Protecting stockpiles of friable material with barriers and/or widescreens during dry conditions and covering friable material during transportation. ▪ Dust suppression of source areas. ▪ The occupants of all buildings (including such noise sensitive businesses as music studios) which may be subject to noise caused by construction activities that generate loud noise emissions (e.g., hoe ramming), in the likely event it is required, should be informed by the contractor or contractor's agent prior to the start of the construction activities, preferably 48 hours in advance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noise, dust and air emission effects are anticipated to be minimized once mitigation measures are applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>High likelihood but limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The contact information for a designated Union Gas representative should be made available prior to and throughout construction activities in order to monitor and respond to any questions or concerns from local residents, farmers and businesses. A complaint tracking system should be implemented in order to record concerns, actions taken and follow-up dates. ▪ An Inspector should also verify that the measures outlined in plans for traffic management are fully implemented, access to adjacent properties is being maintained and that traffic is not being unnecessarily interrupted.
	Increased construction traffic volumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Union Gas should develop Traffic Control Plan(s) in cooperation with the Municipality of West Grey and Township of Chatsworth prior to the commencement of construction activities. ▪ The Contractor should implement plans for traffic management for all roads affected by construction activities. Traffic management planning should, at a minimum follow the Ontario Traffic Manual Book 7 and should additionally include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warn oncoming motorists of construction activity. ▪ Restrict the movement of personnel and materials to and from the construction site. ▪ Employ a trained traffic control officer to assist with truck movements where possible. ▪ Control traffic along the route and at road crossings. ▪ Reduce lane disturbances and closures. ▪ Store equipment as far away from the roadway as possible. ▪ Utilize and install construction barricades at road crossings. ▪ Return all road ROWs to their original condition or better following construction. ▪ The period of time that a road is closed should be reduced to the shortest extent possible. Union Gas should meet with representatives of the Municipality of West Grey, Township of Chatsworth and local school board(s) to discuss potential road crossing procedures and address the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deterioration of roadways due to increased traffic; ▪ Crossing procedures including resurfacing or grading of roadways, and traffic safety; ▪ Road restrictions and haul routes; ▪ Road surface and municipal drain restoration, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>High likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	

Appendix F: Summary of Potential Effects, Proposed Mitigation, Net Effects and Environmental Monitoring and Contingency Measures

Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any municipal approvals required for lane and/or road closures as well as anticipated haul routes to be used. 		
	Restricted property access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient notice will be provided to landowners to address any concerns and mitigate any potential issues like noise, dust, access and general safety during construction. Access to adjacent properties should be maintained at all times, where feasible. All work should be confined to the road ROW. If additional work area is required, temporary working space must be acquired through discussions with landowners. Construction activities will be coordinated with adjacent land users, such as other utility providers. Mitigation measures listed under Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses for “<i>Increased construction traffic volumes</i>” shall be implemented to avoid interference of the construction traffic with the access to the properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects due to restricted property access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	
	Social Impacts (i.e., impairment of the use and enjoyment of property)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional consultation with residents, farmers and/or businesses adjacent to the pipeline route will be held prior at the commencement of construction activities (e.g., through mailings, public notices). Pre-construction interviews will be held with all landowners prior to construction start with a Land Relations Agent and Construction Superintendent. Contact information for a designated Union Gas representative will be made available prior to and throughout construction activities in order to address any questions or concerns. A complaint tracking system should be implemented in order to record concerns, actions taken and follow-up dates. While any undesirable aesthetic effects will only occur during construction activities, construction should be completed as expediently as possible to reduce the duration of any temporary aesthetic effects. Warning signs and construction barricades should be erected at all areas of construction activity. Safety fences should be installed at the edge of the construction ROW where public safety considerations are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application of mitigation measures should result in minimal effects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	
Indigenous Communities and Interests	Disturbances to Indigenous artifacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to section on Archaeological Resources below 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to section on Archaeological Resources below
Institutional Services and Facilities	Increased use of emergency and medical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare plans for health and safety during the construction phase of the Project and notify emergency services about construction commencement. Restricted public access to construction sites and other construction safety measures should be in place during construction. Signage indicating the location of pipeline construction should also be placed at all road and watercourse crossings. The Project will be constructed and operated in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) code and Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA, 1998) guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use is only anticipated in the result of a worker injury during construction. With the implementation of mitigation measures, no net effects are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign a Lands Relations Agent (LRA) and/or a Community Liaison (CL) to the Project to be the one point of contact for local residences, business owners and members of the public. The LRA or CL will provide Project updates, attempt to coordinate potentially disruptive construction components with those impacted, receive comments or complaints, and act as the communication lead between construction and individual residences and business owners.
	Increased construction traffic volumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for “<i>Increased construction traffic volumes</i>” shall be implemented. Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>High likelihood and limited magnitude as a result.</i> 	
	Restricted land access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for “<i>Restricted property access</i>” shall be implemented. Effects due to restricted property access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects due to restricted property access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures 	

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Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
			are applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result. 	
Recreation and Tourism	Restricted access to trails (snowmobile, ATV and walking / hiking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor should post sufficient signage to notify snowmobilers/walkers/hikers of pipeline construction. Safe detour routes to avoid the construction zone and re-enter trails should be clearly marked to reduce impacts on snowmobilers/ATV users/walkers/hikers. Damaged or removed trails will be restored per discussions with landowners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snowmobile trail disturbance is only anticipated to occur should sufficient snowfall occur during construction. Walking/hiking trails will be temporarily disturbed but it will be of short duration and effects due to restricted access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to section on Institutional Services and Facilities above
	Increased construction traffic volumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for "Increased construction traffic volumes" shall be implemented. Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. High likelihood and limited magnitude as a result. 	
	Temporary increases in noise, dust and air emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for "Temporary increases in noise, dust and air emissions" shall be implemented. Noise, dust and air emission effects are anticipated to be minimized once mitigation measures are applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise, dust and air emission effects are anticipated to be minimized once mitigation measures are applied. High likelihood but limited magnitude as a result. 	
Infrastructure – Local Roads	Increased construction traffic volumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for "Increased construction traffic volumes" shall be implemented. Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. Fix and repair roads directly impacted by project construction to pre-existing conditions or better. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic disturbances are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. High likelihood and limited magnitude as a result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to section on Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses above
	Restricted land access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents, Farms, Businesses and Land Uses mitigation measures for "Restricted property access" shall be implemented. Effects due to restricted property access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. Fix and repair roads directly impacted by project construction to pre-existing conditions or better. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects due to restricted property access are anticipated to be minimal once mitigation measures are applied. Low likelihood and limited magnitude as a result. 	
Infrastructure – Electrical Infrastructure	Service disruptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approvals are to be obtained from electrical providers for work in close proximity to electrical infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects are only anticipated in the event of an accident. With the implementation of mitigation measures, no net effects are anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	Safety harm to personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Occupational Health and Safety Act and Union Gas guidelines to mitigate induced voltage effects should be followed. 		
	Damage to infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor must take the necessary precautions to safeguard workers and equipment from the effects of such electrical interference. During construction, all machine operators should be informed about the electrical infrastructure (a transformer 		

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Feature	Potential Effect	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Net Effects	Monitoring/Contingency Measures
		<p>station in the vicinity of the route and overhead distribution lines) via appropriate signage and safety communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and distance requirements should be determined prior to construction adjacent to electrical infrastructure. Ensure that any overland discharge complies with previous mitigation for erosion and sedimentation included with "Reduction in soil quality and quantity due to erosion, sedimentation and compaction resulting from excavation, use of heavy equipment and stockpiling of cleared materials". 		
Contaminated Soils and Waste Management	Contamination of soil, surface and/or groundwater resources due to improper waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When details on excess fill volumes are known, appropriate disposal locations and permitting should be identified/obtained. Site-specific plans for waste collection and disposal management should be developed by the Contractor and should include provisions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transportation of waste and recycling off-site by private waste contractors licensed by the MOECC; The removal of excess materials from the site; and The reuse and recycling of materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the implementation of mitigation measures, no net effects are anticipated. 	N/A
	Contaminated soil discovered during trench excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site-specific plans for waste collection and disposal management should be developed by the Contractor (see Contamination of soil, surface and/or groundwater resources due to improper waste disposal above). Should excess soil be generated on-site during construction activities that will require off-site management, or if contaminated soils are suspected (e.g., odour, film, sheen, staining), representative soil samples should be collected and submitted for chemical analysis to determine management option and appropriate handling and health and safety guidelines. Follow the Union Gas suspect soils program to manage previously unidentified contaminated soils, if encountered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the implementation of mitigation measures, no net effects are anticipated. 	
Archaeological Resources	Disturbances to archaeological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of undisturbed areas with archaeological potential that will be directly impacted by the Project prior to construction. Construction activities will not proceed in these areas until they are cleared of archaeological concern and acceptance has been received from the MTCS (i.e., undertake Stage 3 and/or 4 if required). Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered during construction, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. 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 field work, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. The <i>Cemeteries Act</i>, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the <i>Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act</i>, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net effects to archaeological resources are expected following effective mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous communities will be invited to participate in the monitoring of Stage 2 Archaeological field assessment. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered during construction, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. 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 field work, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.