Dawn Parkway Renewal Program: Kirkwall to Hamilton: Addendum to the 2019 Environmental Report

Draft Report

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November 6, 2026

Prepared for:
Enbridge Gas Inc.
50 Keil Drive North
Chatham ON N7M 5M1

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Project/File:
160901401

Stantec

Limitations and Sign-off

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Prepared by _____
(signature)

Dominique Kelly, BA
Environmental Planner

Reviewed by _____
(signature)

Michael Candido, B.Sc. (Env), CAN-CISEC
Environmental Scientist

Approved by _____
(signature)

Mark Knight, MA, RPP, MCIP
Principal, Environmental Planner

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Executive Summary

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing the Dawn Parkway Renewal Program: Kirkwall to Hamilton (the Project). The Project is driven by the need to restore capacity, due to identified integrity features, and to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of the existing system. The Project involves the construction of a new 48-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline in the City of Hamilton, extending from the existing Kirkwall Valve Site, northeast of Safari Road and Valens Road, to the existing Hamilton Valve Site, east of Highway 6 and north of Carlisle Road. The proposed pipeline would be installed to generally parallel three existing Enbridge Gas pipelines and will measure approximately 10.2 km in length.

The preferred route was evaluated and selected in the *Dawn-Parkway System Expansion: Kirkwall-Hamilton Pipeline Section Environmental Report*, completed in June 2019. The associated Ontario Energy Board (OEB) application was subsequently withdrawn in October 2020 following a temporary pause related to the COVID-19 pandemic and to allow additional time to reassess the need for the Project. In 2026, Enbridge Gas retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to reaffirm the findings of the 2019 Environmental Report and prepare this Addendum in accordance with the OEB's *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario*, 8th Edition. Subject to OEB approval, construction is anticipated to begin in spring 2028.

The Addendum updates the regulatory, environmental, and socio-economic information presented in the 2019 Environmental Report. Key regulatory changes include the OEB's *2023 Environmental Guidelines*, the provincial *Species Conservation Act, 2025,* Ontario Regulation 41/24 under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, and the federal *Fisheries Act.*

Engagement and consultation activities were reinitiated in 2026 and included letters and emails, newspaper notices, social media, a Project webpage, a Virtual and In-Person Information Session, and meetings.

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The potential effects and impacts of the Project on physical, biophysical, and socio-economic features have been reassessed for the Project. 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.

Supplemental ecological and archaeological studies were undertaken in fall 2026 and will continue in 2027 due to time elapsed since the original 2019 and 2020 field investigations.

The potential cumulative effects assessment considered a 100-metre boundary around the Project and considered development that may begin during the construction period or sometime in the future. Road work on Safari Road was identified in the Project Study Area, however, increased traffic, noise and dust resulting from road construction and project activities are considered temporary. Reduced crop yield may occur in previously disturbed soils and could be temporarily compounded where soils are disturbed again on existing pipeline easements. However, current soil-handling practices are expected to support crop recovery. With implementation of the recommended mitigation and protective measures, potential cumulative effects are not anticipated to occur or, if they occur, are not anticipated to be significant.

With implementation of the recommendations in the 2019 Environmental Report and this Addendum, continued engagement and consultation, and compliance with applicable permit, regulatory, and legislative requirements, potential adverse residual environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Project are not anticipated to be significant.

This Addendum supplements, rather than replaces, the 2019 Environmental Report. It identifies updates and additional information relating to the Project, while information and studies contained in the 2019 Environmental Report continue to apply where

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relevant. The 2019 Environmental Report and the Addendum should therefore be read together and, collectively, comprise the Environmental Report for the Project. It is recommended to read the 2019 Environmental Report alongside Table 1.1 (Changes to the 2019 Environmental Report) in this Addendum. Reviewing the documents together provides clarity on which sections have been updated and allows for easy reference between the two.

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Appendix F Stage 2 Acceptance Letter and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment

Appendix G DFO-Enbridge Gas Generic Watercourse Crossing Drawings

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Acronyms / Abbreviations

2019 Environmental Report	Dawn-Parkway System Expansion: Kirkwall-Hamilton Pipeline Section: Environmental Report
AA	Archaeological Assessment
CH	Conservation Halton
CHAR	Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
CHR	Cultural Heritage Resource
COSSARO	Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EASR	Environmental Activity and Sector Registry
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Enbridge Gas	Enbridge Gas Inc.
END	Endangered
ESA	*Endangered Species Act*
GRCA	Grand River Conservation Authority

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HCA	Hamilton Conservation Authority
HONI	Hydro One Networks Inc.
MBCA	*Migratory Birds Convention Act*
MBR	Migratory Birds Regulation
MCFN	Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
MECP	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
NHIC	Natural Heritage Information Centre
OBBA	Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas
OEB	Ontario Energy Board
OMA	Ontario Mammal Atlas
OMNR	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
OPCC	Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
ORAA	Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas
PTTW	Permit to Take Water
PSOL	Protected Species in Ontario List

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SAR	Species at Risk
SARA	*Species at Risk Act*
SC	Special Concern
SCA	*Species Conservation Act,* 2025
SCN	Soybean Cyst Nematode
SOCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SNGR	Six Nations of the Grand River
S-Rank	Status rankings
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Ltd.
SWH	Significant Wildlife Habitat
TCPL	TransCanada Pipelines Limited
THR	Threatened

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas) is proposing the Dawn Parkway Renewal Program: Kirkwall to Hamilton (the Project). The Project is driven by the need to restore capacity, due to identified integrity features, and to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of the existing system. As part of the Dawn Parkway Renewal Program, Enbridge Gas is proposing to install a new 48-inch diameter natural gas pipeline between its existing Kirkwall Valve Site, located northeast of the intersection of Safari Road and Valens Road and the existing Hamilton Valve Site, located east of Highway 6 and north of Carlisle Road. The proposed pipeline location was determined through a route selection process conducted in 2019, is generally parallel to the three existing Enbridge Gas pipelines and will measure approximately 10.2 km in length. New permanent easements and temporary working space during construction will be required.

In 2019, Enbridge Gas retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to undertake an environmental study of construction and operation of the proposed Project. As part of the environmental study, the Dawn Parkway System Expansion: Kirkwall to Hamilton Pipeline Section: Environmental Report (2019 Environmental Report) was completed. The 2019 Environmental Report (Appendix A) was completed in June 2019 and a Leave to Construct application was submitted to the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) on November 1, 2019 (OEB file EB-2019-0159). On May 15, 2020, Enbridge Gas submitted a request to the OEB to temporarily pause regulatory review of the Project due to the COVID-19 pandemic and requested time to assess the need for the Project. As a result of the ongoing pandemic, Enbridge Gas withdrew their application to the OEB in October 2020.

Enbridge Gas has retained Stantec to reaffirm the findings of the 2019 Environmental Report and prepare an Addendum that will fulfill the requirements of the OEB's

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Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario, 8th Edition (2023). Pending approval from the OEB, construction is anticipated to begin in the spring of 2028.

This Addendum supplements, rather than replaces, the 2019 Environmental Report. It identifies updates and additional information relating to the Project, while information and studies contained in the 2019 Environmental Report continue to apply where relevant. The 2019 Environmental Report and the Addendum should therefore be read together and, collectively, comprise the Environmental Report for the Project. It is recommended to read the 2019 Environmental Report alongside Table 1.1 (Changes to the 2019 Environmental Report) in this Addendum. Reviewing the documents together provides clarity on which sections have been updated and allows for easy reference between the two.

1.2 Changes to the 2019 Environmental Report

The following table outlines changes made to the 2019 Environmental Report and where those changes are detailed in this Addendum. Please note that if no changes have been made, the findings of the 2019 Environmental Report are still relevant.

Table 1.1 Changes to the 2019 Environmental Report

Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
Executive Summary	**Yes**	Executive Summary
Acronym List	**Yes**	Acronym List
Section 1.0 Introduction		
• 1.1 Project Description	**Yes**	Section 1.1
	New Section	Section 1.2 Changes to the 2019 Environmental Report

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
Section 1.2 Environmental Study		
• 1.2.1 Objectives	No	
• 1.2.2 Process	No	
• 1.2.3 The Environmental Report	No	
• 1.2.4 The OEB Regulatory Process	**Yes**	Section 1.3.1
• 1.2.5 Additional Environmental Regulatory Processes	**Yes**	Sections 1.3.2 - 1.3.5 and Section 1.4
Section 2.0 Route Selection		
• 2.1 The Process	No	
• 2.2 Routing Parameters	No	
▪ 2.2.1 Study Area	No	
▪ 2.2.2 Routing Objectives	No	
▪ 2.2.3 Identify Constraints and Opportunities	No	
• 2.3 Identify Alternative Routes	No	
• 2.4 Refining Alternative Routes	No	
• 2.5 Identify Preliminary Preferred Route	**Yes**	Section 2
• 2.6 Confirmation of the Preliminary Preferred Route	No	
Section 3.0 Consultation Program		*See Sections 3.0 - 3.6 for the 2026 Consultation Program
• 3.1 Objectives	No	

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
	New Section	Section 3 Engagement and Consultation Program
• 3.2 Identifying Interested and Potentially Affected Parties	**Yes**	Section 3.1
• 3.3 Communication Methods		
▪ 3.3.1 Newspaper Notices	**Yes**	Section 3.2.2
▪ 3.3.2 Letters and Emails	**Yes**	Section 3.2.1
• 3.3.2.1 Notice of Commencement and Information Session	**Yes**	Sections 3.2.1.1 and 3.2.1.2
• 3.3.2.2 Notice of Second Information Session	**Yes**	Not Applicable. One Information Session was held.
	New Section	Section 3.2.3 Social Media
▪ 3.3.3 Display Boards, Newsletter and Exit Questionnaire	**Yes**	Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2
▪ 3.3.4 Project Webpage	**Yes**	Section 3.2.4
• 3.4 Consultation Events		
▪ 3.4.1 Meetings	**Yes**	Sections 3.3.3.1 – 3.3.3.4
▪ 3.4.2 Information Sessions	**Yes**	Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2
• 3.5 Input Received	**Yes**	Section 3.4
▪ 3.5.1 Public Input	**Yes**	Section 3.4.3

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
▪ 3.5.2 Agency Input	**Yes**	Section 3.4.4
▪ 3.5.3 Municipal Input	**Yes**	Section 3.4.5
▪ 3.5.4 Indigenous Input	**Yes**	Section 3.4.2
▪ 3.5.5 Interest Group Input	**Yes**	Section 3.4.1
• 3.6 Refinements Based on Input	**Yes**	Sections 3.5 and 3.6
Section 4.0 Impact Identification, Assessment and Mitigation		
Section 4.1 Methodology	No	
• 4.1.1 Construction	No	
• 4.1.2 Operation	No	
Section 4.2 Physical Features		
• 4.2.1 Bedrock Geology	No	
• 4.2.2 Physiography and Surficial Geology	No	
• 4.2.3 Hydrogeology	**Yes**	Table 5.1
• 4.2.4 Extractive Resources: Aggregates and Petroleum Resources	No	
• 4.2.5 Soil and Soil Capability	No	
• 4.2.6 Agricultural Tile Drains	No	

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
• 4.2.7 Natural Hazards	No*	* As noted in Section 1.3.3., Ontario Regulation 41/24 is now in effect.
	New Section	Section 4.1.1 Soybean Cyst Nematode
Section 4.3 Biophysical Features		
• 4.3.1 Aquatic Features	**Yes**	Section 4.2.1
• 4.3.2 Designated Natural Areas and Vegetation	No	
• 4.3.3 Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk	**Yes**	Section 4.2.2
Section 4.4 Socio-Economic Environment		
	New Section	Section 4.3.1 Demographics
• 4.4.1 Employment and Business	**Yes**	Section 4.3.2
• 4.4.2 Community Services & Infrastructure	No	
• 4.4.3 Perceived Health and Well-Being	No	
• 4.4.4 Infrastructure	No	
• 4.4.5 Air Quality and Noise	No	
• 4.4.6 Contamination	No	
• 4.4.7 Waste Management	No	
• 4.4.8 Land Use	**Yes**	Section 4.3.3

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
• 4.4.9 Archaeological Resources	**Yes**	Section 4.3.4
• 4.4.10 Cultural Heritage Resources	**Yes**	Section 4.3.5
• 4.4.11 Indigenous Interests	No	
Section 4.5 Summary of Recommendations	**Yes**	Section 5.0
Section 5.0 Cumulative Effects Assessment		
• 5.1 Methodology	No	
• 5.2 Study Boundaries	No	
• 5.3 Project Inclusion List	**Yes**	Section 6
• 5.4 Analysis of Cumulative Effects	**Yes**	Section 6.1
• 5.4.1 Construction Year 2021	**Yes**	Section 6
• 5.4.2 Operation and Maintenance Year 2026	**Yes**	Section 6
Section 5.5 Summary of Cumulative Effects	No	
Section 6.0 Monitoring and Contingency Plans		
Section 6.1 Monitoring	No	
• 6.1.1 Exposed Soils	No	
• 6.1.2 Water Wells	No	
• 6.1.3 Watercourse Crossings	No	
• 6.1.4 Vegetation and Wetlands	No	
• 6.1.5 Species at Risk	No	

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
• 6.1.6 Cultural Heritage Resources	No	
• 6.1.7 Residents and Businesses	No	
• 6.1.8 Municipal Roads	No	
Section 6.2 Contingency	No	
• 6.2.1 Watercourse Sedimentation	No	
• 6.2.2 Accidental Spills	No	
• 6.2.3 Unexpected Finds: Archaeological or Heritage Resources	No	
• 6.2.4 Unknown Contaminated Soils	No	
Section 7.0 Conclusion	**Yes**	Section 7
Section 8.0 References	**Yes**	Section 8
Appendix A: Route Figures	No	
	New Appendix	Appendix A: Dawn Parkway System Expansion: Kirkwall-Hamilton Pipeline Section: Environmental Report 2019
Appendix B: Consultation	**Yes**	Appendix B: Consultation
Appendix C: Existing Conditions Figures	**Yes**	Appendix C: -Potential Watercourse Crossings -Floodplain and Regulation Limit

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Section in 2019 Environmental Report	Change from 2019 Environmental Report (Yes/No)	Section in 2026 Addendum
Appendix D: Terrestrial Habitat	**Yes**	Appendix D: Terrestrial Habitat
Appendix E: Contamination Overview Study	No	
Appendix F: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment	No	
Appendix G: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report	**Yes**	Appendix E: Cultural Heritage Memo
	New Appendix	Appendix F: Acceptance Letter and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Report
	New Appendix	Appendix G: DFO-Enbridge Gas Generic Watercourse Crossing Drawings

1.3 Regulatory Changes

1.3.1 Ontario Energy Board 2023 Guidelines

In March 2023, the OEB released the 8th edition of the *Environmental Guidelines for the Location, Construction, and Operation of Hydrocarbon Projects and Facilities in Ontario*. The updates to the 8th edition of the Environmental Guidelines focus on how Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee (OPCC) members provide comments on individual hydrocarbon projects. The OPCC members are required to review each project and are to provide further guidance that state the permits and approvals that OPCC member agencies may require for the proposed projects. The key revision requires the Ministry

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of Energy and Mines (MEM) to delegate the procedural aspects of the Duty to Consult to proponents which includes a list of Indigenous communities to engage.

1.3.2 Species Conservation Act, 2025

The provincial *Species Conservation Act, 2025 (SCA)* came into effect on March 30, 2026, which replaced the former *Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA)* and represents a shift in how impacts to species at risk (SAR) are regulated in the province. One of the purposes of the SCA is to provide for the protection and conservation of SAR while considering social and economic considerations, including the need for sustainable economic growth in Ontario. The SCA provides a "*registration first approach*" where most activities in Ontario can obtain authorization through an online registry. An associated Conservation Plan must be prepared by a Qualified Professional, outlining mitigation requirements. In circumstances where impacts to SAR or their habitats cannot be avoided through mitigation, and a residual impact remains, Conservation Measures (i.e., offsetting) and monitoring are also required.

The Protected Species in Ontario List (PSOL) outlines those species protected under the SCA and generally aligns with species protected under the ESA, with a few notable exceptions. Migratory birds (protected under the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* [MBCA]) and aquatic species (protected under the federal *Fisheries Act*) are no longer listed provincially, if they are protected under the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) as endangered or threatened species. These species continue to be protected under the SARA, and permits may be required where impacts to species or habitats occur.

Protected habitat under the SCA has been redefined as a "*dwelling place, such as a den, nest or other similar place, that is occupied or habitually occupied*" and the immediately surrounding area – which in most cases is interpreted as the entire habitat feature within which the dwelling place resides.

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1.3.3 Ontario Regulation 41/24, Prohibited Activities, Exemptions, and Permits under the Conservation Authorities Act.

Ontario Regulation 41/24, which came into effect on April 1, 2024, establishes province-wide requirements governing prohibited development activities, exemptions, and permitting under the *Conservation Authorities Act*. The regulation consolidated and replaced the thirty-six individual Conservation Authority regulations previously in effect across Ontario, creating a single, standardized regulatory framework for all Conservation Authorities. While most of the processes have remained, some changes were made to simplify development and support construction.

1.3.4 Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR) (surface and groundwater) under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (1990)

Since 2019, Ontario's regulatory framework for groundwater takings and construction dewatering has evolved to allow certain defined, lower-risk and temporary water-taking activities to proceed through registration on the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR). Water-taking activities that do not meet the applicable EASR eligibility requirements remain subject to the Permit to Take Water (PTTW) process.

Effective July 1, 2025, amendments to Ontario Regulation 63/16 introduced significant changes to the regulatory requirements applicable to construction-site dewatering. The amendments removed the former volumetric threshold for qualifying construction dewatering activities registered through the EASR. As a result, eligible construction dewatering activities may be registered through the EASR regardless of the volume of water taken and are no longer required to obtain a PTTW solely because the previous EASR volume threshold is exceeded.

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EASR registration remains subject to applicable eligibility and technical requirements. This includes completion of the required technical assessment by a qualified person and implementation of appropriate measures to address potential effects on other water users, water discharge, erosion and sediment control, contingency measures, and applicable notification requirements. Activities that do not satisfy the prescribed EASR eligibility criteria remain subject to the applicable permitting requirements.

1.3.5 Fisheries Act

The federal *Fisheries Act* (Government of Canada 2025) is the primary legislation governing fish and fish habitat in Canada.

On October 15, 2026, there were substantial changes to several regulations and policies associated with the *Fisheries Act*. A summary has been posted in the Canada Gazette (Canada Gazette, Part 2, Volume 160, Number 13: Regulations Amending the Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations); however, it is anticipated that additional changes will be released concurrently and following the October 15 changes.

The new project submission tool, implemented in October 2026, will be employed to submit the project for review by DFO if it is deemed that the project cannot adhere to the DFO-Enbridge Generic Watercourse Crossing Drawings (see Appendix G).

1.4 Additional Environmental Regulatory Processes

Enbridge Gas will also be required to obtain additional environmental permits, approvals and notifications from federal and provincial agencies as outlined in Table 1.2 below. As previously noted, some regulations have changed since the 2019 Environmental Report, and this Addendum will serve to support these permit and approval applications and notifications.

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Table 1.2 Summary of Potential Environmental Permits/ Regulatory Requirements

Federal Permits and Approvals

Permit/Approval Name	Administering Agency	Description
Clearing of vegetation in accordance with the *Migratory Birds 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 and their nests are not harmed or destroyed during the bird nesting season because of construction of the Project. A registration under the Abandoned Nest Registry and monitoring program or a permit is required to remove nests of MBR Schedule 1 species. This includes Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus)* and Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias)* which could occur in the Project area, with monitoring periods of 36 and 24 months, respectively, under the registration approach.
Review and authorization under the *Fisheries Act* (amended in July 2026)	DFO	At detailed design, proposed work at locations that provide fish habitat will be reviewed to determine the potential for the Project to result in the death of fish or the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat.
SARA (2002) (amended in February 2026)	DFO (aquatic species) ECCC (terrestrial species)	Permits are required by those persons conducting activities that may affect species listed on Schedule 1 of the *SARA* as extirpated, endangered, or threatened and which contravene the Act's general or critical habitat prohibitions in watercourses (aquatic species), on federal lands (terrestrial species), or are migratory birds on lands throughout Canada.

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Provincial Permits and Approvals

Permit/Approval Name	Administering Agency	Description
Development Permit under Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 41/24 of the *Conservation Authorities Act*	Conservation Halton (CH) and Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA)	Required for works in CH and HCA Regulated Areas (see Appendix C).
EASR (surface and groundwater) under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (1990) (amended in July 2025)	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	Under O. Reg. 63/16, all construction dewatering projects regardless of dewatering volume can be completed under an EASR.
Species Conservation Act, 2025 (SCA)	MECP	A registration under the *SCA* is required for activities that could adversely affect species listed on the PSOL.
Wildlife Scientific Collector's Authorization under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* (1997) (amended in June 2023)	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Permit required to relocate wildlife encountered during construction activities.
License to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* (1997) (amended in June 2023)	MNR	Permit required to relocate fish (and mussels) during construction activities.

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2 Route Selection

To provide additional context on the route selection process conducted in 2019, the following details are provided. The 2019 Environmental Report contains information on the selection of the pipeline route by defining routing parameters and outlining how alternative routes for the pipeline were identified and refined. Following this refinement, a comparative evaluation was completed that identified the routes as environmentally acceptable.

For the comparative evaluation, the alternative routes were first compared quantitatively through a Geographic Information System-based evaluation. The alternative routes were intersected with select environmental and socio-economic base data to determine potential interactions. This base data was acquired from relevant public digital data. Categories of intersected features, listed alphabetically, are:

- **Agricultural:** Prime Agricultural Land
- **Aquatic:** Watercourses, Wetlands
- **Route Characteristics:** Length, Length of Paralleled Infrastructure, Length of Greenfield Area Crossed
- **Socio-Economic:** Municipal Road Crossings, Property Parcels, Residences
- **Terrestrial:** Wooded Areas

Please see Figure 1 below where the alternative routes intersect these features.

The results of the quantitative comparative route evaluation are provided in Table 2.1.

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Table 2.1 Quantitative Comparative Route Evaluation (2019)

Category	Feature	Route A	Route Deviation A1	Route Deviation A2	Route B
Agricultural	Prime Agricultural Land Crossed (metres)	5,210	5,388	4,848	6,682
Aquatic	Watercourse Crossings *	4	4	3	2
	Wetlands Crossed (metres)	359	267	243	272
Route Characteristics	Length (metres)	10,129	10,309	10,635	11,933
	Parallel to Existing Pipelines (metres)	10,129	9,058	8,462	2,762
	Parallel to Power Transmission Line (metres)	0	0	0	5,892
	Greenfield area crossed (metres)	0	1,251	2,174	3,279
Socio-Economic	Municipal Road Crossings	4	4	4	5
	Property Parcels Crossed	31	33	34	37

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Category	Feature	Route A	Route Deviation A1	Route Deviation A2	Route B
	Residences within 50 metres	49	7	3	3
Terrestrial	Wooded Area Crossed (metres)	1,876	2,145	1,878	1,750

* Results based on the relevant published data available at the time. As outlined in Section 4.2.1 of this Environmental Report Addendum, updated base data has outlined that more watercourses will likely be crossed based on information available to date; field studies to be completed in 2027 will confirm watercourse numbers along with aquatic habitat conditions.

Based solely on the quantitative evaluation, the following advantages were noted:

- Route A: The shortest length, the greatest ability to parallel existing infrastructure, tied for the fewest road crossings, and the least number of property parcels crossed
- Route Deviation A1: Tied for the fewest road crossings
- Route Deviation A2: The least amount of prime agricultural land crossed, the least amount of wetlands crossed, tied for the fewest road crossings, and tied for the fewest residences within 50 metres
- Route B: The fewest watercourse crossings, tied for the fewest residences within 50 metres, and the least amount of wooded areas crossed

A further qualitative evaluation of the data generated in Table 2.1, and the alternative routes generally, was then completed. Based on this evaluation, Route A was found to have many advantages.

First, Route A has the shortest length, meaning fewer impacts to all land and their features. Second, Route A has the greatest ability to locate the proposed pipeline parallel and overlapping existing infrastructure. Enbridge Gas has determined that over 40% (12 of the 28 m total) of the required permanent easement for the project could be

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overlapped with the existing, previously disturbed pipeline easement. The ability to overlap the existing easement by 12 m reduces the impact to previously undisturbed land to 16 m. Given the 40% reduction, Route A would have the least impact on previously undisturbed prime agricultural land, wetlands, and wooded areas, and would avoid fragmenting previously undisturbed lands. The overlap also enables Enbridge Gas and Stantec to make use of the knowledge gained from the 1991 construction of the 48-inch diameter pipeline regarding potential to encounter groundwater and archaeological finds.

Route A is tied for the most watercourse crossings. With the use of standard watercourse crossing mitigation measures as outlined in Table 4.11 of the 2019 Environmental Report and Table 5.1 of this Addendum Environmental Report, including adherence to the DFO-Enbridge Generic Watercourse Crossing details provided in Appendix G, it is the experience of Stantec that following construction and restoration there will be little evidence that a pipeline exists. Route A will also disturb the most residences within 50m of the pipeline. A field visit by Enbridge Gas in the fall of 2018 confirmed that from a construction and engineering aspect, it was feasible to construct Route A through the community of Antrim Glen. Impacts to all landowners, including Antrim Glen and the Ponderosa Nature Resort, will be managed through agreement with Enbridge Gas.

Given the above quantitative and qualitative comparative evaluations, it was determined that while all routes are environmentally acceptable, Route A would be carried forward as the preliminary preferred route. Route A was selected because it has the greatest use of an existing disturbed infrastructure corridor (allowing approximately 40% of the permanent easement width to overlap an existing pipeline corridor), reducing impact and fragmentation on undisturbed lands. Route A also has the shortest length. Although Route A has more watercourse crossings than 2 of the alternatives, and more nearby residences than the other alternatives, those impacts are localized and can be effectively mitigated through established construction and restoration measures and

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agreement with Enbridge Gas. The long-term environmental benefit of avoiding creation of a new greenfield corridor was determined to outweigh the incremental impacts associated with watercourse crossings and nearby residences.

Details on the confirmation of the preliminary preferred route as the preferred route are contained in Section 2.6 of the 2019 Environmental Report.

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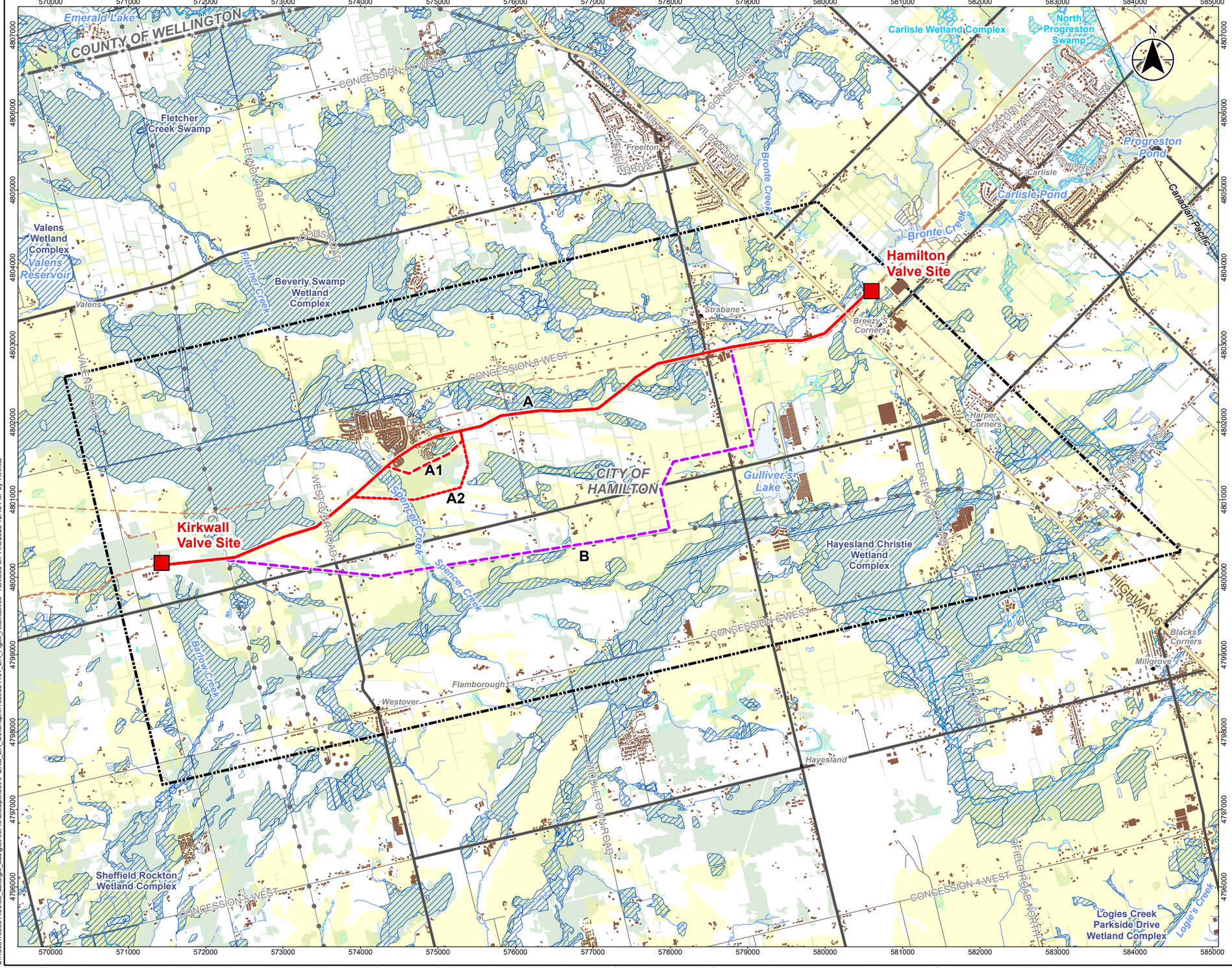


Stantec

Legend

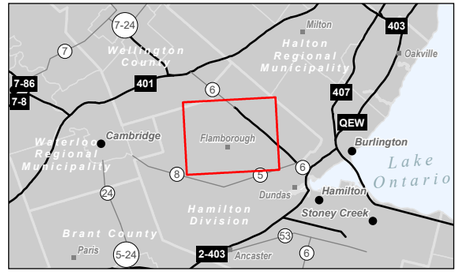
- Study Area
- Enbridge Station/ Valve
- Route Alternative A
- Route Alternative A1
- Route Alternative A2
- Route Alternative B1
- Constructed Drain
- Existing Pipeline
- Hydro Line
- Unknown Transmission Line
- Expressway / Highway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railway
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Upper Tier
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Soil (Canada Land Invenotry Class 1-3)
- Structure
- Wetland, Provincially Significant
- Wetland, Other Evaluated
- Wetland, Unevaluated
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area

0 1 2 km

1:50,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence – Ontario, and the Open Government Licence - Canada, accessed 2026.



Project Location
City of Hamilton

REVA
Prepared by AWhite on 2026-11-05
Technical Review by MCandido on 2026-11-05

Client/Project
ENBRIDGE GAS INC.
DAWN PARKWAY RENEWAL PROGRAM:
KIRKWALL TO HAMILTON: ADDENDUM TO THE 2019 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Figure No.
1

Title
Route Alternatives

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3 Engagement and Consultation Program

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.

An extensive engagement and consultation program was re-initiated for 2026 and is described in Sections 3.1 – 3.6 below.

3.1 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 in 2019. In 2026, the contact lists were revisited and updated to reflect changes in staff and agencies.

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3.1.1 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 MEM. This submission to the MEM provided details on the Project location and sought to determine the requirements of the duty to consult. In Appendix B.1**,** potentially impacted Indigenous peoples were identified by the MEM in a Letter of Delegation dated August 19, 2026. The list of Indigenous communities remained the same as in 2019.

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 communities should be consulted:

- Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN);
- Six Nations of the Grand River (SNGR); and
- Haudenosaunee Development Institute.

3.1.2 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. As previously mentioned, the 2019 contact list was revisited and updated to reflect staffing changes and include new stakeholders.

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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 Environmental Study and the Notice of Environmental Study Commencement and Information Sessions. 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 2026 contact list is provided in Appendix B.2**.**

Directly affected and adjacent landowners were identified by Enbridge Gas.

3.2 Communication Methods

3.2.1 Letters and Emails

3.2.1.1 Notice of Upcoming Environmental Study

A Notice of Upcoming Environmental Study letter was sent via email to the Indigenous Contact List and the Stakeholder Contact List and mailed to landowners along the pipeline route on July 6, 2026. The Notice contained a description of the Project, a map of the general area where the Project would take place and contact details. A copy of the Notice and generic letters noted above are included in Appendix B.3**.**

Along with the Notice to the Indigenous Contact List, a Preliminary Desktop Environmental and Cultural Heritage Summary Memo was circulated. The Summary Memo outlined the preliminary findings of natural heritage features and cultural heritage information of the environmental study based on initial desktop research and was shared with Indigenous communities to support and facilitate ongoing consultation efforts. The Summary Memo is available in Appendix B.8**.**

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3.2.1.2 Notice of Environmental Study Commencement and Information Sessions

A Notice of Environmental Study Commencement and Information Sessions letter was sent via email to the Stakeholder Contact List on August 4, 2026, and to the Indigenous Contact List on August 6, 2026. The Notice of Environmental Study Commencement and Information Sessions letter was mailed to landowners along the pipeline route on August 4, 2026, and mailed to landowners via Canada Post Admail on August 4, 2026. The Notice provided information on the Project, the pipeline route, and the dates of the Virtual Information Session and In-Person Information Session.

On August 7, 2026, an email was sent to the previously listed parties with a corrected Virtual Information Session web address. On August 10, 2026, a letter was sent to landowners with a corrected Virtual Information Session web address.

A copy of the Notice and generic letters noted above are provided in Appendix B.4.

3.2.2 Newspaper Notice

A Notice of Environmental Study Commencement and Information Sessions was published in the August 8, 2026, edition of the Hamilton Spectator, and posted to their online edition. The notice provided information on the Project, the pipeline route, and the dates of Virtual Information Session and In-Person Information Session. A tear sheet from the newspaper notice, and the notices themselves, are provided in Appendix B.5.

3.2.3 Social Media

The Information Sessions and consultation opportunities were promoted through social media channels managed by Enbridge Gas, including Facebook and X. The social media campaign was used to raise awareness of the Project, provide information on public consultation opportunities, and direct interested parties to additional project information.

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The campaign generated engagement, receiving approximately 12,464 views and reaching 7,585 individual viewers. The social media posts resulted in 702 engagements, including 679 link clicks directing users to project information, 559 landing page views, 18 reactions, 4 shares, and 1 save.

3.2.4 Project Webpage

A Project webpage was developed by Enbridge Gas which contained information about the Project, a map of the Study Area, and the Project timeline. In the Project Information section of the webpage, there were tabs which contained other significant information such as project updates, calendar, consultation, regulatory information, and contact information. The Project webpage was communicated to interested and potentially affected parties in the letters, emails, and notice.

3.3 Engagement and Consultation Events

3.3.1 Virtual Information Session

The Virtual Information Session was accessible from August 17, 2026, to September 16, 2026, on a separate project website developed by Stantec. This period was selected to allow ample opportunity to review the Project information and provide input.

Presentation slides with a voice-over were developed for the Virtual Information Session. The presentation slides included the following general topics:

- Introduction
    - Project Overview and Purpose
    - Consultation & Indigenous Engagement
- Processes
    - Environmental Study Process
    - Regulatory approvals (OEB review and Leave to Construct application process)
    - Access and Land Requirements

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- Technical Processes
    - Open Trenching
    - Maintaining Agricultural Drainage Systems
- Existing Conditions (socio-economic features, cultural heritage resources, aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, agricultural soils)
- Next Steps

A link to a questionnaire and an interactive map were also provided. A downloadable version of the presentation slides, script, and the exit questionnaire were provided. The questionnaire requested feedback on a variety of topics including potential impacts, the pipeline route, and the content of the Virtual Information Session. The interactive map allowed attendees to view the route and Study Area on a web-based map. A search function was made available on the interactive map to locate a specific address, and to review natural environment map layers such as waterways and wooded areas.

For the Virtual Information Session, there were: one hundred and four (104) visits to the Project webpage, and nine (9) visits to the presentation. No questionnaires were submitted for the Virtual Information Session.

3.3.2 In-Person Information Session

An In-Person Information Session took place on August 25, 2026, from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM at the Millgrove Community Centre in Millgrove, Ontario. Parties attending the In-Person Information Session were offered an opportunity to register their attendance; a total of forty-four (44) individuals attended the Session, and a total of thirty-four (34) individuals registered their attendance.

The In-Person Information Session provided attendees with an opportunity to review display boards and maps describing the Project. The display boards included the same content as described above for the Virtual Information Session.

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Representatives from Enbridge Gas and Stantec were available to answer questions, provide clarification on Project information, and discuss comments or concerns raised by attendees. A questionnaire was made available to attendees to provide feedback on the Project. Light refreshments and snacks were also provided during the event.

Four (4) questionnaires were submitted from the In-Person Information Session.

Copies of the display boards and questionnaire are provided in Appendix B.6**.**

3.3.3 Meetings

3.3.3.1 Six Nations of the Grand River Meeting #1

An In-Person meeting between SNGR, Enbridge Gas, and Stantec was held on September 1, 2026, at the SNGR office located at 2498 Chiefswood Road, Ohsweken, Ontario. The main topics of discussion were:

- Project details and the route selection process that occurred in 2019;
- Previous and future ecological surveys and archaeological assessments (AAs);
- Potential impacts on wildlife, woodlots, wetlands and watercourses, and associated mitigation, restoration and monitoring programs;
- SNGR species of significance;
- Tree removal and replacement; and
- Construction techniques, easement location and requirements, land ownership, and land use requirements during construction.

3.3.3.2 Six Nations of the Grand River Meeting #2

An In-Person meeting between SNGR, Enbridge Gas, and Stantec was held on October 29, 2026, at the SNGR Sports and Cultural Memorial Centre located at 1738 4th Line, Ohsweken, Ontario. The main topics of discussion were:

- The route selection process that occurred in 2019;
- Project schedule;
- Timeline for review of Project documents by SNGR’s consultant;

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- Tree removal and tree replacement ratio; and
- SNGR identifying the cultural importance of all species.

3.3.3.3 City of Hamilton Meeting

An introductory meeting was held with City of Hamilton staff on September 16, 2026, to introduce the Project and discuss key aspects of the proposed work, including the Project need, location, anticipated construction duration, and proposed construction methods. City staff provided information regarding applicable design, permitting, and approval requirements. Key topics discussed included procedures and requirements associated with road crossings, tree inventory requirements for municipal lands, and coordination with the City regarding planned road works along Safari Road. It was agreed that a follow-up meeting would be held to continue discussions and address outstanding items. The follow-up meeting is tentatively scheduled for November 16, 2026.

3.3.3.4 Hamilton Conservation Authority Meeting

A Virtual Meeting between Hamilton Conservation Authority (HCA), Enbridge Gas, and Stantec was held on September 29, 2026. The main topics of discussion included the location of the proposed pipeline on HCA owned lands, additional easement requirements and locations, and request from HCA to reaffirm results from the 2020 Environmental Impact Study completed on HCA owned lands. Following the meeting Enbridge Gas provided updated property figures and HCA noted comments would be provided on the Project following review of the figures.

3.4 Input Received

The engagement and consultation program allowed interested or potentially affected parties to provide input into the Project. Input was evaluated and where applicable, integrated. Comment-response summary tables are provided in Appendix B.7.

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3.4.1 Interest Group Input

As of November 3, 2026, the following comments were received from stakeholders and interest groups:

- Hydro One Networks Inc. (HONI) stated that there is an existing high voltage Transmission facility in Study Area and shared a map. HONI requested to be included in Project updates so they can provide alternative solutions if there are conflicts with their assets. If the Project results in HONI station expansion or transmission line relocation/ replacement an Environmental Assessment is required (minimum 6 months for the process, up to 18 months) and Enbridge Gas must consult HONI.
- TransCanada Pipelines Limited (TCPL) provided a response letter and requested to be added to the contact list for future notifications. The letter included TCPL's general building restrictions, construction requirements, crossing TCPL utilities and protocols regarding accessing the TCPL right-of-way.
- On behalf of Ponderosa Nature Resort, New Country Investors provided a letter to Enbridge Gas which included questions pertaining to project routing, emergency accessibility, seasonal and hourly work timing, fieldwork scope, property restoration and other past commitments made by Enbridge Gas. Enbridge Gas is continuing to consult with representatives of Ponderosa Nature Resort.

3.4.2 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 MCFN and the SNGR expressed interest and are participating in the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. SNGR participated in ecological surveys, while MCFN did not have staff available to participate. Both MCFN and SNGR expressed interest in participating in the future remaining Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

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Enbridge Gas will continue to meaningfully engage with affected Indigenous peoples through phone calls, virtual and in-person meetings, and email communication. Enbridge Gas has committed to monthly meetings with SNGR to discuss Project updates, respond to questions and concerns, and address any interests or concerns expressed, and to appropriately mitigate any Project-related impacts.

Enbridge Gas continues to communicate their willingness to meet with MCFN and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute. Enbridge Gas has completed and submitted the Haudenosaunee Development Institute's project charter form.

Enbridge Gas will continue to work with Indigenous peoples following the distribution of the Addendum.

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. Details of engagement completed up to October 23, 2026, are presented in the Enbridge Gas Indigenous Consultation Record located in Appendix B.9.

3.4.3 Public Input

During the In-Person Information Session, four (4) questionnaires were received. The overall concerns regarding the Project activities included the following themes:

- Impact on the environment including watercourses, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- Impact on SAR such as Blanding's Turtle;
- Reliance on fossil fuels;
- Restoration efforts once the Project has been constructed; and
- Impacts from construction activities such as traffic, noise and dust.

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3.4.4 Agency Input

Federal Agencies and Authorities

As of November 3, 2026, no comments have been received from Federal Agencies.

Provincial Agencies and Authorities

Three (3) comments have been received as of November 3, 2026, and were considered in the preparation of this Addendum. A summary of the comments received is provided below:

- CH - Stated that a permit from CH will be required for the proposed activities as portions of the proposed pipeline route are located in regulated lands, tributaries of Bronte Creek, Provincially Significant Wetland and areas containing flooding and erosion hazards (see Appendix C). Areas in the Study Area are also owned by CH. Further consultation with CH is required to discuss any access on CH owned lands.
- Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) - Stated that the Project is on the edge of the GRCA watershed and there are no regulated features intersecting the proposed pipeline route. GRCA would like to review draft reports and documentation as the Project progresses.
- HCA - Stated that a permit from HCA may be required for the proposed activities as portions of the proposed pipeline route are in regulated lands as well as areas owned by HCA (see Appendix C). HCA also requested notification when access to their land is required.

Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee Members

Three (3) comments were received from the OPCC members:

- MEM provided a Letter of Delegation detailing the Indigenous peoples whose Aboriginal and treaty rights may be impacted by the Project.

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- The Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (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 Environmental Report, AA reports, and Cultural Heritage Report: Existing Conditions and Preliminary Impact Assessment.
- The Technical Standards and Safety Authority had no comments but requested that Enbridge Gas submits the Application for Review of Pipeline Project.

3.4.5 Municipal Input

As of November 3, 2026, one (1) comment was received from municipal staff. The City of Hamilton requested that Enbridge Gas provide updated Project timelines and confirm that the Mayor's Office had been notified of the Project.

3.5 Issues Resolution

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

3.6 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.7**.**

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Feedback received from SNGR has resulted in changes to natural heritage field survey and post-construction monitoring programs. During the 2027 field program bat acoustic monitoring will be undertaken. Following construction, where construction activities occur in wetlands, a 5-year monitoring program will be implemented to monitor rehabilitation efforts. Enhanced hydrogeology mitigation measures were added including placing an impervious tarp under equipment/vehicles with the potential for spills when servicing. Enbridge Gas is also reviewing potential enhancements to their 3:1 tree replacement program. Additional pipeline route selection information (see Section 2) has been provided based on comments received. Stantec will also incorporate SNGR culturally significant species into the 2026 and 2027 field surveys.

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.

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4 Existing Conditions

4.1 Physical Features

4.1.1 Soybean Cyst Nematode

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) (*Heterodera glycines*) is a soil borne parasite that can significantly impact soybean yields. 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).

4.2 Biophysical Features

As discussed in Section 1.3.2, the SCA came into effect in 2026 which replaces the former ESA. The SCA provides a "*registration first approach*" where most activities in Ontario can obtain authorization through an online registry. Based on the field studies that were completed in 2019 it is anticipated that the Project will potentially impact SAR and/or their habitat and will need to be registered under the SCA.

Due to the duration of time that has passed since 2019, ecological surveys that were completed in 2019 will be completed again in the fall of 2026 and into 2027.

4.2.1 Aquatic Features

Land Information Ontario is now Geospatial Ontario. Mapping of watercourses was updated in Geospatial Ontario (MNR 2026). There are now potentially at least 6 mapped watercourses that will be crossed by the proposed pipeline route (see Appendix C). Field studies to be completed in 2027 will confirm aquatic habitat conditions in these watercourses including if they are permanent or intermittent.

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DFO has also updated their aquatic SAR mapping (DFO 2026a). Spencer Creek at the proposed crossing location (identified as SC2 in 2019) is now considered Critical Habitat for Redside Dace (*Clinostomus elongatus*). Critical Habitat includes the watercourse as well as contiguous riparian vegetation within the meander belt and an additional 30 m. It should be noted that the Federal Redside Dace Recovery Strategy and Action Plan (proposed) 2024 lists Redside Dace as may being extirpated in Spencer Creek.

4.2.2 Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk

Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)

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 areas that are important to migratory and non-migratory species (MNR 2000). SWH is grouped into four categories:

1. Seasonal concentration areas
2. Animal movement corridors
3. Rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats
4. Habitats of species of conservation concern (SOCC)

The presence of SWH along the proposed pipeline route was determined in two ways. First, publicly available NHIC data was reviewed for SWH (MNR 2026b). Second, potential SWH was identified using the Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E (OMNR 2015) which provide descriptions of wildlife habitats and guidance on criteria for determining the presence of SWH. Details of the significant wildlife assessment are summarized below.

<u>Habitat for SOCC</u>

Habitats of SOCC include wildlife species that are listed as Special Concern or rare, are declining, or are featured species in the province. Habitats of Species of Conservation

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Concern do not include habitats of Endangered or Threatened species as identified in the Ontario SCA.

For the purposes of this report, SOCC are defined as:

- Species designated as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern determined by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) but are not listed in the Protected Species in Ontario List (PSOL) under the SCA.
- Provincially rare species determined by status rankings (S-ranks) for S1-S3 ranked species based on the number of occurrences in Ontario and have the following meanings:
    - S1: critically imperiled; often fewer than 5 occurrences
    - S2: imperiled; often fewer than 20 occurrences
    - S3: vulnerable; often fewer than 100 occurrences
- Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species listed on Schedule 1 of the federal SARA and/or the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

The NHIC database was searched to obtain recent records (1990 - present) of SOCC (S1-S3 ranked species and provincially designated Special Concern species) in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route (MNR 2026b). The Ontario Breeding Bird Atlas (OBBA; Cadman et al. 2007), the Ontario Reptile and Amphibian Atlas (ORAA; Ontario Nature 2019) and the Ontario Mammal Atlas (OMA; Dobbyn 1994) were also searched. The exact location of species occurrences is not available from these atlases; instead, occurrences are recorded within 1 x 1 km or 10 x 10 km squares.

Based on a review of background information, 59 SOCC are known to occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route, as shown in Table 4.1: 14 plants, nine insects, six reptiles, two amphibians, and 28 birds. The potential for SOCC to be present along the proposed pipeline route is limited by habitat suitability and availability; therefore, species listed in Table 4.1 may not occur along the proposed pipeline route. An assessment of candidate habitat and/or habitat use for individual SOCC will be completed during the 2026-2027 field investigations.

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Table 4.1 Species of Conservation Concern

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Algal Pin Lichen	*Chaenothecopsis pusiola*	S1S2	-	-	-	NHIC
Blushing Scale Lichen	*Psora decipiens*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Broad Beech Fern	*Phegopteris hexagonoptera*	S3	-	-	SC	NHIC
Eastern Burning Bush	*Euonymus atropurpureus*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Eastern Few-fruited Sedge	*Carex oligocarpa*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Field Thistle	*Cirsium discolor*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Fragrant Macewort	*Mannia fragrans*	S2	-	-	-	NHIC
Lyell's Ribbonwort	*Pallavicinia lyellii*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Perfoliate Bellwort	*Uvularia perfoliata*	S1S2	-	-	-	NHIC
Reticulate Shield Lichen	*Crespoa crozalsiana*	S2S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Scarlet Beebalm	*Monarda didyma*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC

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Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Slender Mountain-mint	*Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
-	*Anisomeridium biforme*	S3?	-	-	-	NHIC
-	*Acrocordia conoidea*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC

Insects

Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
American Bumble Bee	*Bombus pensylvanicus*	S3	SC	SC	SC	NHIC
Mocha Emerald	*Somatochlora linearis*	S2	-	-	-	NHIC
Painted Skimmer	*Libellula semifasciata*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
River Bluet	*Enallagma anna*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Sleepy Duskywing	*Erynnis brizo*	S1	-	-	-	NHIC
Spatterdock Darner	*Rhionaeschna mutata*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC
Unicorn Clubtail	*Arigomphus villosipes*	S3	-	-	-	NHIC

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Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
American Bumble Bee	*Bombus pensylvanicus*	S3	SC	SC	SC	NHIC
Yellow-banded Bumble Bee	*Bombus terricola*	S3S5	SC	SC	SC	NHIC

Reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Eastern Milksnake	*Lampropeltis triangulum*	S3	NAR	SC	SC	NHIC; ORAA
Eastern Ribbonsnake	*Thamnophis sauritus*	S4	SC	-	SC	NHIC, ORRA
Eastern Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*	S3	SC	SC	SC	ORAA
Midland Painted Turtle	*Chrysemys picta marginata*	S4	NAR	SC	SC	NHIC; ORAA
Northern Map Turtle	*Graptemys geographica*	S3	SC	-	SC	ORAA
Snapping Turtle	*Chelydra serpentina*	S4	-	SC	SC	NHIC; ORAA

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Amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Mudpuppy	*Necturus maculosus*	S4	SC	-	SC	ORAA
Western Chorus Frog - Great Lakes - St. Lawrence - Canadian Shield population	*Pseudacris maculata pop. 1*	S4	-	THR	THR	NHIC

Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Acadian Flycatcher	*Empidonax virescens*	S1B	-	END	END	NHIC
American Coot	*Fulica americana*	S3B, S4N	-	-	NAR	NHIC; OBBA
Bank Swallow	*Riparia riparia*	S4B	THR	THR	THR	OBBA
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	S4B	SC	SC	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Blue-winged Teal	*Spatula discors*	S3B, S4M	-	-	-	NHIC; OBBA

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Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*	S4B	THR	SC	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Canada Warbler	*Cardellina canadensis*	S5B	SC	SC	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	S3B, S5M	-	-	NAR	NHIC
Cerulean Warbler	*Setophaga cerulea*	S2B	-	END	END	NHIC
Chimney Swift	*Chaetura pelagica*	S3B	THR	THR	THR	OBBA
Common Gallinule	*Gallinula galeata*	S3B	-	-	-	NHIC; OBBA
Common Nighthawk	*Chordeiles minor*	S4B	SC	SC	SC	OBBA
Eastern Meadowlark	*Sturnella magna*	S4B, S3N	THR	THR	THR	NHIC; OBBA
Eastern Whip-poor-will	*Antrostomus vociferus*	S4B	SC	SC	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Eastern Wood-pewee	*Contopus virens*	S4B	SC	SC	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Golden-winged Warbler	*Vermivora chrysoptera*	S3B	-	THR	THR	NHIC; OBBA

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Common Name	Scientific Name	S-Rank	Provincial Status (COSSARO)	Federal Status (SARA)	COSEWIC Status	Source
Grasshopper Sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	S4B	SC	-	SC	NHIC; OBBA
Least Bittern	*Botaurus exilis*	S4	SC	THR	THR	NHIC; OBBA
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	S1B	END	-	END	
Louisiana Waterthrush	*Parkesia motacilla*	S2B	THR	THR	THR	OBBA
Purple Martin	*Progne subis*	S3B	-	-	-	OBBA
Prairie Warbler	*Setophaga discolor*	S2B	-	-	NAR	NHIC
Prothonotary Warbler	*Protonotaria citrea*	S1B	END	END	END	OBBA
Red-headed Woodpecker	*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*	S3	END	END	END	NHIC; OBBA
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*	S3	-	-	-	OBBA
Upland Sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	S2B	-	-	-	NHIC; OBBA
Wood Thrush	*Hylocichla mustelina*	S4B	SC	THR	THR	NHIC; OBBA
Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*	S1B	-	-	END	NHIC

Sources:

MNR 2026b (NHIC), Cadman et. al. 2007 (OBBA), Ontario Nature 2019 (ORAA)

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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

NAR – Not at Risk

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 100 or fewer)

S4: Apparently Secure—Uncommon but not rare

S5 - Secure, common, widespread and abundant

S? – Rank Uncertain

S#B- Breeding status rank

S#N- Non-breeding status rank

S#M- Migratory status rank

S#S# - Range Rank – A numeric range rank (e.g., S2S3) is used to indicate any range of uncertainty about the status of the species

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Candidate habitat for SOCC as defined in the SWH Criteria Schedules for Ecoregion 6E (OMNR 2015) may be present in the proposed pipeline route, as detailed in Table D-1, Appendix D. The candidate habitat identified as potentially present includes marsh breeding birds, shrub/early successional breeding bird habitat, terrestrial crayfish, as well as for Special Concern and rare species. The full list of candidate SWH is identified is in Appendix D.

Species at Risk

For the purpose of this report, SAR are those species identified as Endangered or Threatened on the PSOL as published by provincial (SCA) legislation.

The NHIC database (MNR 2026b) was searched to obtain recent records (1990–present) of SAR from the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route. The OBBA (Cadman et al. 2007), the ORAA (Ontario Nature 2019) and the OMA (Dobbyn 1994) were also searched. The exact location of species occurrences is not available from these atlases; instead, occurrences are recorded within 1 x 1 km or 10 x 10 km squares.

Based on a review of background information, 22 SAR are known to occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route, as shown in Table 4.2: Ten plants, one insect, two reptiles, two amphibians, and seven mammals. An assessment of candidate habitat and/or habitat use for SAR will be completed during the 2026-2027 field investigations.

Table 4.2 Potential Terrestrial Species at Risk (Threatened or Endangered) Along the Proposed Route

Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
American Chestnut	*Castanea dentata*	END	NHIC
American Columbo	*Frasera caroliniensis*	END	NHIC
Black Ash	*Fraxinus nigra*	END	NHIC
Butternut	*Juglans cinerea*	END	NHIC

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Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
Downy Yellow False Foxglove	*Aureolaria virginica*	END	NHIC
Eastern Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	END	NHIC
Fern-leaved Yellow False Foxglove	*Aureolaria pedicularia*	THR	NHIC
Few-flowered Club-rush	*Trichophorum planifolium*	END	NHIC
Red Mulberry	*Morus rubra*	END	NHIC
Spotted Wintergreen	*Chimaphila maculata*	THR	NHIC

Insects

Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	*Bombus bohemicus*	END	NHIC

Reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
Blanding's Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii*	THR	NHIC; ORAA
Spiny Softshell	*Apalone spinifera*	END	NHIC

Amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
Jefferson Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*	END	ORAA
Unisexual Ambystoma (Jefferson Salamander dependent population)	*Ambystoma laterale – (2) jeffersonianum*	END	ORAA

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Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	PSOL (SCA)	Source
Little Brown Myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	END	AMO
Eastern Red Bat	*Lasiurus borealis*	END	AMO
Eastern Small-footed Myotis	*Myotis leibii*	END	AMO
Hoary Bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	END	AMO
Northern Myotis	*Myotis septentrionalis*	END	AMO
Silver-haired Bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	END	AMO
Tri-coloured Bat	*Perimyotis subflavus*	END	AMO

Sources: MNR 2026b (NHIC); Ontario Nature 2019 (ORAA); Dobbyn 1994 (AMO)
END – Endangered - a species facing imminent extinction or extirpation
THR – Threatened - a species that is at risk of becoming endangered

Stantec completed a desktop assessment to evaluate the existing conditions of the proposed pipeline route. The proposed pipeline route crosses a variety of habitats (agricultural fields, woodlands, wetlands, watercourses and hedgerows). A general assessment of potential habitat for SAR along or adjacent to the proposed route is provided in Table D-2, Appendix D.

4.3 Socio-economic Environment

4.3.1 Demographics

The Project is in the City of Hamilton. For the socio-economic elements of the assessment, the most recent economy and employment statistics were extracted from 2021 Census Population for Hamilton as well as the province (Statistics Canada 2023).

The population breakdown of Hamilton, in comparison to the Province of Ontario is presented in Table 4.3 below.

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Table 4.3 Population, 2021

Location	Total Population	Land Area (km^2)	Population Density per (km^2)
Ontario	14,223,942	892,411.8	15.9
Hamilton (City)	569, 353	1,118.31	509.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023

Hamilton is a moderately densely populated city that has a mix of urban development, suburban neighbourhoods and rural areas. Table 4.4 below, shows the population growth from 2016 to 2021 in Hamilton, and in the province.

Table 4.4 Population Growth from 2016-2021

Location	Total Population 2016	Total Population 2021	Population percentage change (%)
Ontario	13,448,494	14,223,942	5.8
Hamilton (City)	536,917	569,353	6.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2023

As shown in Table 4.4, both Hamilton and Ontario experienced population growth from 2016 to 2021 (Statistics Canada 2023). Associated with this increase, is an increase of total occupied dwellings by 5.3% or 11,205 units to 222,805 dwelling units in 2021 from 211,605 dwelling units in 2016 (City of Hamilton 2024).

4.3.2 Economy and Employment

The most recent economic and employment statistics are provided in the 2021 Census of Population (Statistics Canada 2023). Table 4.5 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 and in Hamilton.

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Table 4.5 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
Hamilton (City)	469,795	290,990	255,075	61.9	54.3	12.3

Source: Statistics Canada (2023)

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[1] Table 3.5 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 4.5, in 2021, City of Hamilton overall had lower participation and higher employment rates than the wider province of Ontario (Statistics Canada 2023).

Median income for households and individuals is presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Median Income, 2020

Location	Median Total Income of Households ($)	Median Total Income of Individuals ($)
Ontario	$79,500	$41,200
Hamilton (City)	$75,500	$45,200

Source: Statistics Canada 2023

Median income of households in Hamilton was greater than the provincial median by $4,000 (Statistics Canada 2023). Similarly, the median income of individuals in Hamilton was greater than the provincial median by $4,000 (Statistics Canada 2023).

4.3.3 Land Use

Since the 2019 Environmental Report, the City of Hamilton has updated its Official Plan through its Municipal Comprehensive Review. Amendments adopted in June 2022, and subsequently reinforced through provincial legislation, reinstated the City's no urban boundary expansion growth strategy and reversed earlier changes to Rural Hamilton Official Plan Amendment 34 and Urban Hamilton Official Plan Amendment 167 (City of Hamilton 2026). The updated Official Plans include city-wide policy changes related to employment, infrastructure, climate change, housing, transportation, cultural heritage, and neighbourhoods (City of Hamilton, 2026).

The Project is located in the Rural portion of Hamilton and in Section 7.1 of the Rural Hamilton Official Plan “No new development shall be located within 75 metres of any active gas or petroleum well or an inactive well that has not been decommissioned […]” City of Hamilton 2012). Development on or adjacent to lands formerly used for gas or petroleum operations, may be permitted only if rehabilitation measures have been identified and are underway, or have been completed to address and mitigate any

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known or suspected hazards associated with those former operations" (City of Hamilton 2012).

The Beverely Swamp is in the Study Area and is partially owned by HCA. These lands are open to the public for various activities including hiking and hunting.

4.3.4 Archaeological Resources

Through 2019 to 2021, Stantec undertook Stage 1 and Stage 2 AAs for the proposed Kirkwall-Hamilton Project. The Stage 2 AA was reviewed and entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports on June 7, 2021 (See Appendix F).

During the Stage 2 archaeological work that was completed for the proposed former project, 34 archaeological locations were identified, with seven (7) locations recommended for Stage 3 AA. The Stage 3 AA has begun in Fall 2026 and will continue into 2027.

In addition to the above, a portion of the Study Area (approximately 4.9%) comprises lands that were not surveyed during the Stage 2 assessment and which retain potential for the identification and documentation of archaeological resources. Thus, a Stage 2 AA is required for this portion of the Study Area.

4.3.5 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

As part of this environmental study, a Cultural Heritage Memo was prepared for the Study Area using the MCM Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes: A Checklist for the Non-Specialist (2022; the Checklist). The Cultural Heritage Memo and Checklist are used to identify known (previously recognized) and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Study Area and make recommendations for future work, as appropriate. The Study Area was previously assessed for known and potential Built Heritage Resources (BHRs) and Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) in a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) prepared by Stantec in 2019 (Stantec 2019). The

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objectives of the 2026 Cultural Heritage Memo were to re-affirm the BHRs and CHLs identified in the 2019 CHAR, identify and screen new potential and known BHRs and CHLs in the Study Area, assess potential impacts resulting from the Project, and recommend future actions. The 2026 Cultural Heritage Memo is included in Appendix E

The 2019 CHAR identified 13 Cultural Heritage Resources (CHRs) in the Study Area; following an assessment of impacts, no direct impacts were identified (Stantec 2026). Properties with potential risk for indirect impacts due to vibration damage were identified for:

- CHR-3 (2019): 1172 Concession 8 West
- CHR-11 (2019): 750 Concession 8 West

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5 Potential Impacts, Mitigation and Protective Measures

5.1 Methods

The 2019 Environmental Report, in Section 4.1, contains information on the methodology used to conduct the effects assessment. Since that time there have been no changes in the methods for conducting the assessment.

Table 5.1 below notes the new potential impacts, mitigation, and protective measures, including recommended supplemental studies, and net impacts for the existing conditions as described in **Section 4** that were not described in the 2019 Environmental Report. Monitoring and Contingency Plans described in Section 6.0 of the 2019 Environmental Report have been reviewed and determined to remain applicable.

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5.2 Summary Table

Table 5.1 New Potential Impacts and Recommended Mitigation and Protective Measures

Physical Features

Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Hydrogeology *Section 4.2.3 of the 2019 Environmental Report*	<u>Hydrostatic Testing and Dewatering/Sandpointing</u> An uncontrolled discharge of water could cause downstream flooding, erosion, sedimentation, or contamination. <u>Private Water Wells</u> 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>Municipal Water Supply</u> The proposed pipeline does not extend through any WHPAs or IPZs associated with any municipal groundwater supply system.	The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report are still appropriate. Additional mitigation measures are included below: <u>Hydrostatic Testing and Dewatering</u> • Under O. Reg. 63/16, all construction dewatering projects regardless of dewatering volume can be completed under an EASR. Should dewatering be required a dewatering and discharge report would be required to support the registration of an EASR for the Project. If surface water is used as the source water for the hydrostatic test, the report will also assess the capacity of the source to provide the required water volume without impacting the ecosystem, and will outline mitigation measures such as screened water intakes. <u>Source Water Protection</u> During construction, the primary concern to groundwater is the potential for a contaminant spill. To address this concern, the following mitigation measures are proposed: • Bulk fuel trucks, service vehicles, and pick-up trucks equipped with box mounted fuel tanks should 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 should be suitable for use on land and water. • Inspect hydraulic, fuel, and lubrication systems of equipment so that systems are in good working condition and free of leaks. • An impervious tarp should be in place underneath equipment/vehicles when servicing equipment/vehicles with the potential for accidental spills (e.g., oil changes,	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on groundwater are anticipated.

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Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
		servicing of hydraulic systems, etc.) in accordance with regulatory conditions. The contractor should prepare a Spill Response Plan prior to construction.	
Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN) *Section 4.1.1*	The potential exists for SCN to be spread from an impacted field to a non-impacted field by means such as contaminate machinery, wind, contaminated boots, and water erosion.	Enbridge Gas should consult with landowners of agriculture fields to determine if they would like to proceed with soil sampling for SCN. If a field is identified as having SCN, in consultation with potentially impacted landowners, the following mitigation measures should be considered: • All properties impacted with SCN should be identified and communicated to the contractor. A best practice protocol should be developed to mitigate the spread of SCN, with assistance from Stantec. • 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 adherence to the best construction practices discussed in this report, no significant adverse residual impacts from SCN are anticipated.
Aquatic Features and Aquatic Species at Risk *Section 4.2.1*	There are now at least 6 mapped watercourses that will be crossed by the proposed pipeline route. Field studies to be completed in 2027 will confirm aquatic habitat conditions in these watercourses including if they are permanent or intermittent. There is the potential to affect fish directly through impacts on water quality (erosion, sedimentation, and accidental spills), disruption and harassment (vibration and noise), and loss of habitat. Indirect impacts include restrictions to habitat use and fish passage. Long-term impacts can include changes to habitat such as substrate, increased erosion potential, and loss of in-stream cover and riparian shading.	The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report are still appropriate. Additional mitigation measures are included below: • Spencer Creek is Critical Habitat for Redside Dace which are regulated as Endangered under Schedule 1 of SARA. • Consultation should occur with DFO regarding the Spencer Creek crossing and its associated critical riparian habitat. General Mitigation Measures • In-water work for Spencer Creek is typically permitted from July 1 to September 15 (no in-water work from September 16 to June 30). • In-water work for warmwater habitats is typically permitted from July 1 to March 14 (no in-water work from March 15 to June 30 (MNRF 2013).	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts to aquatic features and aquatic SAR are anticipated.

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Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
		• O.Reg. 41/24 conditions of water crossings from the HCA and CH, if applicable, are to be adhered to. Dam and Pump Mitigation Measures • All watercourse crossings will occur via the dam and pump method and will adhere to the DFO-Enbridge Gas Agreement (see Appendix G). • Fish rescue plans should be developed on a site-specific basis, following established standards (DFO 2026) and implemented by qualified professionals with the appropriate licence in place (i.e., Licence to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes, SARA handling permit).	
Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat and Species at Risk *Section 4.2.2*	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 will be installed through wooded areas, agricultural fields, watercourses and wetlands where suitable habitats for SAR and SOCC may be present.	The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report are still appropriate. Additional mitigation measures are included below: • A Registration under O. Reg. 75/26 of the SCA may be required if the Project impacts SAR and/or SAR habitat. • Where practical, avoid construction in the vicinity of areas that may provide habitat for amphibians during the amphibian breeding season (March 1 – July 31). • Areas of potential bat maternity roosting habitat will be identified during field investigations. Tree removal in identified areas should be limited to the extent possible and will avoid the active season for bats (March 15 - November 30). Mitigation recommendations for SAR bats will be prepared upon project registration under the SCA. • Work (soil excavation) within wetlands is recommended to occur outside of the winter months (i.e., not between November 1 and February 28) to avoid potential impacts to hibernating frogs and turtles. Silt fencing is recommended along the perimeter of the work zone to prevent encroachment into the wetland, exclude reptiles and amphibians, as well as prevent sedimentation.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on wildlife, wildlife habitat, and SAR are anticipated.

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Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Demographics *Section 4.3.1*	During construction residents and businesses in the Study Area may experience a general nuisance, and temporary disruption in the use and enjoyment of their property and in the use of local roads from associated vehicular traffic, dust, and equipment exhaust. Residents and business owners may experience temporary access disturbance. Construction activities also have the potential to disturb the perceived aesthetic value that residents place on their property and the area in general. Potential safety concerns for residents also exist at locations where properties, residents, and vehicles come in proximity to construction activities.	• The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report Sections 4.4.2, 4.4.3, 4.4.5, and Table 4-11 are still appropriate.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on demographics are anticipated.
Economy and Employment *Section 4.3.2*	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 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	• The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report Section 4.4.1 and Table 4-11 are still appropriate.	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 to their operations. With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on economy and employment are anticipated.

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Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
	and municipal government revenue. Local businesses will likely benefit from supplying the Project with goods and services.		
Land Use *Section 4.3.3*	Natural gas pipelines are permitted facilities in the various municipal land uses, and thus no impacts to municipal land use designations will occur. The Beverly Swamp is in the Study Area and is open to the public. The Beverly Swamp offers hiking and hunting opportunities to the public. Construction is anticipated to occur during the hunting season, and the safety of the public and construction crews is a concern.	The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report are still appropriate. Additional mitigation measures are included below: • Enbridge Gas will post a public notice prior to construction which will provide construction-related details and advise that due to safety concerns hunting will be prohibited during construction activities.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures, no significant adverse residual impacts on land use are anticipated.
Archaeological Resources *Section 4.3.4*	The Stage 2 archaeological work that was completed for the proposed former project identified seven (7) locations recommended for Stage 3 AA. In addition to the above, a portion of the Study Area (approximately 4.9%) comprises lands that were not surveyed during the previous Stage 2 assessment and which retain archaeological potential. Construction has the potential to impact areas that retain archaeological potential and unidentified cultural resources.	• If, during the Stage 3 assessment, it becomes evident that Stage 4 mitigation will be required, a change in methodology may be considered. This methodological change of approach is compliant with the requirements of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. • A Stage 2 AA (and further stages of assessment, if recommended) will be carried out on the area that was not previously assessed as early as possible during detailed design and prior to any ground disturbing activities. • The results of the Stage 2 AA will provide recommendations for further assessment, protection, and mitigation of archaeological resources. Where feasible for the Project, archaeological sites that are determined to retain further cultural heritage value and interest should be mitigated in whole or in part by avoidance and preservation. If it should evolve that avoidance and preservation is not feasible, the site or sites should be mitigated by the implementation of Stage 3 and 4 salvage excavations in discussions with the appropriate Indigenous communities.	With the completion of Stage 2 and Stage 3 AAs and implementation of subsequent mitigation and protective measures, if necessary, no significant adverse residual impacts on archaeological resources are anticipated.

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Environmental Feature(s)	Potential Impact(s)	Mitigation and Protective Measures	Net Impacts
Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes *Section 4.3.5*	Construction may occur within 50m of two identified built heritage resources that could be impacted by vibration.	The mitigation measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report are still appropriate.	With the implementation of the mitigation and protective measures discussed in the 2019 Environmental Report, no significant adverse residual impacts on built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes are anticipated.

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6 Cumulative Effects Assessment

The 2019 Environmental Report contains an assessment of cumulative effects. Since that time there have been no changes in the methods for conducting the assessment, or in the study boundaries (other than the change in Project timeline). The construction assessment timeline is 2028. The operation and maintenance assessment timeline is 2032. The Project inclusion list, as outlined below, was reviewed to determine if there are projects that are either currently existing, or those that have been approved and are scheduled (or likely to be scheduled), during the construction period and early operation and maintenance of the Project.

- Canadian Energy Regulator, Major Facilities Applications (Canadian Energy Regulator, 2026)
- Government of Ontario, Environmental Assessment Projects by Category (Government of Ontario, 2026a)
- Government of Ontario, Ontario Builds (Government of Ontario, 2026b)
- Government of Ontario, Renewable Energy Projects Listing (Government of Ontario, 2026c)
- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, Canadian Impact Assessment Registry (IAAC, 2025)
- Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Ontario's Highways Program Interactive Map (2026-2027) (MTO, 2026)
- OEB Applications Currently Before the Board (facilities applications only) (OEB, 2021)
- City of Hamilton - Construction in Your Area (City of Hamilton 2026)

Based on the review of publicly available resources, road work is scheduled along Safari Road between Valens Road and Kirkwall Road in May 2027 (Flamborough Today 2026). Approximately 1 km of road will undergo construction to raise the road level due to seasonal flooding. It is anticipated that this construction roadwork will overlap with the Project's proposed activities. During this time, it is anticipated that there will be an

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increase in traffic, noise, and dust resulting from construction activities, however these impacts are considered minor and temporary.

As was the case in the 2019 Environmental Report, it is assumed that on-going improvements, upgrades, and maintenance to municipal infrastructure such as bridges, culverts, drains, electrical utilities, municipal developments, or roads may occur in the spatial and temporal study boundaries of the Project.

6.1 Analysis of Cumulative Effects

A review was conducted to determine if additional residual impacts (after mitigation) exist for the Project that were not identified in the 2019 Environmental Report; none were identified. However, it was determined that additional context would be helpful for assessing impacts to crop yield.

Reduced crop yield is a potential residual effect associated with construction of the Project. It is assumed that the previously disturbed soil along the existing pipeline easements may experience reduced crop yield compared to undisturbed soil; this impact is anticipated to remain following construction. The previously disturbed soil will be disturbed again where sections of the existing pipeline easements overlap with the proposed new pipeline easement , resulting in a cumulative residual effect.

This cumulative residual effect will be mitigated through the soil handling techniques outlined in Table 4.11 of the 2019 Environmental Report. A review of previous crop monitoring studies determined that construction and clean-up practices have improved over time and now result in improvements in crop yield performance compared to previous practices. In fact, the most recent crop monitoring study conducted by Enbridge Gas determined that five years following construction the majority of assessed fields had equal to or greater than crop counts and biomass weights compared to undisturbed soil, reflecting the positive benefit of current soil handling techniques. As such, while previously disturbed soil impacts are anticipated to remain, adverse cumulative residual effects on crop yield due to soil disturbance for the current Project

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will be of short duration, will be managed through agreement with Enbridge Gas, and are not anticipated to be significant.

With the exception of the additions above, the assessment of cumulative effects for construction and operation and maintenance as summarized in the 2019 Environmental Report remains valid.

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7 Conclusion

The 2019 and 2026 environmental studies investigated data on the physical, biophysical, and socio-economic environment along the pipeline route and related facilities and assessed any changes that have occurred between 2019 and 2026. 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 the short and long term.

With implementation of the recommendations in the 2019 Environmental Report and this Addendum, continued engagement and consultation, and compliance with applicable permit, regulatory, and legislative requirements, potential adverse residual environmental and socio-economic impacts of the Project are not anticipated to be significant.

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