

Gazoduq Project

Detailed Project Description

January 2020

Submitted to:

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada



gazoduq[®]

GAZODUQ INC.

Gazoduq Project

NOTE TO READERS:

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

Glossary of Terms

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

| | |
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| Project Notice | A document that the proponent submitted to the ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques on November 20, 2018 that describes the general characteristics of the Project in the same manner as the Pre-Application Project Description submitted to the National Energy Board on the same date. |
| Shapefiles | A file format that contains geometric location information and attributes of geographic features. |
| Study Corridor | The proposed delineated area within which several route alternatives have been analyzed. The Study Corridor is presented in Appendix G |

Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| AEMQ | Association de l'exploration minière du Québec |
| AMQ | Association minière du Québec |
| ATRIS | Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System |
| BAPE | Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement |
| BAT | Implementation of Best Available Technology |
| CEAA | Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency of Canada |
| CER | Canada Energy Regulator |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide |
| CO₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| CPTAQ | Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec |
| ECCC | Environment and Climate Change Canada |
| EMP | Emergency Management Plan |
| EPP | Environmental Protection Plan |
| ERP | Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan |
| FNQLSDI | First Nations of Québec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gases |
| GNLQ | GNL Québec Inc. |
| ha | Hectare |
| IAAC | Impact Assessment Agency of Canada |
| km | Kilometre |
| kT | Kilotonne |
| LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas |
| MELCC | Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques |
| NEB | National Energy Board |
| NO_x | Nitrogen Oxides |
| NRCan | Natural Resources Canada |
| PAPD | Pre-Application Project Description |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PPA | Preferred Planning Area |
| RCM | Regional County Municipality |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition |
| SO₂ | Sulphur Dioxide |
| TLRU | Traditional Land and Resource Use |
| UPA | Union des producteurs agricoles du Québec |
| ZEC | Controlled Harvesting Zone |

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Preamble

Gazoduq Inc. proposes to build a new natural gas transmission line linking the existing TC Energy (previously TransCanada Corporation) mainline in northeastern Ontario to a future natural gas liquefaction, storage and export facility in Saguenay, Québec (Énergie Saguenay), that could also potentially provide transportation services to local distribution companies (Gazoduq Project or Project).

The first feasibility assessments for the natural gas transmission line began in 2014. Three alternative alignments were subsequently identified. In late 2017, Project leaders decided to supply the future natural gas transmission line with 100% Canadian natural gas. This led to the selection of one of the alignments in early 2018. Subsequently, a Study Corridor was determined within that alignment. The Study Corridor, which has a width that varies between 30 km to 60 km, was delineated, among other things, in order to avoid the distribution ranges of woodland caribou, Lake Abitibi, the Gouin Reservoir, Lac St-Jean and following exchanges with the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou (Istchee)/Cree Nation Government, the Cree traditional family hunting territories (often called traplines) located in Québec.

In November 2018, Gazoduq publicly announced the Project and also commenced the formal regulatory review process by submitting a Pre-Application Project Description (PAPD)¹ to the National Energy Board (NEB) on November 20, 2018, in accordance with the guidelines of the NEB and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) that were publicly available at the time of the submission.² Gazoduq also submitted, at the same time, a Project Notice to the Québec *ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques* (MELCC) to initiate the provincial environmental impact assessment and review procedure for the Project in Québec.

In April 2019, Gazoduq announced that a Preferred Planning Area (PPA) had been defined within Study Corridor. Information about the PPA was submitted to the NEB on April 23, 2019 as an update to the PAPD provided in November 2018.³ The PPA avoids the vast majority of potentially sensitive areas in the Study Corridor, including, in particular, lakes, parks, known municipal drinking water supply protection areas, federally and provincially designated wildlife habitats, and designated protected areas.

In June 2019, Gazoduq specified the location of the link between the transmission line to the TC Energy mainline. It will be about 4 km south of TC Energy's compressor station in Ramore, Ontario. A letter to this effect was submitted to the NEB on June 27, 2019.⁴

Gazoduq will continue to refine the natural gas transmission line route based on its consultations with Indigenous groups, stakeholders and governmental authorities, on the results of its fieldwork, on its environmental and socio-economic assessments, and on the evolution of the Project's technical design.

On October 10, 2019, the Initial Project Description (IPD) was submitted to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) under the new regulations in effect since August 28, 2019⁵ and in compliance with the Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations. In addition, it includes

¹ See submission A95939 to the NEB.

² As of November 2018, the timeline for ratification and applicability of Bill C-69 had not yet been confirmed. (Bill C-69 - *An Act to enact the Impact Assessment Act and the Canadian Energy Regulator Act, to amend the Navigation Protection Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*).

³ See submission A99015 to the NEB.

⁴ See submission C00168 to the NEB.

⁵ *An Act to enact the Impact Assessment Act and the Canadian Energy Regulator Act, to amend the Navigation Protection Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts* received Royal Assent on June 21, 2019 and came into force on August 28, 2019.

information already provided in the PAPD that was part of the November 2018 filing with the NEB under the previous regulatory regime. The IPD also includes updates of some of this information due to the Project's progress.

On October 22, 2019, the IAAC accepted the IPD for the proposed Gazoduq Project and invited the public and Indigenous groups to review the IPD and provide feedback related to the Project. This consultation was held from October 22 to November 22, 2019. On November 29, 2019, the IAAC provided Gazoduq with a summary of issues which generally summarizes the comments it received during the consultation period.

In accordance with the *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations*, Gazoduq hereby submits its Detailed Project Description (DPD) which contains updated information about the Project since the filing of its IPD and answers («notice» under the act) to the summary of issues provided by the IAAC that sets out how it intends to address these issues.

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

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

Subject to obtaining the required regulatory approvals by the third quarter of 2021, Gazoduq expects to make a final investment decision and begin construction in late 2021 / early 2022. The start of the construction phase cannot be delayed without significantly affecting the Project schedule. The success of the Project is based on the commissioning of the natural gas transmission line and compressor stations in the fourth quarter of 2024. This will require a strictly controlled but achievable approval schedule and Project execution.

A Updated General Information

The Project proponent, Gazoduq Inc. (Gazoduq), is a company incorporated in the province of Québec whose shareholder is a limited partnership formed of investors with extensive worldwide experience in the design, development, building and operation of natural gas transmission lines, as well as strong expertise in financing.

1 Project Name, Sector and Projected Location

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Project name | Gazoduq Project |
| Type / sector | Interprovincial Natural Gas Transmission Line / Linear Transportation Project |
| Projected location | Northeastern Ontario to Saguenay, Québec (see section C for more information about the location of the Project) |

2 Proponent Information

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Name | Gazoduq Inc. |
| Contact Information | info@gazoduq.com 1 833 228-6382 |
| Legal Address | 1 Place Ville-Marie, suite 4000 Montréal, QC, H3B 4M4 |
| Primary Contact | Carolina Rinfret Senior Director Legal and Regulatory Affairs |
| Contact Information | crinfret@gazoduq.com 438 320-2946 |

B Consultation Processes

3 Information and Consultation Process

Gazoduq adheres to strong values and fundamental ethical principles, with respect being at the core of its values. Gazoduq encourages transparent, ongoing and constructive dialogue that takes into consideration the impact on local communities and Indigenous groups. It strives for fairness in its decision-making processes.

3.1 General Objectives of the Information and Consultation Process with Stakeholders

Gazoduq's information and consultation process has been designed to achieve objectives that align with its values and its approach. This involves:

- carrying out consultation activities, from the onset of the Project's preliminary stages, to gather comments, questions and concerns from communities and be able to take these into consideration in designing facilities, in decisions concerning the location of the facilities, and in identifying mitigation measures where required
- identifying stakeholders that are likely to be affected by the Project
- providing factual, clear information on the Project to facilitate informed stakeholder participation
- establishing and providing various channels of communication to make information readily available to stakeholders and to facilitate the latter's participation in the information and consultation process
- being receptive to comments and issues raised and taking them into consideration, particularly with respect to the following:
 - preferred routing of the natural gas transmission line and the location of the Project's various components
 - potential environmental and socio-economic impacts
 - identification of mitigation measures for the Project's potential negative impacts
 - identification of support measures, where needed, to promote positive social and economic impacts
- developing and maintaining an ongoing dialogue with stakeholders throughout all phases of the Project's development to increase their knowledge of the Project and finding solutions to issues raised, where practicable
- allowing any person, directly or indirectly concerned by the Project, to meet with a representative of Gazoduq in order to discuss their questions or concerns and/or receive additional information
- exploring ways in which the Project could make positive contributions to surrounding communities
- providing stakeholders with the opportunity to help develop the information and consultation process and adapt it based on their feedback, wherever possible

3.2 Design of Information and Consultation Process

In the fall of 2018, Gazoduq designed its Project information and consultation process to align it with its core principles, values and objectives. Gazoduq's approach to the information and consultation process was intended to reflect its commitment to rigorous, transparent and diligent communication

with all stakeholders concerned, and to work together to address all factors related to the building of a natural gas transmission line between northeastern Ontario and Saguenay. The approach was designed to take into account and adapt to the regional, social, political, economic and cultural characteristics of the communities consulted, and the stakeholders concerned. To this end, Gazoduq has ensured that it conducts its consultations in the language of choice of its stakeholders and will continue to do so throughout the upcoming consultations. Particular attention was and is also paid to sharing information with stakeholders in their preferred language.

Gazoduq's process has evolved and will continue to do so based on comments shared by the stakeholders concerned. To this end, Gazoduq has and will continue to proactively solicit feedback to adapt and improve its process to better meet stakeholders' needs.

This approach will also help improve various aspects of the Project. Comments and concerns are relayed to the Project's team leaders to be considered, studied and integrated into the Project where practicable. This was the case, for example, when the Preferred Planning Area (PPA) was being determined. The main comments and concerns brought forward so far during this process are described in Appendix A.

Throughout the entire process, stakeholders have been and will continue to be informed about the Project's progress and about consultation activities through various means of communication (e.g., press releases, newsletters, public announcements, website and social media).

In addition, the interactions with stakeholders are rigorously recorded and related follow-ups are carried out.

3.3 Geographical Scope of the Process

Gazoduq is sensitive to the fact that the Project extends over a large geographical area, stretching over two provinces and through four distinct regions:

- Québec:
 - Abitibi-Témiscamingue
 - Mauricie
 - Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean
- Ontario:
 - Northeastern Ontario

Sensitive to the specific needs of the Québec and Ontario regions involved with regards to the Project, Gazoduq is committed to adopting a consistent and respectful approach throughout the information and consultation process for the Project.

Gazoduq also ensures that its information is accessible to the general public, not only in both official languages but also through multiple communication channels such as its website, phone line and email address.

3.4 Identification of Stakeholders

The task of identifying stakeholders is an evolving process that involves the contribution of the stakeholders themselves, who can, for example, help identify individuals or groups that may be interested in participating in the information and consultation process. Gazoduq regularly updates its list of stakeholders based on the feedback it receives. The main stakeholder categories include, but are not limited to, government authorities, landowners and occupants, interest groups, environmental groups and non-governmental organizations, socio-economic groups, post-secondary educational institutions, and the general public. A comprehensive summary is presented in Appendix B.

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

3.5 Information and Consultation Activities to Date

To facilitate understanding of the Project and encourage active participation in its development, Gazoduq has taken a gradual, structured approach to implementing its information and consultation activities. These activities have been designed so that stakeholder comments can be considered and integrated, where practicable, as the Project develops.

In the weeks leading up to the Project's public announcement in November 2018, Gazoduq contacted a variety of local, regional and national representatives to inform them of the Project. The main goal of this initial step was to establish a communication channel with stakeholders who might be affected by the Project. Subsequently, at each major step of the Project, Gazoduq initiated personalized communications with stakeholders for information and consultation purposes.

On November 15, 2018, Gazoduq announced the Project publicly and unveiled the information and consultation process pertaining to the Study Corridor. A press release was distributed on the same day. At the same time as the Gazoduq website (www.gazoduq.com) went online. Interested parties can also learn about the Project by emailing Gazoduq (info@gazoduq.com) or by calling the toll-free number that has been active since November 2018.

Following the Project's public announcement, Gazoduq held a series of meetings with local stakeholders. Individual and group meetings with political, economic, environmental and recreational tourism stakeholders have been ongoing since November 2018 and will continue throughout the Project's development.

In December 2018, the MELCC initiated a period of consultations, inviting the public to submit comments regarding the issues they felt should be addressed by the Project's environmental impact study. Gazoduq promoted these consultations through its public engagement efforts and in meetings with various stakeholders, using feedback from host communities to gain a better understanding of the issues of concern and to continue to improve its own consultation process.

In February and March 2019, Gazoduq held 17 public information and consultation meetings in various regions impacted by the Project and attracting close to 600 participants. Participants were invited to ask questions and express their comments and concerns about the Project and in particular, with regards to the Study Corridor.

Following the public meetings, Gazoduq analyzed the comments gathered throughout the preceding phases of its information and consultation process. This analysis enabled Gazoduq to fine-tune the Project and present a PPA which strives to reduce social and environmental impacts. The PPA was made public on April 23, 2019.

Technical briefings were held on April 23 and 24, 2019 with interested municipal and regional stakeholders to present the specifics of the PPA.

Beginning in May 2019, individual and group meetings have been held to present details of the PPA to interested stakeholders, including municipalities as well as recreational tourism, socio-economic and environmental groups. These meetings will continue with a view to consulting with all interested stakeholders.

Additional group meetings had been scheduled to communicate and inform landowners of Gazoduq's process and respond to any questions. Based on feedback from the first meeting and to fulfill its objectives, Gazoduq scheduled individual meetings with landowners in Abitibi-Témiscamingue and took part in meetings organized by the *Fédération régionale de l'Union des producteurs agricoles* (UPA) in Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean. These meetings began in June 2019 and are ongoing.

In June 2019, in the various regions of the PPA in Québec, new meetings were held with interested stakeholders, including municipalities and recreational tourism, socio-economic and environmental

groups, to consult them on the format and discuss the continuation of the consultation process and test activity ideas with them.

Between June and end of fall 2019, Gazoduq held meetings with affected landowners either in groups or individually, depending on the regions and the preferences of some stakeholders. These meetings will continue until the winter of 2020. To date, Gazoduq has met with the vast majority of the affected landowners who have entered into agreements authorizing field surveys to be conducted on their property.

In early fall 2019, Gazoduq announced a first level of anticipated economic benefits for its Project. It proposed to contribute a total of \$36 million per year, including tax benefits, to non-Indigenous communities in the PPA. This innovative contribution is comprised of planned tax payments and a newly established community fund for Quebec public land. In Ontario, the use of public land is taxed by the provincial government. In Québec, there is no equivalent provincial tax for the use of public land. Annual taxes for public and private lands in Ontario are estimated at \$2 million. Community fund and annual taxes in Québec are estimated at \$34 million. This contribution is an example of the level of support that Gazoduq would provide in terms of long-term economic and social development along the proposed natural gas transmission line (see Appendix C). As part of this announcement, meetings were held with stakeholders that were directly concerned by the announcement in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Haute-Mauricie and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean to share details on how Gazoduq intends to maximize these economic and social benefits in a responsible and respectful manner.

Meetings were also held in Ontario in October 2019 to present the tax benefits for their region and also to present the preliminary results of the environmental surveys for the region.

In addition, Gazoduq took advantage of this announcement to indicate that a 60-day consultation period was opening in Québec so that the stakeholders concerned could provide their comments on the proposed formula. This consultation period ended on November 15 and provided many comments and suggestions, including on the sharing and management of the portion of the fund that would be distributed to higher education institutions in the various regions and the portion that would be distributed to regional community organizations. Gazoduq plans to study the suggestions received and in winter 2020, intends to confirm the formula in light of the results of this analysis.

In the fall of 2019, the consultation process continued with the establishment of the first regional sectoral round tables. These round tables aim to address specific issues or problems common to a range of regional stakeholders concerned and identify possible solutions to aim to reduce impacts and promote positive outcomes. Round table meetings with the forest industry and on economic maximization were held in October and November 2019. Round table meetings that brought together representatives or associations of hunters and fishers, as well as those for the recreation and tourism industry began their work in December 2019. Exchanges are also held with representatives of the mining industry through their sectoral associations: the Association minière du Québec (AMQ) and the Association de l'exploration minière du Québec (AEMQ). The work of these round tables will continue throughout the winter and spring of 2020.

In response to some concerns raised by the forest industry, including access to the resource, Gazoduq shared examples of temporary structures that could allow the passage of forest machinery, if applicable, over the underground transmission line during operation according to certain criteria and conditions.

During November and December 2019, Gazoduq also undertook consultations with various municipalities and RCMs to identify potential locations for the development of labour camps and pipe storage areas. In total, nearly fifteen municipalities and RCMs were consulted and were able to provide Gazoduq with potential locations that met both their needs and those of the company.

Furthermore, during the federal election period, Gazoduq took steps to present the Project and inform the candidates of the main parties whose ridings were located in the PPA.

Meetings related to the issue of labour and local supply also took place in fall 2019 to begin the analysis of each region's labour and local supply landscape.

In addition to these steps, other meetings on an individual basis were held to discuss the Project as well as the information and consultation process. The next steps in the information and consultation process are detailed in section 3.8.

3.6 Main Issues and Concerns Raised

The information and consultation activities carried out to date have enabled Gazoduq to identify key issues of concern to stakeholders in different targeted regions. The main themes that have emerged are generally related to water and wetlands, compatibility with economic, tourism and leisure activities, the environment, land use, safety and accident risk, and the relationship with Indigenous groups.

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

Gazoduq intends to respond to concerns and issues raised by stakeholders in a factual and transparent manner. A comprehensive summary of the issues raised during the information and consultation process is presented in Appendix A.

3.7 Consultation with Government Authorities and Officials

This section presents a summary of the information sharing and consultation activities that have been undertaken to-date with elected government officials or representatives of federal and provincial authorities, as well as activities that are planned for the coming months.

In general, consultation activities have taken the form of personalized communications, meetings and inter-ministerial round tables.

The objectives of the consultations with elected government officials or government representatives include, but are not limited to, the mutual sharing of information and the identification of potential environmental or socio-economic issues and potential mitigation measures.

For example, information provided by various government agencies, as listed in this section, has enabled Gazoduq to better understand the Project area being studied and to develop a PPA that avoids the vast majority of sensitive areas. Furthermore, steps have been undertaken with the agencies responsible regarding the federal impact assessment process in order to better understand the new steps, deadlines, structures and processes.

Gazoduq intends to initiate or continue dialogue with elected government officials or representatives of the federal and provincial authorities listed below, including by establishing specific working groups.

3.7.1 Federal

- Agriculture and Agri-food Canada
- Canada Energy Regulator (previously National Energy Board)
- Canadian Heritage
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
- Department of Finance Canada

- Employment and Social Development Canada
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Health Canada
- Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (previously the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency)
- Infrastructure Canada
- Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
- Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat
- Natural Resources Canada
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Public Safety Canada
- Public Services and Procurement Canada
- Rural Economic Development
- Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

3.7.2 Québec

- Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec (CPTAQ)
- Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation
- Ministère de l'Économie et de l'Innovation
- Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
- Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
- Ministère de la Sécurité publique
- Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Habitation
- Ministère des Finances
- Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs
- Ministère du Conseil exécutif
- Office of the Premier of Québec
- Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones

3.7.3 Ontario

- Executive Council of Ontario
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
- Ministry of Economic Development, Job Creation and Trade
- Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Indigenous Affairs
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
- Ministry of the Solicitor General
- Office of the Premier of Ontario
- Treasury Board Secretariat

3.8 Next Steps

In the next few months, Gazoduq intends to continue and expand its efforts to inform and consult the population and stakeholders on the PPA, on topics related to the Impact Statement and the Project in

general while keeping in mind the objective of being attentive and working actively and continuously to reduce potentially effects of the Project and maximize its positive results.

Gazoduq will pursue its approach in each of the regions concerned by the Project in order to reach a wide range of stakeholders, including the population, neighbours (residents of the PPA), landowners, interest groups, socio-economic stakeholders and municipal officials, to name just a few. One of the specific objectives regarding the next steps in the consultation process will be to present the results of the studies conducted to date and to gather comments and proposals from citizens regarding mitigation measures that could, insofar as possible, improve the Impact Statement and, consequently, the Project.

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

In early 2020, Gazoduq will be in a position to specify its schedule of activities as part of the continuation of this information and consultation process. In addition to enhanced programming, it will also continue its sectoral round tables, individualized sessions, as well as meetings with landowners along the preliminary route of the PPA.

In parallel, meetings with public safety stakeholders will be held throughout all regions covered by the Project during winter 2020. Gazoduq will continue to meet with the groups or organizations concerned by the Project on an ongoing basis and will ensure that it remains available to listen to and receive any questions or comments.

In addition, in line with the approach undertaken for its consultations within the framework of its development, Gazoduq intends to develop an accessible and rigorous mechanism for managing concerns, comments, complaints and questions during the construction period of the Project, which is described at a high level in section 5.

4 Engagement and Consultation Approach with Indigenous Groups

Drawing on the values, principles, and objectives that serve as the basis for the general information and stakeholder consultation process presented in sections 3.1 to 3.4, Gazoduq has adopted a collaborative approach to engaging Indigenous groups throughout all phases of the Project. Gazoduq believes that their participation enhances understanding of the Project and contributes to its planning, improvement, development and success by identifying the Project's impacts on their rights with a view to avoiding, mitigating or otherwise managing the potential effects of the Project. Gazoduq is committed to continuing the dialogue with Indigenous groups throughout the duration of the Project.

At the outset of the Project, Gazoduq retained the services of Indigenous consulting firms specialized in community relations. With their assistance, and including that of an experienced strategic advisor, who is also a member of a local Indigenous group, Gazoduq developed its engagement and consultation approach with Indigenous groups, which has been adapted over time to the needs and interests of each group involved. To date, this approach has taken place over five periods corresponding to the major steps in the Project's progress, which started with: the planning phase (summer 2018 through January 2019); the Crown's list of potentially impacted Indigenous groups (February through May 2019)⁶; when the PPA was identified, field surveys were conducted; and when

⁶ The Crown's list of potentially impacted Indigenous groups was initially issued by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) in February 2019 (February through May 2019), before the new regulatory regime came into force. When the Impact Assessment Act came into force on August 28, 2019, the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) was named the authority responsible for federal impact assessments. As the federal authority responsible for impact assessments, the IAAC must also coordinate consultations with Indigenous groups that may be impacted by the carrying out of a designated project. Since August 2019, the IAAC has updated the Crown's list of potentially

exchanges were held with the IAAC (spring and summer 2019). The IAAC is the new Agency that was created as part of the new *Impact Assessment Act*.

The filing of the IPD, which is required by the *Impact Assessment Act*, began the fifth period, starting in the fall of 2019.

4.1 Project Planning Phase

In accordance with the approach developed by Gazoduq and its consultants, Gazoduq identified, early on in the Project's planning phase, Indigenous groups that could potentially be impacted by the Project or that were part of an RCM within the Study Corridor.

Gazoduq met with the following Indigenous groups in the summer of 2018:

- Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon (Lac Simon) (Québec)
- Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Québec)
- Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci (Québec)
- Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan (Québec)

Gazoduq initiated a dialogue with the band councils of these Indigenous groups in the summer of 2018, introducing itself as the proponent and presenting the Project and the Study Corridor between northeastern Ontario and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region in Québec (Appendix G illustrates the Study Corridor). Gazoduq sought to evaluate the receptivity of Indigenous groups located near or within the Study Corridor to such a project.

The objectives being pursued were the following:

- create forums for mutual sharing of information and concerns, early on in the Project
- foster active involvement of Indigenous groups in the Project's development and progress
- mitigate potential Project effects on the rights of Indigenous people
- promote and maximize events and situations likely to result in benefits for neighbouring Indigenous groups

In fall 2018, similar meetings took place with the following Indigenous groups:

- Wahgoshig First Nation
- Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit);⁷
- Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit
- Première Nation des Pekuakamiunnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)

The last three Indigenous groups have been consulted since 2015 as part of the Énergie Saguenay project, which would obtain its natural gas supply through Gazoduq's transmission line. Accordingly, they already had an understanding of the need for the transmission line and the natural gas supply that the Gazoduq Project is designed to transport.

During the course of these meetings with representatives from each of the previously identified Indigenous groups, Gazoduq proposed developing an agreement to govern and support their eventual collaboration and engagement in the consultation process.

impacted Indigenous groups. Any references, in this document, to the "Crown's list of potentially impacted Indigenous groups" includes any list received by Gazoduq from a federal authority responsible for impact assessments, namely, NRCan and the IAAC. See section 4.3.

⁷ In December 2019, the community indicated to Gazoduq that it prefers to be referred to as the *Première Nation des Innus Essipit* or *Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit*, however the nomenclature transmitted by the Crown to Gazoduq is used for all Indigenous groups in this document.

4.2 Planning Phase - Filing of the Pre-Application Project Description

At the time of the Project's public announcement on November 15, 2018, and along with the filing of the PAPD with the NEB on November 20, 2018 (as well as the filing of the Project Notice with the MELCC for Québec, on the same date), which included a Study Corridor, Gazoduq considered it appropriate at this stage of the Project, to expand the list of Indigenous groups with which it was communicating. Therefore, a copy of the PAPD as well as a letter expressing Gazoduq's desire to engage in a dialogue with Indigenous groups to provide them with information and an opportunity for discussion were sent to six additional Indigenous groups in Québec and three Indigenous groups in Ontario. The following groups, which were located farther from the Study Corridor, were contacted:

4.2.1 Québec

- Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik
- Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan
- Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government
- Long Point First Nation
- Nation huronne-wendat
- Timiskaming First Nation

4.2.2 Ontario

- Beaverhouse Indigenous Community⁸
- Matachewan First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario

The eight Indigenous groups previously mentioned (section 4.1) with which Gazoduq had already begun discussions also received a copy of the PAPD filed with the NEB; those located in Québec also received the Project Notice filed with the MELCC.

4.3 Crown's List of Potentially Impacted Indigenous Groups

In February 2019, the Crown issued an initial list of Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project. In addition to the 17 groups with which Gazoduq had already shared information, this list included seven other Indigenous groups in Ontario and Québec. In May 2019, another Indigenous group, Temagami First Nation, was added to the list.

During this time, Gazoduq began communicating with the Indigenous groups on the Crown's list that had not yet been contacted. These groups are:

- Algonquins of Barriere Lake (Québec)
- Kebaowek First Nation (Québec)
- Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg (Québec)
- Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point) (Québec)
- Flying Post First Nation (Ontario)
- Mattagami First Nation (Ontario)
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) (Ontario)

⁸ According to information provided by the community, the community prefers to use the Beaverhouse First Nation designation, however, the nomenclature provided by the Crown is used for all Indigenous groups in this document.

- Temagami First Nation (Ontario)

As with the letters sent to the previously contacted Indigenous groups, the letters included the Pre-Application Project Description filed with the NEB and a cover letter offering to meet with them to provide information and discuss the Project.

In January 2019, shortly after the Crown issued the list of Indigenous groups, the band council of the Wahgoshig First Nation expressed a desire to join the discussions that Gazoduq had already initiated with a grouping of seven Indigenous groups during the Project planning phase (*Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni, Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon [Lac Simon], Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci, Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan, Première Nation des Innus Essipiunnuat [Essipit], Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit, and Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh [Mashteuiatsh]*). Gazoduq was receptive to the request.

Gazoduq and the First Nations of Québec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute (FNQLSDI) agreed that the latter would coordinate discussions and offer logistical support to this group.

In October 2019, the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi was added to the Crown's list, and in November 2019, the Cree Nation of Waskaganish was also added to the Crown's list⁹, bringing the total number of Indigenous groups to 27¹⁰.

4.4 Identification of the PPA and Field Surveys

In spring 2019, a PPA was defined within the Study Corridor. This new phase of the Project provided an opportunity for Gazoduq to once again communicate with the Indigenous groups and keep them informed. Letters were sent on April 24, 2019 (April 30, 2019 for the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government).

During the spring and summer of 2019, the Indigenous groups were also informed of the types of field surveys that were planned as well as the schedule for each one. To enable the Indigenous groups to benefit from this work, Gazoduq offered health and safety training and data gathering techniques to 20 candidates from the Indigenous groups located along the PPA so that they could participate in the surveys. Indigenous participation in Project activities will also be encouraged in the next phases of the Project.

Gazoduq also informed Indigenous groups that the gathering of information about the ways in which Indigenous rights are exercised, including the values, practices, activities, customs or traditions that are connected to and are undertaken in relation to the rights identified of each of those Indigenous groups, would be part of the Impact Statement. Gazoduq also indicated its desire to reach an agreement regarding the objectives and the means necessary for the Indigenous groups to conduct their own Project-specific studies that are intended to meet requirements of the NEB *Filing Manual*, the *Interim Filing Guidance and Early Engagement Guide*, and requirements under the new *Impact Assessment Act*.

These Project-specific studies, previously referred to in the IPD as traditional land and resource use (TLRU), may be called TLRU, Indigenous knowledge or otherwise termed by the respective Indigenous group, are largely defined by the interests and priorities of the Indigenous group. Gazoduq continues to provide guidance and assistance in the scoping of these studies, which include aspects of physical and cultural heritage, TLRU, health, and social and economic conditions, to help inform

⁹ See footnote no.6

¹⁰ It is important to note, prior to October 2019, Project-related information was provided to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Nation Government, with whom Gazoduq has been engaging since November 2018.

the design of the Project and mitigation planning. Further, in this document, Gazoduq refers to any of these studies as: Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Shapefiles were sent to each community to enable a better understanding of the PPA, along with a map illustrating the PPA in relation to each Indigenous group.

Within the context of these communications, Gazoduq reiterated that a team of professionals dedicated to communications with Indigenous groups was available to organize meetings in communities regarding the Project.

4.5 Identification and Preliminary Overview of Indigenous Groups

As mentioned in section 4.3, and in accordance with the Crown's list, the Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project are:

4.5.1 Québec

- Algonquins of Barriere Lake
- Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik
- Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon (Lac Simon)
- Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni
- Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan
- Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci
- Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan
- Cree First Nation of Waswanipi
- Cree Nation of Waskaganish
- Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government
- Kebaowek First Nation
- Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
- Long Point First Nation
- Nation huronne-wendat
- Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)
- Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit
- Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)
- Timiskaming First Nation
- Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point)

4.5.2 Ontario

- Beaverhouse Indigenous Community
- Flying Post First Nation
- Matachewan First Nation
- Mattagami First Nation
- Métis Nation of Ontario
- Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post)
- Temagami First Nation
- Wahgoshig First Nation

Brief overviews for each potentially impacted Indigenous group based on publicly available information are presented in Appendix E and include corrections, changes or additions based on feedback received from Indigenous groups since the filing of the IPD. Socio-economic overviews of Indigenous groups will inform the existing conditions for assessment in the Impact Statement and will be updated with Project-related information received from groups during the consultation process.

4.6 Consultation Activities Conducted to Date

Sections 4.1 to 4.4 summarize consultation approach used thus far with Indigenous groups, for each stage of the Project's development.

The following section summarizes the key information sent by Gazoduq to Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project, along with highlights of communications with each group.

4.6.1 Information Sent by Gazoduq to Indigenous Groups

As the Project details became clearer, key information was sent to Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project and those identified from the Crown's list. The information, sent by mail or email, consisted of the following:

Consultation on the Planning Phase of the Project

In summer 2018, before the PAPD was filed, meetings were held, and explanatory documents were shared with the Indigenous groups located near the corridor.

- An offer to conclude a collaboration agreement was also made to each of these groups.

Pre-Application Project Description

In fall 2018, a PAPD, in accordance with publicly available guidance from the NEB, CEAA and MELCC, was sent to groups. Gazoduq identified a Study Corridor between 30 km and 60 km wide in order to select the most acceptable route for the Project from an environmental, social, economic and technical perspective.

Unveiling of the PPA

In spring 2019, maps were sent, showing that from the Project's initial Study Corridor, and with the help of available data, a 400-metre wide PPA was established.

Field Surveys

In spring and summer 2019, an announcement was made, stating that field surveys would be conducted in the field in 2019 along the PPA (which included a timetable for each discipline). The data gathered will make it possible to validate the information required for the Impact Statement and establish a preferred route for the natural gas transmission line.

In fall 2019, Gazoduq sent the latest version of the protocols and terms of reference of the 2019 field inventories, as well as the inventory report on woodland caribou.

Indigenous-led Project-related Studies and Offers of Technical and Financial Support

In spring and summer 2019, Gazoduq invited Indigenous groups to develop their own Indigenous led, Project-related studies and, to this end, offered financial and technical support.

PPA Shapefiles

In spring and summer 2019, these files, containing the PPA, the tie-in point in Ontario, and the preliminary compressor station locations, were sent to the Indigenous groups to ensure they all had access to similar information.

PPA Map Relative to Indigenous Groups

In summer 2019, a customized map was sent to each Indigenous group, providing them with information so that they could better understand the Project and evaluate its potential impacts on their rights.

Initial and Detailed Project Descriptions

In October 2019, Gazoduq shared the IPD with Indigenous groups before it was made public, in order to provide them with a longer review and comment period. More specifically, the complete document was provided in French, with an English and French summary on October 11, while the complete English document was provided on October 21, 2019.

In November 2019, Gazoduq shared group-specific excerpts of a draft DPD with each Indigenous group for their review and comment. These excerpts were: Section 4.6.2 (Highlights of Discussions with Indigenous Groups) and Appendix E (Indigenous Groups Consulted on the Project). Recommended changes, comments and corrections provided by Indigenous groups have been incorporated into the DPD where possible. In circumstances where it was not possible to incorporate them, explanations have been provided in specific sections of the text.

In January 2020, Gazoduq also provided responses to the summary of issues (see Attachment 1) compiled by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada during their public consultation review of Gazoduq's IPD, which included those provided to them by Indigenous groups.

Other Documents

- In fall 2019, Gazoduq informed the 27 Indigenous groups about:
 - the community fund – a pledge to invest \$34 million per year in Québec to support the Project's host non-Indigenous communities
 - potential sites for temporary laydown areas and workers camps, including the potential for alternative locations which may be identified by Indigenous groups

Appendix F-1 illustrates key information sent by Gazoduq to each Indigenous group.

4.6.2 Highlights of Consultations with Indigenous Groups

Consultations with Indigenous groups up until the end of November 2019 made it possible to identify a number of issues and concerns related to the Project, which can be summarized as follows:

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

Given that Gazoduq is subject to the new federal authorization process and that the Crown has undertaken its own direct consultation with Indigenous groups since September 2019, discussions between Indigenous groups, Gazoduq and the Crown are expected to increase significantly in the coming months. Consequently, more specific issues and concerns are expected to be identified which will be attributed to the respective Indigenous group, reported within the Impact Statement, and will include Gazoduq's responses to the concerns raised.

Gazoduq plans to continue its efforts to adapt and distribute information, stimulate and support the exchange of documents, and request information and discussion meetings so as to clearly identify issues and concerns of Indigenous groups. These interactions will include discussions on the methods to avoid, mitigate or otherwise manage potential Project effects, all of which will be documented by Gazoduq. The means identified and/or agreed to will, insofar as necessary, be integrated into the Project.

4.6.2.1 Indigenous Groups in Québec Consulted for the Project

4.6.2.1.1 Algonquins of Barriere Lake

Due to logistical issues between the Algonquins of Barriere Lake and Gazoduq, a letter sent by chief the on December 20, 2018, which was in response to Gazoduq's filing of the PAPD, was only received by Gazoduq on February 1, 2019. Following receipt of this letter, Gazoduq replied and began communicating with the Algonquins of Barriere Lake in February 2019. The Algonquins of Barriere Lake received information on the various phases of the information and consultation process initiated in November 2018. The Algonquins of Barriere Lake are represented by a legal firm with respect to all communications on the Project. The methods for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for their future collaboration and participation in the consultation process are being discussed. Gazoduq continues to send Project-related information to the Algonquins of Barriere Lake.

In October 2019, a meeting was held with the Chief and Council at which time Project-related information was shared, and preliminary issues and concerns were discussed.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Algonquins of Barriere Lake to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.2 Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the *Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik* in November 2018. Since that date, Gazoduq has been sending the community information about the Project and reiterating its staff's availability to participate in meetings. Gazoduq met with the *Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik* in August 2019 to present the Project and discuss the methods for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies. Gazoduq also indicated its availability to meet with community members, if its Council so wished.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts

4.6.2.1.3 Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon (Lac Simon)

A meeting with representatives of the *Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon (Lac Simon)* was held before the Project's public announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the methods for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon (Lac Simon)*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon (Lac Simon)* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.4 Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni

A meeting with representatives of the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni* was held before the announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the methods for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

In October 2019, Gazoduq sent a letter to the new Chief of the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni* stating Gazoduq's desire to continue working with the newly elected leadership.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.5 Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* in November 2018. Since then, Gazoduq has continued to send Project-related information to the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* and has reiterated its staff's availability to organize and participate in meetings.

In October 2019, after being informed by the IAAC that the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* requested a meeting, Gazoduq made direct contact with the community to offer a Project presentation.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.6 Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci

A meeting with representatives of the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* was held before the announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the methods for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

Two information and discussion meetings were held with elected officials, staff and the "Chefs de territoire" in November 2018 and February 2019.

In August 2019, Gazoduq met with the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* regarding the Indigenous-led Project-related studies and the progress of field inventories. In September 2019, an information session was held for the "Chefs de territoire" and other community members.

Also in September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq

Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

In October and November 2019, discussions continued regarding funding to complete Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.7 Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan

A meeting with representatives of the *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* was held before the announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including the Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In April 2019, Gazoduq met with the *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* and a public information and discussion meeting was held in the community in June 2019.

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities, items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

In October 2019, Gazoduq sent a letter to the new Chief of the *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* stating Gazoduq's desire to continue working with the newly elected leadership.

In October and November 2019, discussions continued regarding funding to complete Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.8 Cree First Nation of Waswanipi

In October 2019, the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi was added to Crown's list of potentially impacted Indigenous groups to be consulted on the Project. Shortly thereafter, all Project-related information, which was shared with other Indigenous groups, was provided to the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi. It is important to note, prior to October 2019, the same Project-related information was provided to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government, with whom Gazoduq has been engaging since November 2018.

Gazoduq is committed to discussions with the Cree First Nation of Waswanipi to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.9 Cree Nation of Waskaganish

In November 2019, the Cree Nation of Waskaganish was added to the Crown's list of potentially impacted Indigenous groups to be consulted on the Project. Shortly thereafter, all Project-related information, which was shared with other Indigenous groups, was provided to the Cree Nation of Waskaganish. It is important to note, prior to November 2019, the same Project-related information was provided to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government, with whom Gazoduq has been engaging since November 2018.

Gazoduq is committed to discussions with the Cree Nation of Waskaganish to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.10 Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Nation Government

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government in November 2018.

In January 2019, the the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government sent a letter to Gazoduq and to provincial and federal authorities concerning the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement's applicability to the Project. The Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government also noted in this letter that the portion of the Study Corridor located in Ontario traversed the area in Ontario over which the Cree Nation asserted Aboriginal rights. Gazoduq replied to this letter and continued to send Project-related information to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government.

In August 2019, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government asked Gazoduq to confirm its intention to officially restrict the boundaries of the territory submitted to government authorities in the Project Application to the boundaries of the PPA.

Gazoduq confirmed in September 2019 that it did not intend to locate the natural gas transmission line within the traditional family hunting territories, sometimes called traplines, located in Québec.

In October and November 2019, the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government sent letters reiterating a position that if the scope of the regulatory review included territory that overlaps with the Cree traplines in Québec, Chapter 22 of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement would be applicable to the Project. In November 2019, Gazoduq provided a response which included further clarification and confirmation of its intention to not locate the natural gas transmission line within the traditional family hunting territories (traplines).

Gazoduq has subsequently confirmed to the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government that it would formally clarify with all applicable regulatory authorities that the portion of the previously-identified Study Corridor that overlaps with the Cree traplines in Québec does not form part of the area under regulatory review for the purposes of the Project. Gazoduq also confirmed that neither the natural gas transmission line nor construction-phase infrastructure relating to the Project would be located within the Cree traplines in Québec.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.11 Kebaowek First Nation

Following receipt in February 2019 of the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with Kabaowek First Nation in March 2019. Communications began with a letter detailing the various phases of the information and consultation process undertaken in November 2018.

In August 2019, the Kabaowek First Nation informed Gazoduq that it had sent a request to federal Minister Catherine McKenna for clarification concerning the regulatory framework applicable to the Project. In a second letter, Kabaowek First Nation informed Gazoduq that it would be willing to enter into an agreement with Gazoduq regarding Indigenous-led Project-related studies once it had concluded a framework agreement with the Agency.

In September 2019, Gazoduq respectfully replied that it would not stop its Project-related consultations and that its representatives would be available whenever the Kabaowek First Nation wished to meet with them. In the meantime, Gazoduq will continue sending important Project-related information to the Kabaowek First Nation.

In October 2019, the Chief informed Gazoduq of a meeting with the IAAC; Gazoduq thanked the Chief for keeping the Project informed of its discussions with the IAAC.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Kebaowek First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.12 Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg

Following receipt in February 2019 of the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg band council in March 2019. Communications began with a letter detailing the various phases of the information and consultation process undertaken in November 2018.

Gazoduq has since continued to send the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

Gazoduq is committed to discussions with the Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.13 Long Point First Nation

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Long Point First Nation in November 2018. It has since continued to send Project-related information to them and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings. In January and February 2019, the Chief of the Long Point First Nation informed Gazoduq that the proposed route for the Project would cross the Long Point First Nation traditional territory and consequently, Long Point First Nation consent would be required if the Project wanted to proceed.

In July 2019, Gazoduq received a letter from the Long Point First Nation in which the latter expressed concerns regarding the way consultations were being conducted thus far. Further, the Long Point First Nation requested Gazoduq consult all Algonquin communities as a group. In July 2019, Gazoduq responded that it would be happy to meet all Algonquin communities impacted by the Project as a group and suggested a meeting venue and date. Scheduled for early September 2019, this meeting was postponed by mutual agreement following the Kebaowek First Nation's letter to Minister McKenna.

In September 2019, Long Point First Nation sent a letter to the FNQLSDI outlining concerns with FNQLSDI's role in Project-related consultations; the FNQLSDI responded in October 2019.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Long Point First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.14 Nation huronne-wendat

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the *Nation huronne-wendat* in November 2018.

After a first meeting in April 2019 between representatives of the *Nation huronne-wendat* and Gazoduq, the parties exchanged versions of a collaboration agreement setting out the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

A meeting was held in September 2019 to finalize a collaboration agreement and to discuss the next steps. In October and November, Gazoduq contacted the *Nation huronne-wendat* to follow up on outstanding items, namely, Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Nation huronne-wendat* to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.15 Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)

A meeting was held with the representatives of the *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)* before the Project's public announcement of November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

In November 2019, discussions continued regarding funding to complete Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)*, to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts

4.6.2.1.16 Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit

A meeting was held with the representatives of the *Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit* before the Project's public announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit*, to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.17 Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)

A meeting was held with the *Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)* before the Project's public announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019 within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the *Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)*, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting regarded ongoing consultation efforts.

In November, discussions continued regarding funding to complete Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the *Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)*, to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.18 Timiskaming First Nation

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Timiskaming First Nation in November 2018. Since then, Gazoduq has continued to send Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

Gazoduq is committed to discussions with the Timiskaming First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.1.19 Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point)

Following receipt in February 2019 of the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point) in March 2019. Communications began with a letter detailing the various phases of the information and consultation process started in November 2018.

Gazoduq has since continued to send the Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point) Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

Gazoduq is committed to discussions with the Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point) to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2 Indigenous Groups in Ontario Consulted for the Project

4.6.2.2.1 Beaverhouse Indigenous Community

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Beaverhouse Indigenous Community in November 2018.

In December 2018, Gazoduq met with the chief and the Economic Development Manager to discuss the Project and next steps.

Gazoduq met with the community's elected representatives on two other occasions, and communications continued concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

In August, September and October 2019, Gazoduq met with representatives from Beaverhouse Indigenous Community to provide Project-related information.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Beaverhouse Indigenous Community to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.2 Flying Post First Nation

Following receipt in February 2019 of the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with Flying Post First Nation in March 2019. Communications began with a letter detailing the various phases of the information and consultation process that began in November 2018.

Gazoduq has since continued to send the Flying Post First Nation Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

In October 2019, Gazoduq received a letter from Flying Post First Nation, Matachewan First Nation, and Mattagami First Nation requesting a formal relationship with Gazoduq as a collective.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Flying Post First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.3 Matachewan First Nation

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Matachewan First Nation in November 2018.

In June 2019, Gazoduq met with the Matchewan First Nation's Territory and Resources Officer and a project technician from the Wabun Tribal Council. In August, a Matachewan First Nation Council member joined the discussions. Discussions continue concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

In October 2019, Gazoduq received a letter from Flying Post First Nation, Matachewan First Nation, and Mattagami First Nation requesting a formal relationship with Gazoduq as a collective.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Matachewan First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.4 Mattagami First Nation

Following receipt in February 2019 the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with the Mattagami First Nation in March 2019. Communications began with a letter detailing the various phases of the information and consultation process that began in November 2018.

Gazoduq has since continued to send the Mattagami First Nation Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

In October 2019, Gazoduq received a letter from Flying Post First Nation, Matachewan First Nation, and Mattagami First Nation requesting a formal relationship with Gazoduq as a collective.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Mattagami First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.5 Métis Nation of Ontario

Gazoduq initiated dialogue with the Métis Nation of Ontario in November 2018.

In April 2019, Gazoduq met with the Métis Nation of Ontario – Region 3 Consultation Committee and in August, Gazoduq had a meeting with its regional manager. Discussions continued concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies.

In September and October 2019, Gazoduq met with representatives from the Métis Nation of Ontario and provided Project-related information.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Métis Nation of Ontario to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.6 Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post)

Gazoduq received a letter from Chief Bruce Archibald dated January 24, 2019, following Gazoduq's PAPD filing. After receiving this letter in February 2019, Gazoduq began communicating with the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post). Subsequently, the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) was sent information on the various phases of the information and consultation process initiated in November 2018.

In April 2019, Gazoduq met with the Nation's Chief, Council and legal counsel to discuss and provide an update on the Project and the consultation process. The Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) indicated that Project consultations are key and that Gazoduq needed the Nation's consent. It also made a general statement of its rights. The parties have not yet agreed on the terms of the consultation process and the financial resources required for various activities related to the exchange of information. Gazoduq nevertheless continued to send Project-related information.

In November 2019, Gazoduq responded to letters sent by Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) to the NEB in August 2019. The letters identified concerns related to the consultation process and how the Project could impact the rights of Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post). Gazoduq responded to Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) regarding items which were addressed directly to its attention.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post) to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.7 Temagami First Nation

Following receipt in May 2019 of the Crown's list of Indigenous groups to be consulted, Gazoduq began communicating with Temagami First Nation in May 2019.

Gazoduq has since continued to send the Temagami First Nation Project-related information and has reiterated its staff's availability to participate in meetings.

In October 2019, Gazoduq met with representatives of Temagami First Nation to provide Project-related information, discuss regulatory processes, and Indigenous-led Project-related studies and associated funding. Temagami First Nation representatives committed to briefing Chief and Council and subsequently following-up with Gazoduq.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Temagami First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.6.2.2.8 Wahgoshig First Nation

A meeting was held with the representatives of the Wahgoshig First Nation before the Project's public announcement in November 2018. Communications with Gazoduq concerning the terms for the exchange of information and the financial resources required for various activities, including Indigenous-led Project-related studies, continued in 2019, at its suggestion, within a group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project (see section 4.3).

In September 2019, two meetings were held with representatives of the Wahgoshig First Nation, representatives from the group of eight communities collaborating for the Gazoduq Project, their advisers, and representatives from Gazoduq. The first meeting also included representatives from certain regulatory authorities. Items discussed included applicable regulatory processes and associated timelines. The second meeting addressed ongoing consultation efforts.

In October 2019, Gazoduq facilitated an open house and community information session.

In October and November, discussions continued regarding funding to complete Indigenous led Project-related studies.

Gazoduq is committed to continued discussions with the Wahgoshig First Nation to gain a better understanding of any Project-related impacts.

4.7 Next Steps

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

In light of Indigenous groups' high expectations regarding the Project economic benefits, Gazoduq has been an early adopter of practices that favour Indigenous contractors and suppliers. Gazoduq also intends to maintain active Indigenous involvement in future work planned for the construction and operation phases.

Through ongoing dialogue with Indigenous groups, Gazoduq will be able to continue meeting communication and consultation needs, improve the Project by incorporating Indigenous knowledge and avoiding or mitigating its impacts on their rights, identify employment, training and/or business opportunities, and discuss potential financial participation and other benefits.

During the Project's development, Gazoduq will continue to provide Indigenous groups with useful information allowing them to identify potential Project impacts on their rights and the potential effects on the use of resources and land for traditional purposes. Through dialogue, and ideally, meetings

with Indigenous groups and their representatives, the issues associated with the Project will be identified.

For each group, issues identified during dialogue with Gazoduq will be discussed and the means to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential Project impacts will be discussed, clarified and to the extent necessary, integrated into the Project.

To better adapt its approach to each group, all or some of the following means are or will be implemented to allow Gazoduq to better understand the manner in which Indigenous groups exercise their rights and the potential impacts of its Project:

- public, work or technical meetings with Elected Officials, the community or specific members of a group as well as visits to sites of interest (communications and documentation are in French or English, depending on the preference expressed by each group)
- letters, presentations, fact sheets, maps, community radio, website (communications and documentation are in French or English, depending on the preference expressed by each group).

Gazoduq will also share with each Indigenous group the part of the Impact Statement that concerns them in order to solicit their comments and take them into account in preparing the Impact Statement before it is submitted.

Gazoduq would like the interactions with Indigenous groups to be governed by one or more agreements that set out, among other things, the terms for the exchange of information, the activities to be carried out, deadlines and the expenses borne by Gazoduq, all with a view to support potential collaboration and involvement in the consultation process.

Gazoduq is also willing to consult with Indigenous groups who wish to do so as part of a collective or grouping.

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

5 Studies and Plans or Regional Assessments

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

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

Table 5-1 features a list of certain federal guidance documents, studies and plans to which the general public has access and are being used, as applicable, in developing the Project and its regulatory filings.

Table 5-1: Preliminary List of Federal Studies and Plans

| Government Agency | Studies and Plans |
|--|---|
| Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating Climate Change Considerations in Environmental Assessment: General Guidance for Practitioners, 2016 |
| Impact Assessment Agency of Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practitioners' Guide to Federal Impact Assessments under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>, 2019 |
| Environment and Climate Change Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal policy on wetland conservation, 1991 • Federal policy on wetland conservation: implementation guide, 1996 • Wetlands environmental assessment guideline, 1998 • Migratory birds environmental assessment guideline, 1998 • Wetland ecological functions assessment: an overview of approaches, 2006 • Wetland ecological functions assessment: an overview of approaches, 2008 • Environmental assessment guideline for forest habitat of migratory birds, 2013 • Environmental assessment best practice guide for wildlife at risk in Canada, 2013 • National communications and biannual reports for Canada under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2017 • Recovery strategies potentially applicable, species at risk: action plan and management plan¹¹ • Technical guidance on reporting greenhouse gas emission, 2019 |
| Health Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance for evaluating human health impacts in environmental assessment: noise., 2017 • Guidance for evaluating human health impacts in environmental assessment: air quality, 2016 • Guidance for evaluating human health impacts in environmental assessment: drinking and recreational water quality, 2016 • Guidance for evaluating human health impacts in environmental assessment: country foods, 2018 |
| National Energy Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Available Technologies in Federally-Regulated Pipelines, 2016 |

Gazoduq is not aware of any regional assessment being prepared under sections 92 or 93 of the *Impact Assessment Act* that would apply to the Project. While preparing the Initial Project Description, Gazoduq communicated with the IAAC to find out whether such a Project-related regional assessment existed. According to the information received from IAAC, no such Project-related assessment has been or is in the process of being prepared.

¹¹ See list available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/species-risk-public-registry/recovery-strategies.html>

6 Strategic Assessments Under Section 95 of the *Impact Assessment Act*

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) had launched public consultations in 2019 on a draft *Strategic Assessment of Climate Change* document that would only apply to projects assessed under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Gazoduq is aware that the strategic assessment would include requirements regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) and climate change information, and that the final document is expected to be published in early 2020. Gazoduq understands that the guidance and requirements in the public draft document (or as found on the following link: https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/sacc/Draft_Strategic_Assessment_of_Climate_Change.pdf) can be used as a basis for its assessment.

C Project Information

7 Purpose, Necessity and Potential Benefits of the Project

The purpose of the Project is to build and operate a natural gas transmission line, from an interconnection point with the TC Energy mainline near Ramore, Ontario, to supply the future gas liquefaction, storage and export facility in Saguenay, Québec (Énergie Saguenay).

Gazoduq will enter into a long-term transportation services agreement with GNLQ for natural gas transportation service to its proposed Énergie Saguenay project, requiring that Gazoduq design, build, own and operate its Project.

The Project will provide the necessary link between existing natural gas supplies in western Canada and Énergie Saguenay, which will serve Europe, Asia and other parts of the globe. In addition, the Project intends to be an open access natural gas transmission line that could provide access to natural gas transportation services for local distribution companies in northern Ontario and Québec. Gazoduq launched a non-binding open season on December 4, 2019 to confirm interest and solicit additional interest in shipping natural gas through the Project, which could then be taken into account in determining capacity needs. The open season closed on January 6, 2020.

It is anticipated that bringing long-term access to competitively priced Canadian natural gas will allow Énergie Saguenay to provide LNG to international markets and replace more polluting sources of energy such as coal, fuel oil and diesel. Therefore, the Project could have a beneficial impact on public health matters pertaining to air quality, smog and acid rain, as well as on climate change by contributing to a reduction of GHG, sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM) emissions.

In Gazoduq's view, the Project is consistent with provincial, Canadian and international energy and climate policies as it should facilitate an energy transition towards natural gas from higher emitting sources of energy currently used in certain international markets. It could also respond, in some cases, to specific needs in Québec and northern Ontario, also offering users a less polluting energy source and thus supporting the fight against climate change.

As well, the Project will provide a link between Canadian natural gas producers and international LNG markets, not only facilitating the replacement of energy sources that emit more GHGs but also the expansion of international trade for Québec, Ontario, Alberta and Canada.

The Project represents a \$5 billion investment by Gazoduq and as such will create significant economic benefits, including job creation and various sources of additional revenue for Québec, Ontario, and Canada. Project labour requirements and economic benefits will be further defined as the Project planning progresses.

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

8 Project Provisions

The Project is subject to the provisions of section 2 of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* as it requires the construction of approximately 740 km of new right-of-way, or about 95% of the approximate 780 km length of a new interprovincial natural gas transmission line. This exceeds the 75-km threshold for a new right-of-way under paragraph 41 of the schedule to the *Physical Activities*

Regulations and the Project is therefore a “designated project” under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Approximately 40 km or 5% of the length of the land is parallel or contiguous to existing right-of-way.¹²

9 Activities, Infrastructure, Permanent or Temporary Structures and Physical Works

The Project will require compressor stations, block valves, in-line inspection facilities, a meter station, appurtenances and permanent access roads. In addition, various temporary storage areas, access roads, and work camps will be required during the construction phase. The construction by local utilities of electrical power lines for the Project is currently being analyzed to facilitate the use of electric compressors in Québec and reduce the Project effects on GHGs.

The Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and ultimately decommissioned in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and industry codes and standards. Management systems and programs will be developed to apply over the entire life cycle of the Project.

The technical aspects of the Project, including the main components and activities outlined below, will be validated during preliminary and detailed engineering phases.

9.1 Main Components

For the purposes of this Project, the natural gas transmission line is an underground transmission line of approximately 780 km long that will transport natural gas from the tie-in to the TC Energy mainline near Ramore, Ontario, to supply Énergie Saguenay.

Table 9-1: Natural Gas Transmission Line

| | |
|--|--|
| Location with respect to ground level | Buried (including agricultural land, forests, bedrock areas, all watercourses, etc.) ¹³ |
| Length | Approximately 780 km |
| Outside diameter | 42 inches (1,067 mm) |
| Transmission line material | High tensile steel with fusion bonded epoxy coating |
| Construction footprint (typical) | Approximately 45 m wide plus temporary workspace at crossings |
| Width of permanent right-of-way (typical) | Approximately 25 m wide |
| Land ownership | Easement to be acquired (private and public land tenures) |

A compressor station is a facility that provides the energy necessary to compensate for the pressure loss that occurs along the transmission line and thus allows the natural gas to move to its delivery point. The compression units will be powered by electric motors or gas turbines depending on their location. In Québec, the use of compression units powered by electric motors, is currently under study. Refer to section 23 of this DPD for additional information.

¹² Paragraph 1(1) of the *Physical Activities Regulations* defines a new right-of-way as: “Land that is to be developed for an international electrical transmission line, a pipeline, as defined in section 2 of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*, a railway line or an all-season public highway, and that is not alongside and contiguous to an area of land that was developed for an electrical transmission line, oil and gas pipeline, railway line or all-season public highway.

¹³ Exceptions: Within fenced-in areas (block valves, in-line inspection sites, meter station, and compressor stations).

Table 9-2: Compressor Stations

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Proposed locations (3) | Near Ramore, Ontario Near La Corne, Québec Near Lac Ashuapmushuan, Québec |
| Surface area | Approximately 5 to 10 ha per station |
| Power supply | Electricity or natural gas |
| Land ownership | Land to be acquired or leased |

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

Table 9-3: Meter Station¹⁴

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Quantity | One station (metering for Energy Saguenay) |
| Surface area | Approximately 0.5 ha |
| Land ownership | Land to be acquired or leased |

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

Table 9-4: Block Valves

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

Transmission line inspection facilities consist of receptacles used to introduce or remove inspection tools used to verify the condition of the transmission line.

Table 9-5: In-line Inspection Facilities

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

¹⁴ A custody transfer station between TC Energy's facilities and Gazoduq's facilities is also planned. This station would be the responsibility and an asset of TC Energy.

Table 9-6: Appurtenances

| |
|---|
| Operations Control Centre, including a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor operating parameters remotely and intervene as required |
| Cathodic protection system providing protection of the pipe against corrosion |
| Safety equipment and warning signs |

9.2 Planning and Design Phase Activities

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

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

9.3 Construction Phase Activities

Construction activities include but are not limited to:

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

9.4 Operations Phase Activities

Once the natural gas transmission line is constructed, tested and commissioned, and all applicable regulatory authorizations are received, it will be filled with natural gas to start the operations' phase,

during which the natural gas transmission line will be remotely monitored 24 hours per day, seven days per week using a SCADA system. The system will provide continuous operational information to the control centre technicians. These highly trained technicians will be alerted of any abnormal event or loss of communication regarding the natural gas transmission line. This will enable them to respond rapidly and take the necessary measures to ensure continued safe operation.

Management systems and prevention programs will be integrated during the operations phase of the Project, which will include, but not be limited to:

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

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

9.5 Decommissioning and Abandonment

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

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

10 Maximum Production Capacity

The design capacity of the natural gas transmission line is approximately 51 million cubic metres (1.8 billion cubic feet) of natural gas per day. The Project is scheduled to be in-service by the fourth quarter of 2024. The commissioning of Énergie Saguenay is expected to be in 2025.

11 Project Schedule

Table 11-1: Key Milestones in the Project Schedule¹⁵

| Milestone | Timing |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Selection of Study Corridor | First half of 2018 |

¹⁵ No expansion is currently planned.

| Milestone | Timing |
|--|--|
| Project Announcement Submission of PAPD and Notice of Application | November 2018 |
| Announcement of the Preferred Planning Area (PPA) | April 2019 |
| Submission of the IPD | October 2019 |
| Submission of the DPD | January 2020 |
| Non-Binding Open Season | December 4 2019 until January 6 2020 |
| Presentation of Impact Statement (to the IAAC), the Environmental Impact Assessment statement (to the MELCC) and the Agroforestry Study (to the CPTAQ) | Spring of 2020 |
| Receipt of Key Regulatory Approvals | Q3 2021 |
| Construction | End of 2021 / beginning of 2022 to 2024 |
| Commissioning | Q4 2024 |
| Operations | 2025 to 2050+ |
| Decommissioning and Abandonment | Post-operations activities (approximately 2 years) |
| Indigenous and Stakeholder Engagement | 2018 to decommissioning/abandonment |

12 Alternatives and Alternative Means

Different scenarios have been analyzed to deliver the quantities of natural gas that Énergie Saguenay needs to fulfill requirements from the expected GNLQ sales. These scenarios are outlined below.

12.1 Alternatives to the Project

First, existing natural gas facilities in the area near Énergie Saguenay were identified and assessed to determine whether they had the capacity to provide Énergie Saguenay with the required quantities of natural gas. The only nearby facilities are those of Énergir, a Québec distributor of natural gas that supplies the Saguenay region through a 40 cm (16 in.) transmission line. The capacity of this transmission line is only a fraction of the volumes that Énergie Saguenay will need. In light of insufficient capacity of existing facilities, a new, larger-diameter natural gas transmission line is required.

To assess the feasibility of a new transmission line and define its key parameters, analyses were undertaken. Three alignments were considered in the analyses, as shown in Figure 12-1.

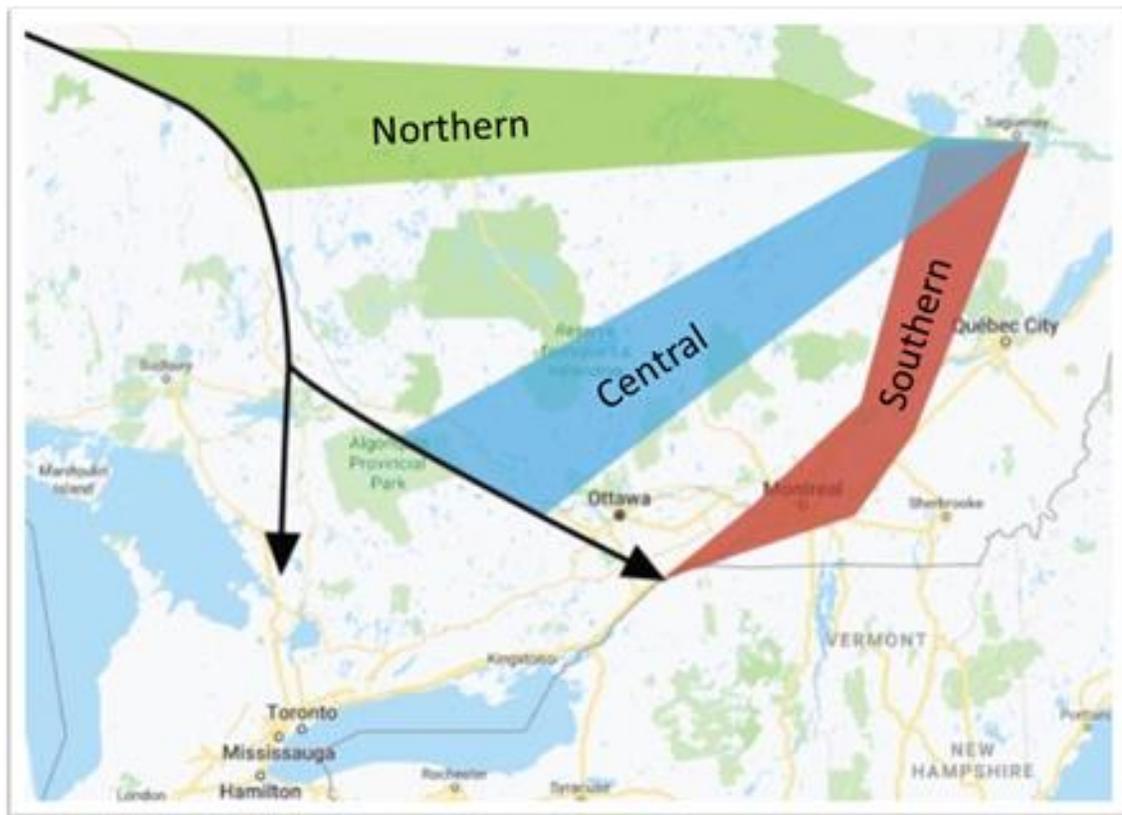


Figure 12-1: Alternative Alignments Considered

The alignments were determined taking into consideration the following key requirements:

- ability to connect to the facilities of GNL Québec Inc. in Saguenay
- ability to connect to existing natural gas transmission infrastructure that currently provides sufficient capacity or whose capacity can be increased to meet GNL Québec’s requirements
- sufficient capacity to deliver Canadian natural gas to meet the needs of GNL Québec Inc

The three alternative alignments were analyzed by subject-matter experts from the environment, Indigenous relations, community relations, engineering, construction, legal, regulatory, land and commercial disciplines.

12.1.1 Southern Alignment

The Southern Alignment was identified taking into consideration the TC Energy transmission line and Énergir assets along the north and south banks of the St. Lawrence River and then following a path substantially parallel to the existing Énergir transmission line between Trois-Rivières and Saguenay.

The Southern Alignment was rejected for the following reasons:

- high population density along the shores of the St. Lawrence River
- potential routes within the alignment were mostly on private land, which would have required disturbing the owner’s private use to a certain extent
- acceptability issues

- constructability challenges, including number of potential infrastructure crossings (highway, road and rail), associated with the high population density
- a route south of the St. Lawrence River would involve crossing this major river, which could pose a formidable challenge in many respects
- connection to the TC Energy mainline would be within a highly utilized and more expensive (from an overall tolling perspective) section of the TC Energy system
- potential for both Canadian and United States natural gas supply delivery

12.1.2 Central Alignment

The Central Alignment had the benefit of traversing a significantly less urbanized path than the Southern Alignment and provided a more direct route to Énergie Saguenay. However, it was rejected, principally due to the presence of areas of ecological interest (protected areas) and recreational areas (controlled harvesting zone [ZEC], outfitting, etc.) which would be challenging or impossible to avoid. Further, the connection to the TC Energy mainline would have to be in a highly utilized and more expensive (from an overall tolling perspective) section of the TC Energy system.

12.1.3 Northern Alignment

The Northern Alignment was analyzed and ultimately selected as the preferred option, principally for the following reasons:

- preliminary comments from representatives of Indigenous groups initially consulted (see section 4.1) and their feedback was positive for this route
- significantly lower population density along most of the alignment
- potential to avoid areas of ecological and recreational interest
- potential to be predominantly on public lands
- fewer infrastructure crossings (highway, road and rail)
- potential economic development opportunities, including natural gas supply provided by the applicable local distribution company
- connection to the TC Energy mainline would be at a highly underutilized and less expensive (from an overall tolling perspective) section of the TC Energy system
- access to 100% Canadian natural gas supplies

Because of all the positive attributes listed above, including the transportation toll reduction on the existing TC Energy mainline, the Northern Alignment alternative is the best option for the Project.

A Study Corridor within the Northern Alignment was thus identified for further analysis. The limits of the Study Corridor were established based on the following main criteria:

1. **Western limit:** The Project's start point must be connected to the existing TC Energy system and be located near Ramore, Ontario. Discussions with TC Energy representatives have made it possible to confirm the exact location of the connection to their system.¹⁶

¹⁶ In June 2019, Gazoduq pinpointed where the transmission line would connect to TC Energy's mainline, approximately 4 km south of the existing compressor station in Ramore, Ontario. A letter to this effect was sent to the NEB on June 27, 2019.

2. **Eastern limit:** The end point is determined by the planned location of the Énergie Saguenay terminal for the natural gas storage and liquefaction, in Saguenay.
3. **Southern limit:** Avoidance of areas of ecological and recreational interest and the range of the Boreal woodland caribou in Val-d'Or.
4. **Northern limit:** Avoidance of woodland caribou ranges in Ontario and Québec and need to remain south of major reservoirs in this area (Abitibi Lake, Gouin Reservoir and Lac Saint-Jean).
5. **Most Direct:** Prioritize the most direct possible corridor between the start point and the end point.

The Study Corridor was specifically chosen to be far from densely populated areas and, as noted above, Gazoduq also took into consideration several sensitive areas, such as Lac Saint-Jean, Gouin Reservoir, Lac Abitibi, woodland caribou distribution ranges, as well as protected areas and recreational areas (ZEC, outfitting operations, etc.). The Study Corridor has also been designed to avoid known sensitive areas such as wetlands and those of environmental concern. The boundary of the Study Corridor was also revised, following exchanges with the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Nation Government, in order to avoid overlap with the Cree traditional family hunting territories (often called traplines) located in Québec.

12.2 Implementation of Best Available Technology (BAT)

According to the NEB's 2016 report "Best Available Technologies in Federally Regulated Pipelines" submitted to the Minister of Natural Resources Canada on September 30, 2016, the definition of BAT is as follows:

- "Best available technology" means the application of the most appropriate or required combination of measures and strategies to ensure the safety of people and mitigation of adverse environmental effects
- "Best" means effective in achieving a high level of protection of people and the environment
- "Available" means a commonly adopted or required technology with no excessive costs
- "Technology" is broadly defined and means a collection of techniques, skills, methods and processes

The report notes that "best available technology typically affects only the final design stage" and that "BAT seldom go into FEED," which suggests that application of BAT would typically not have been applied at this stage of Gazoduq's development. Gazoduq, however, has commenced application of some key BAT principles, in some cases, very early in the development process. These include but are not limited to:

- ensuring that early analysis of the potential alignments and subsequent selection of the Study Corridor were chosen with a focus on safety of people and the environment
- soliciting early Indigenous, public and government agency input on the broad Study Corridor rather than a specific path, in order to be responsive to input and concerns and adjust the proposed preferred route accordingly
- undertaking early-stage ground truthing and utilization of LIDAR and high-resolution orthophotos to adjust the proposed preferred route accordingly and to reflect potential environmental constraints and constructability challenges
- reducing GHG emissions during the operations phase of the Project lifecycle through effective design, including siting of Québec compressor stations, to allow for the potential use of electric drives rather than natural gas turbines
- commencing development of site-specific watercourse crossing plans for sensitive watercourses

- commencing early-stage planning and development of management systems to facilitate a systematic approach to effectively manage and reduce risk and fulfil requirements pertaining to health, safety, security and environmental protection

Gazoduq will continue implementation of BAT throughout the design, construction, operation and abandonment process. Updates will be provided as applicable and appropriate.

12.3 Alternative Means

To supply the large volume of natural gas required by Énergie Saguenay, a new, large-diameter natural gas transmission line must be constructed. Furthermore, the natural gas transmission line must commence at and be connected to a location capable of providing the volume of natural gas required. There is no other viable alternative means to meet GNLQ's requirements.

D Location Information

13 Proposed Location

As mentioned, Gazoduq has undertaken an exhaustive and iterative route selection process to determine the preferred route from an environmental, social, economic and technical perspective for the location of the natural gas transmission line.

The Study Corridor was made public in November 2018. Its width ranges from 30 km to 60 km and it covers an area of nearly 2,948,000 hectares. Approximately 93% of the Study Corridor is located in Québec, with the remaining 7% in Ontario. The Study Corridor spans three administrative regions in Québec and two districts in Ontario. The Study Corridor includes, in whole or in part, nine RCMs or equivalent territories, 48 municipalities or unorganized territories (43 in Québec and five in Ontario), and one First Nations reserve under the *Indian Act*. Following exchanges with the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)/Cree Nation Government, the boundary of the Study Corridor has been revised to ensure that it does not overlap with the Cree traditional family hunting territories (often called traplines) located in Québec (see map at Appendix G).

In April 2019, Gazoduq announced that a 780 km long PPA had been identified within the Study Corridor. In unconstrained areas, the PPA was an average width of approximately 400 m on public lands and approximately 200 m on private land. The PPA width was however, more than 400 m in two specific locations, in order to optimize the connection to the TC Energy mainline and for routing through a geotechnically complex area. The PPA includes 21 municipalities (19 in Québec and two in Ontario) and no First Nation reserves or federal Crown land.

The PPA continues to evolve as the Project progresses, in conjunction with the various ongoing consultation processes. The PPA presented in Appendix G has been updated to be representative of the current Project location. It can be noted that a few segments have been slightly expanded or even redirected outside the original PPA.

As part of the current public consultations, Gazoduq is presently examining the joint proposition of the *Syndicat des producteurs de bois* and the *Fédération régionale de l'UPA du Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean* with regard to the Project location.

Gazoduq will continue to refine the PPA and will determine the route based on its consultations with Indigenous groups, stakeholders and government authorities, taking into account the results of work done in the field, environmental and socio-economic assessments, and the evolution of the Project's technical design, until a preferred route has been determined.

13.1 Geographic Coordinates

The approximate coordinates of the proposed major components of the Project are listed in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1: Preliminary Coordinates for Main Project Components

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

13.2 Site Maps

A general map showing the spatial relationship between the PPA and the Study Corridor, from the Project’s starting point to its end point, can be found in Appendix G.

Appendix G also contains larger scale maps of the Project’s Ontario portion as well as the three administrative regions located in Québec, i.e. Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Mauricie and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean. The illustrated compressor station locations correspond to the sectors currently being evaluated and not the proposed surface areas required for the compressor stations.

13.3 Legal Land Descriptions

No land has been acquired by Gazoduq at this time. The natural gas transmission line will not necessarily require the acquisition of land, unless a compressor or meter station is located on private land. However, easements will be required for the natural gas transmission line.

The table in Appendix H shows a total of 727 private lots in the PPA. The number of private lots¹⁷ for which an easement would be required are expected to be significantly lower than this number. The exact number of private lots requiring an easement will only be determined once the preferred route is established.

13.4 Proximity of Local Communities

Table 13-4 presents the proximity to the PPA of some of the nearest communities (as the crow flies).

Table 13-4: Proximity of PPA to Local Communities

| Communities | Distance to the PPA (km) | Comments |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Preissac | 0.76 | |
| Laterrière | 0.91 | |
| La Corne | 1.4 | |
| La Motte | 2.5 | |
| Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean | 2.54 | |

¹⁷ Note: The number of lots is not the same as the number of owners. A single owner may hold several lots and conversely, a single lot can be held by several persons, but only a single legal owner, which may consist of more than one person.

| Communities | Distance to the PPA (km) | Comments |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| D'Alembert | 3.47 | |
| Mont-Brun | 3.72 | |
| Saint-François-de-Sales | 4.27 | |
| Cléricy | 4.33 | |
| La Baie | 4.63 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Ramore | 4.68 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Sainte-Hedwidge | 5.5 | |
| Senneterre | 6.42 | |
| Chicoutimi | 6.73 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Chambord | 7.92 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Belcourt | 8 | |
| Desbiens | 8.61 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Roberval | 10.25 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Hébertville | 11.23 | |
| Métabetchouan-Lac-à-la-Croix | 11.79 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Duparquet | 11.91 | |
| Lac-Bouchette | 12.58 | |
| Barraute | 12.76 | |
| Rivière-Héva | 13.63 | |
| Rouyn-Noranda | 15.76 | |
| Jonquière | 15.82 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Saint-Prime | 17.84 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Clova | 21.34 | |
| La Doré | 21.81 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Saint-Félicien | 22.7 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Parent | 24.04 | |
| Kirkland Lake | 25.5 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Val-d'Or | 27.47 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Alma | 28.87 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| Larder Lake | 32.3 | Outside the Study Corridor |
| La Tuque | 112 | Outside the Study Corridor |

A photo-interpretation analysis and consultation of the Québec *ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles* database on leases granted on public land and field verification on private land made it possible to identify the buildings in the PPA in a preliminary manner. Based on their location and geometry, this preliminary assessment identified residential buildings, of permanent or temporary occupation. That is, 57 single-family homes, two multi-residential buildings and 21 cottages would be present in the PPA.¹⁸

¹⁸ The number of lots is not the same as the number of owners. A single owner may hold several lots and conversely, a single lot can be held by several persons, but only a single legal owner, which may consist of more than one person.

The actual distances between permanent, seasonal or temporary residences and the Project will be calculated once the preferred route has been determined.

13.5 Proximity of Indigenous Groups

Table 13-5 represents the list of 27 Indigenous groups potentially impacted by the Project, as provided by the Crown. It represents the approximate distance between the PPA and the reserve or community closest to or occupied by these groups.¹⁹ A second column shows the inclusion of the PPA within the boundaries of Indigenous traditional territories, as shown on the federal website of the Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (except for the Grand Cree Council (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government). Most of these territories are covered by treaties or are the subject of claims of Aboriginal rights and/or title to land. The most recent maps available have been considered, and, where available, a brief description is included about the stage of the current negotiation process, if applicable. It's important to note that Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada does not guarantee the accuracy of the information nor that it is complete or up to date.

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

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

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

The map in Appendix D provides an overview of the location of Indigenous groups in relation to the PPA.

¹⁹ The distances for the Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government and the Métis Nation of Ontario are not represented. In the first instance, the organization represents more than one community, each with its own Category 1 lands and in the second instance, the members are not centralized in one location.

Table 13-5: Proximity of Potentially Impacted Indigenous Groups to the PPA

| Potentially impacted Indigenous Groups | Distance between the PPA and the Community | Inclusion of the PPA within traditional territory boundaries |
|--|--|--|
| Québec | | |
| Algonquins of Barriere Lake | 105 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Algonquin Nation (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2013). |
| Commuanuté Anicinape de Kitcisakik | 85 km | Section of the PPA within the: territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2010) territory contemplated by the Comprehensive Claim of the Anishnabek O Takiwan Committee (made in 2013). |
| Nation Anishnabe du Lac-Simon | 25 km | |
| Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni | 25 km | |
| Long Point First Nation (Winneway) | 90 km | |
| Kebaowek First Nation | 175 km | Section of the PPA within the: territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2010). territory contemplated by the Algonquin Nation Secretariat (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2013). |
| Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg | 190 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2010). |
| Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan | 100 km | Section of the PPA within the: territory of the Conseil de la Nation Atikamekw (comprehensive land claim filed in 1994. Negotiations resumed and an agreement in principle was signed in 2014). territory of the Nitaskinan (assertion of traditional land). |
| Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci | 30 km | |
| Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan | 50 km | |
| Cree First Nation of Waswanipi | 165 km | Section of the PPA within the: territory of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (1975) territory in Ontario subject to assertions of Aboriginal rights by the Cree Nation. |
| Cree Nation Waskaganish | 340 km | |

| Potentially impacted Indigenous Groups | Distance between the PPA and the Community | Inclusion of the PPA within traditional territory boundaries |
|---|--|--|
| Grand Cree Council (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government | - | |
| Nation huronne-wendat | 150 km | Section of the PPA within the territory contemplated by the Huron-Wendat Nation Consultation and Accommodation Protocol (bilateral federal agreement concluded in 2019). |
| Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit) | 105 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Regroupement Petapen (agreement in principle signed in 2004). |
| Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit | 165 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Mamuitun mak Nutashkuan (agreement in principle signed in 2004). |
| Première Nation des Innus de Pekuakamiulnuatsh | 10 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Regroupement Petapen (agreement in principle signed in 2004). |
| Timiskaming First Nation | 80 km | Section of the PPA included within the territory of the Algonquin Nation (assertion of rights and title to land made in 2013). |
| Wolf Lake First Nation | 155 km | |
| Ontario | | |
| Beaverhouse Indigenous Community | 25 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Wabun First Nation (assertion of traditional territory, undated). |
| Flying Post First Nation | 120 km | |
| Matachewan First Nation | 40 km | |
| Mattagami First Nation | 105 km | |
| Métis Nation of Ontario | - | Section of the PPA within the territory of the Métis communities in Ontario. |
| Taykwa Tagamou Nation | 75 km | Section of the PPA within the territory of Treaty 9 (1905-1906). |
| Temagami First Nation | 155 km | Section of the PPA within the Robinson-Huron Treaty (1850) and approximately 25 km from the territory of the Temagami First Nation (1974). |

| Potentially impacted Indigenous Groups | Distance between the PPA and the Community | Inclusion of the PPA within traditional territory boundaries |
|--|--|---|
| Wahgoshig First Nation | 15 km | Section of the PPA within the: territory of the Algonquin Anishinabeg Nation (assertion 2010). Comprehensive land claim of the Anishnabek O Takiwan Committee (made in 2013). |

13.6 Proximity of Federal Lands

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

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

14 Physical and Biological Environment of the Project Location

Since the PPA is located within the Study Corridor, its physical and biological environment may be considered representative of the Project’s proposed location.

The Study Corridor has eight ecological regions, according to the Québec Ecological Land Classification Hierarchy and the Ontario Ecological Land Classification (MFFP, 2016a; MRNFO, 2012a). They are distinguished by landform, average altitude and by small differences in climate. The characteristics of these regions are presented in Appendix I. Among the eight ecological regions, the Abitibi Plains and the Hills of Upper Saint-Maurice together occupy the greatest proportion in the Study Corridor.

The Study Corridor crosses geological regions whose surface was eroded during the last ice age and exhibits loose glacial deposits. Episodes of the proglacial Barlow-Ojibway lakes and the Laflamme Sea also influenced the type of deposits in some areas of the Study Corridor (Ontario/Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Saguenay) where glaciolacustrine sediments can be found. The Study Corridor also has a number of eskers, the main ones being Vaudray-Joannès, Saint-Mathieu-Berry, Launay, lac Malartic, Barraute, lac Despinassy, Senneterre, and the main moraine is Harricana (Cloutier *et al.*, 2013).

The types of aquifers present in the Study Corridor vary depending on the region. According to the documentation available, the largest aquifers in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region are granular aquifers, particularly due to the numerous eskers and moraines present (Cloutier *et al.*, 2015.). For the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region, two types of aquifers are present, fractured rock aquifers and those made up of granular deposits (CERN-PACES, 2013). Private and community groundwater wells identified in the Study Corridor are shown in a map contained in Appendix J.

The Study Corridor, which straddles the Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes and the Saint-Lawrence River drainage basins, includes the Abitibi (Moose) and Upper Ottawa (Outaouais) river watersheds in Ontario, as well as the Moose, Outaouais, Harricana, Nottaway, Saint-Maurice and Saguenay river watersheds in Québec.

The Study Corridor contains various plant and wildlife habitats. Appendix K lists the species (plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) of management concern (i.e. species of interest for conservation) that could be located in the Study Corridor. The species of management concern are those listed under *Ontario Regulation (230-08)* under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007, S.O. 2007,*

c. 6,²⁰ the Québec *Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species* (E-12.01)²¹ and the federal *Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c.29)²², as well as species likely to be designated as threatened or vulnerable, or assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, better known as COSEWIC.

The Study Corridor does not have any federally designated protected areas, such as wildlife sanctuaries, national wildlife areas, migratory bird sanctuaries or marine protected areas (MELCC, 2018; MERN, 2018c). Legally designated protected areas at the provincial level cover 125,622.26 ha, or 4.26% of the Study Corridor. Since several protected areas may overlap, this area represents the actual footprint of the legally protected area in the Study Corridor. Appendix L lists these various protected areas in the Study Corridor. The PPA avoids these protected areas. In the Study Corridor are also some projects for protected area still under study and not yet formally recognized. Finally, other sites benefit from a level of protection through a conservation allocation in land-use plans or voluntary conservation initiatives on private or municipal lands.

The Study Corridor is primarily covered by forests (73%), followed by wetlands (16%) and water bodies (7%). Agricultural areas (2%) and man-made environments (1%) represent but a small proportion of the Study Corridor.

Appendix M contains an initial compilation of certain biophysical elements in the PPA. It is important to note that the PPA avoids the vast majority of potentially sensitive areas, such as lakes, parks, designated or proposed protected areas; known municipal drinking water supply intake protection areas; high ecological value forest reserves; forests being used for experimental, research and teaching purposes; wetlands of interest; producing mines and known mining projects; and areas posing more significant geotechnical constraints.

15 Health, Social and Economic Context

The following sections provide a general overview of the Study Corridor's health, social and economic context.

15.1 Health

Social and health indicators retained for the administrative regions located within the Study Corridor are presented in Table 15-1 (Statistics Canada (SC), 2018c). The indicators (as a percentage) represent a general overview of the well-being of the population and health perceptions. The indicators presented are as follows:

- **Perceived health:** Refers to a person's perception of their general health, i.e. not only the absence of illness or injury but also physical, mental and social well-being.
- **Perceived mental health:** Refers to a person's perception of their overall mental health. This indicator provides a general overview of the population suffering from any form of mental illness, or mental or emotional distress.
- **Life satisfaction:** Refers to people's general level of satisfaction with their lifestyle and means of subsistence.

²⁰ See <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080230>.

²¹ See <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/E-12.01?langCont=fr>.

²² See <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/page-1.html>.

- **Perceived stress:** Refers to the level of daily stress felt by a person. This indicator represents the percentage of people whose perception of their stress level is relatively intense for the majority of their days.
- **Sense of belonging to the local community:** Refers to the level of attachment and sentimental pride people feel toward their community. This indicator is strongly correlated with good mental and physical health, according to the Statistics Canada study.

Table 15-1: Overview of Social Health Indicators (%) by Administrative Region

| Social Indicator | | Ontario | | Québec | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------------|
| | | Timiskaming | Porcupine | Ab.-T | Mauricie | S-Lac-St-Jean |
| Perceived health | Very good or excellent | 50.8 | 53.4 | 55.7 | 61.1 | 61.2 |
| | Fair or poor | 17.7 | 19.9 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| Perceived mental health | Very good or excellent | 70.7 | 65.3 | 71.7 | 74.6 | 75.3 |
| | Fair or poor | 6.6 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| Life satisfaction | Satisfactory or very satisfactory | 93.1 | 89.5 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 94.7 |
| Perceived stress | Quite intense | 18.2 | 20.2 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 18.6 |
| Sense of belonging to the local community | Quite strong or very strong | 73.4 | 73.9 | 66.0 | 62.7 | 68.8 |

Source - Statistics Canada, 2018c
 Note: For data regarding Ontario, the divisions are health units.

15.2 Social

The Study Corridor is located in a relatively sparsely populated area of Québec and Ontario. It is home to less than 4% of the total population of Québec and less than 1% of Ontario's (Statistics Canada, 2018a). The main urban areas of the Study Corridor are located within the City of Rouyn-Noranda. Some urban areas are located outside the Study Corridor, but within its vicinity, specifically in the municipalities of Val-d'Or, Amos, Saguenay, and Alma. In Ontario, the urban perimeters are located outside the Study Corridor, except for Virginia Town and Kearns, which are located in the District of McGarry.

In terms of demographic outlook, the population of Northeastern Ontario will grow slightly by 2041 (Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2018). However, the Cochrane and Timiskaming Districts, included in the Study Corridor, will see their population decrease slightly by 2041 (Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2018). In Québec, the demographic outlook indicates that the populations of the RCMs of Abitibi, Vallée-de-l'Or, Fjord-du-Saguenay and the City of Rouyn-Noranda should grow from 2011 to 2036 (by respectively 6.0%, 7.6%, 12.0% and 7.5%), while that of the City of La Tuque and the RCM of Domaine-du-Roy will tend to decline (Institut de la statistique du Québec, 2014).

Nearly 70% of the population in the municipalities or equivalent territories making up the Study Corridor holds a minimum of a secondary school certificate or diploma, according to data from the *National Household Survey* (Statistics Canada, 2016).

Several community and institutional public services are present in the Study Corridor, supporting, among others, vulnerable populations (e.g. school and day care services, services for senior citizens and long-term care). Maps indicating the community and institutional public services, as well as all municipal services located within the Study Corridor, are available in Appendices N and O.

Data available within the Study Corridor on the transportation network is presented in Appendix P. The road, rail, maritime and air transportation networks may be used during construction of the Project for the transportation of materials, machinery and/or workers.

The main land use designations found in the Study Corridor, in both Québec and Ontario, are forestry and agroforestry. Agricultural, tourism, recreational, rural, urban and industrial designations are also present. A few RCMs have dedicated portions of their territory to preservation of the natural environment. In Ontario, most of the Study Corridor (about 158,000 ha) has not been the subject of a land-use designation by the municipal authorities. Table C.15.2 presents the areas and proportions of major land use designations for Ontario and Québec respectively.

Table 15-2: Major Land Use Designations in the Study Corridor

| Land Use | Ontario | | Québec | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Surface Area (ha) | Proportion (%) | Surface Area (ha) | Proportion (%) | Surface Area (ha) | Proportion (%) |
| Agricultural | - | - | 142,853.66 | 4,85 | 142,853.66 | 4.85 |
| Agroforestry | - | - | 77,185.05 | 2.62 | 77,185.05 | 2.62 |
| Commercial | - | - | 21.79 | 0.00 | 21.79 | > 0.01 |
| Conservation | 162.03 | 0.01 | 95,776.05 | 3.25 | 95,938.07 | 3.25 |
| Mining/aggregate extraction | 752.04 | 0.03 | - | - | 752.04 | 0.03 |
| Forest | - | - | 2,139,646.15 | 72.58 | 2,139,646.15 | 72.58 |
| Industrial | 67.94 | 0.00 | 2,849.97 | 0.10 | 2,917.91 | 0.10 |
| Recreational | 139.59 | 0.00 | 13,802.58 | 0.47 | 13,942.17 | 0.47 |
| Residential | 3.02 | 0.00 | 151.65 | 0.01 | 154.68 | 0.01 |
| Rural | 51,068.21 | 1.73 | 25,690.63 | 0.87 | 76,758.84 | 2.60 |
| Public service | 66.51 | 0,00 | 477.94 | 0.02 | 544.45 | 0,02 |
| Urban | 113.24 | 0,00 | 11,896.18 | 0.40 | 12,009.42 | 0.41 |
| Resort | - | - | 7 984,34 | 0,27 | 7 984,34 | 0,27 |
| Other – Hydrography | 7,401.72 | 0.25 | 211,525.18 | 7.18 | 218,926.90 | 7.43 |
| No designation | 158,352.03 | 5.37 | - | - | 158,352.03 | 5.37 |
| Total (provincial) | 218,126.33 | 7.40 | 2,729,861.18 | 92.60 | 2,947,987.51 | 100.00 |

Sources:
Municipalities of Black River-Matheson, 2017; Gauthier, 2011, Kirkland Lake, 2016, Larder Lake, 2017; McGarry, 2011a; 2011b;
RCM of Abitibi, 2010; RCM of Abitibi-Ouest, 2017; RCM LSJE, 2001; RCM DDR, 2015; RCM VO; RCM FDS, 2012.
Ville de La Tuque, 2001; Ville de Rouyn-Noranda, 2010; Ville de Saguenay, 2011
MNRF, 2011; MDDELCC (CRHQ-BDTQ 20K, hydrography) 2013.

The Study Corridor encompasses several areas of recreational and tourism interest, including structured wildlife areas where hunting and fishing are authorized. There are four controlled harvesting zones, nine outfitting operations and a wildlife reserve. Trapping is also allowed in some of

the outfitting operations. Two communal wildlife areas where fishing is authorized are also identified in the Study Corridor (MERN, 2018f).

The Study Corridor also includes several recreational trails (hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, mountain biking, snowmobiling and quad trails) and a variety of touristic areas including: outdoor recreation centers; nature interpretation centers; resort centers; museums; arenas; campgrounds; lodgings; and restaurants. Renowned tourist areas are in the Study Corridor, including Parc national Aigüebelle and Ontario provincial parks (Esker Lakes Provincial Park, Thackeray Provincial Park, Gem Lake Maple Bedrock Provincial Park and Pushkin Hills Provincial Park).

According to the information consulted, 167 heritage sites are listed in the Québec portion of the Study Corridor and no heritage sites are reported in the Ontario portion of the Study Corridor (Parks Canada, n.d.; Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCC, 2013); Ontario Heritage Trust, n.d.). Only one known archaeological site is included in the PPA: the DbEs-2 site, near the Rio Tinto plant in Saguenay. This site contains the remains of an 8 m by 8 m fieldstone building that was reportedly occupied from the mid-19th century, during the early settlement efforts. A study of the archaeological potential in the PPA will also be carried out as part of the Project.

15.3 Economy

The main sectors of economic activity in the Study Corridor are based on natural resources development. Since the Study Corridor has a high proportion of wooded areas, activities related to the forestry industry make a significant economic contribution as do mining activities.

15.3.1 Ontario

The Township of Black River-Matheson, located in the Cochrane District, has always relied on mining and forestry activities. Currently, the two biggest private sector employers are both mining companies, and the three prioritized industries identified to secure the future growth and development of the Township are mining and mineral exploration, residential construction, and farming (Township of Black River-Matheson, 2017).

The townships in the district of Timiskaming—Gauthier, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake and McGarry—have largely resource-based economies, primarily forestry and mining (Township of Gauthier, 2011; Township of Larder Lake, 2013; Township of Kirkland, 2016; Township of McGarry, 2011). The Township of Larder Lake also lists tourism and recreation among the three pillars of its economy (Township of Larder Lake, 2013).

15.3.2 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

The economic generator of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region is directly related to mining activities, in particular gold and copper mining. Mining is a larger industry than forestry in the region in terms of both jobs and economic spinoffs (MERN, 2006a). In 2003, the value of the region's mineral production was close to \$620 million (MERN, 2006a). The importance of the forestry industry varies depending on the area in the region, and occupies 77% of its surface area (MERN, 2006a). Recreational tourism activities are also present throughout the region but are limited by a number of factors, including an aging and declining population, the remote locations of the main tourism areas, environmental constraints, and the sharing of land with a range of other resource-based industries.

The RCMs of Abitibi and Abitibi-Ouest are consistent with the general trend observed in the Study Corridor. The economic structure of the Abitibi RCM is geared more toward natural resource development than is typical in Québec (Abitibi RCM, 2010). Between 10% and 20% of the workforce is employed in the primary sector, mainly forestry development, mining and agriculture (Abitibi RCM, 2010). The main employers are in the mining, wood processing, health and social services, and education sectors. The Abitibi-Ouest RCM's economy is oriented toward natural resources development, i.e. activities in the primary sector, which accounts for 18.6% of jobs (Abitibi-Ouest

RCM, 2017). Agriculture is another major economic sector, and the RCM's permanent agricultural zone, which is the largest of all RCMs in Québec, covers 72% of its municipalized areas, and 62% of its total area.

With nearly 15% of its jobs in the primary sector, the economy of the Vallée-de-l'Or RCM is also primarily dependent on the development and processing of natural resources, mainly forestry and mining (Vallée-de-l'Or RCM, 2005). The secondary sector, which is closely tied to the wood processing industry, comes in just behind at 14.6% of jobs (*Ibid*, 2005). However, it is 7.4% below that of the province (*Ibid*, 2005). The tertiary sector (services) represents 70.7% of jobs in this RCM (*Ibid*, 2005).

The same trend holds for the city of Rouyn-Noranda, where natural resource development is the key driver of socio-economic development (City of Rouyn-Noranda, 2015). Retailing, health care and social services, as well as mining, are the largest employment sectors (*Ibid*, 2015).

15.3.3 Mauricie

In the Mauricie region, around two-thirds of jobs (66.9%) are grouped in the service sector (MERN, 2006b). Natural resources, especially wood substances, have shaped the region's economic development because of their availability and abundance, and are the foundation of the region's main economic activities. In addition to the paper, wood and furniture industries, other key manufacturing industries include metallurgy, chemicals, food, and printing. Close to one third of jobs (33.1%) are related to the production of goods, and most of these jobs are concentrated in construction and manufacturing (*Ibid*, 2006b).

15.3.4 Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean

In the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region, forestry plays a vital role in the regional economy. The number of jobs created is almost double that of the aluminium processing industry (MERN, 2006c). The latter, as well as the pulp and paper industry, also play an important role in the economy through a hydrographic network that has been adapted for the production of electricity. Recreational tourism is another major sector, particularly recreational and hunting activities.

Furthermore, forestry is central to the economy of the Domaine-du-Roy RCM. Many businesses specialized in secondary and tertiary wood processing have developed over recent years (Domaine-du-Roy RCM, 2012). The same goes for the agri-food industry, as several new processing initiatives have been launched in recent years (*Ibid*, 2012). With nearly 73% of employers in this RCM, it is the service sector that occupies the majority of jobs (*Ibid*, 2012).

In the Fjord-du-Saguenay RCM, the tertiary sector provides the majority of jobs (Fjord-du-Saguenay RCM, 2012). The main economic activity sectors are, in order, manufacturing (1,300 jobs), construction (950 jobs), agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (925 jobs), retail (835 jobs) and health care and social assistance (685 jobs).

E Federal, Provincial, Territorial, Indigenous and Municipal Involvement

16 Financial Support

To date, no application for federal financial support has been submitted to any federal authority.

17 Federal Lands

At this stage, Gazoduq does not plan to use federal lands for the Project. As mentioned in section 13.6, no federally owned or administered lands are located within the PPA.

18 Jurisdictions with Powers or Duties Related to the Environmental Impact Assessment

This Project is an approximately 780 km natural gas transmission line that will cross the Québec-Ontario border, and thus is expected to undergo a multi-jurisdictional environmental assessment and regulatory review process.

18.1 Federal

The proposed natural gas transmission line is subject to the *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*. It meets the prescribed threshold for a project designated under the *Physical Activities Regulations*, as described in section 8. Thus, as a designated project, the Project is subject to an impact assessment required and conducted by the IAAC. The Project is also subject to life-cycle regulation by the Canada Energy Regulator.

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

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

A preliminary list of the federal permits, licenses, or other authorizations that may be required for the Project is provided in Appendix Q.

18.2 Provincial

18.2.1 Québec

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

Approximately 60 km, or about 8% of the 780 km of the natural gas transmission line, is expected to pass through designated farmland. The Project will therefore undergo the review and public hearing

process required to obtain and use agricultural land for purposes other than agriculture. This process is managed by the CPTAQ.

A preliminary list of Québec permits, licenses, or other authorizations that may be required for the Project is provided in Appendix Q.

18.2.2 Ontario

For the Ontario portion of the Project, Gazoduq continues to consult with various provincial authorities on their permitting and authorization responsibilities for the Project, including the assessment of potential environmental effects. Since its IPD filing in October 2019, Gazoduq has been advised that a coordinated review by the various Ontario government authorities is desirable, and that there is potential for the appointment of a lead agency. Gazoduq has however been advised that the lead agency will not be the Ontario Energy Board²³. Gazoduq will continue to seek near-term clarity concerning a lead agency and coordinated review by Ontario, and ensure required dialogue and reviews are completed by the applicable authorities.

A preliminary list of Ontario permits, licenses, or other authorizations that may be required for the Project is provided in Appendix Q.

18.3 Municipal

Various permits and authorizations from regional, municipal and other local authorities may be required for the Project, as well as from public services (e.g. railway, roads, power lines, telecommunications lines, natural gas transmission lines).

²³ Ontario Energy Board and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry have confirmed this approach in their comments on the IPD (<https://ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/evaluations/proj/80264/contributions?searchString=Ontario+Energy+Board&action=search&projectID=80264&consultationPeriodId=>)

F Potential Environmental Effects

19 Changes Within the Legislative Authority of Parliament

Project execution could result in changes to the following federally-regulated environmental components:

- fish and fish habitat, *Fisheries Act* (2019)
- aquatic species, *Species at Risk Act* (2002)
- migratory birds, *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (1994)

Potential changes that may affect fish, fish habitat, and aquatic species would be primarily attributable to the Project construction phase, particularly work carried out in bodies of water and construction on land adjacent to bodies of water. Gazoduq will choose the crossing methods that are best suited to the biophysical conditions of each body of water (e.g. fragile habitats, species present, and characteristics of the body of water being crossed). Hydrostatic tests could also require sampling and disposal of surface water. The mitigation measures generally implemented during construction work are both proven and effective. During the operational phase of the Project, periodic maintenance work will not impact the flow rate or quality of surface water, nor will it have repercussions on fish, fish habitat or aquatic species. During operations, maintenance activities may be required within a watercourse. This should however be of a one-off nature, and applicable mitigation measures will be implemented to limit the effects.

Construction work will result in potential changes to the habitats of migratory birds, which may extend to the Project's operational phase. Specifically, clearing vegetation will disturb bird habitats for the duration of construction work, but native vegetation will grow back and reclaim the habitat it previously occupied after the Project is commissioned. Vegetation control activities will be structured to maintain the shrubbery and herbaceous vegetation within the permanent right-of-way, and trees will be able to grow within areas subject to temporary work. This change of habitat could deprive certain woodland species of their habitat, while creating new habitats for other species. Essentially, construction and compressor station operations could result in sensory disturbances of varying severity (noise and human presence), that will affect certain species. To address these issues, mitigation measures will be implemented to limit their potential effect on the natural environment. Efforts will be made to perform vegetation clearing outside the reproduction periods of birds, to limit potential effects on nests.

Table 19-1 lists potential changes to federally regulated environmental components and their potential causes (if mitigation measures were not implemented).

Table 19-1: Potential Changes to Environmental Components

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

20 Changes to Federal, Other Provincial and Foreign Lands

20.1 Federal and Other Provincial Lands

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

If the preferred route crosses federal land, an easement would be acquired for the right-of-way (ROW) within which the transmission line would be installed. Temporary workspace and land rights would also be required for safe construction purposes.

20.2 Foreign Lands

Gazoduq does not foresee any harmful direct changes to the environment on foreign lands.

The Project consists of the construction of a new natural gas transmission line connecting sources of surplus natural gas supply in Western Canada with international markets (e.g. Asia and Europe) for future LNG transshipment facilities, while potentially providing transportation services to local distribution companies in Northern Ontario and Québec.

Providing to these markets long-term access to Canadian natural gas at competitive prices will promote the replacement of more polluting sources of energy (e.g. coal, fuel oil, and diesel). The Project will thus have a beneficial impact on public health matters such as air quality, smog and acid rain, as well as on climate change, by contributing to reductions in GHG, SO₂, NO_x and PM emissions, well beyond Gazoduq's ROW and even beyond Canada's borders.

21 Potential Impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Gazoduq continues to solicit comments and feedback from Indigenous groups that may be impacted by the Project, impacts which may be present on their interests related to the physical environment. Clearly these Indigenous groups are in the best position to identify the potential effects of the Project on their environment. Although Gazoduq cannot assume the impacts that these Indigenous groups will identify through their consultation processes, some impacts are identified in this section for information purposes. These impacts have been identified through interactions with Indigenous groups and what might normally be identified at this stage of the Project.

During the construction and operation phases, Project activities, such as deforestation, trenching, construction of associated facilities, maintenance and monitoring, could, among other things, affect the following valued components:

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

- other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups

Significant structures and sites will first be identified through the use of information resources and during consultations with Indigenous groups. Measures will be taken to avoid, protect or minimize the effects of Project activities on these sites and structures. Best practices will be implemented within work teams to raise awareness of the importance of these sites and structures and to integrate appropriate protection measures into the implementation of works.

The various phases of the Project could thus have effect of varying intensity on individuals and Indigenous groups in the exercise of their activities or in their access to or ability to exercise these activities.

The Project's effects on these valued components could be primarily related to construction and decommissioning activities. In operation, regular maintenance and monitoring activities are expected to have less impact on Indigenous peoples. Gazoduq's in-depth understanding of the potential effects associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project will be enhanced by the views and concerns of potentially impacted Indigenous groups, all of which will be shared during ongoing consultations with these Indigenous groups.

22 Potential Changes to Health, Social or Economic Conditions of Indigenous Peoples

The health, social and economic conditions of potentially impacted Indigenous groups will be considered.

Gazoduq continues to seek input and feedback from potentially impacted Indigenous groups regarding the potential impacts of the Project on their health, social or economic conditions. Clearly, these Indigenous groups are in the best position to identify the potential impacts of the Project on these conditions. Although Gazoduq cannot assume the impacts that these Indigenous groups will identify through their consultation processes, some impacts are identified in this section for information purposes. These impacts have been identified through interactions with Indigenous groups and what might normally be identified at this stage of the Project.

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

- the disruption of subsistence-based livelihoods
- the presence of workers
- the presence of employment or business opportunities
- increased demands on community services
- other changes that may be identified by Indigenous groups

The various phases of the Project could thus have impacts of varying intensity for each of the Indigenous groups and the individuals who compose them.

The Project's effects on health, social and economic conditions could be primarily related to construction and decommissioning activities. In operation, regular maintenance and monitoring activities are expected to generate fewer effects. Gazoduq's in-depth understanding of the potential effects of the Project in relation to its various works (construction, operation and decommissioning) on health, social and economic conditions will be enriched by the views and concerns of potentially impacted Indigenous groups, all of which will be shared during ongoing consultations with these Indigenous groups.

23 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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

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

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

- Natural Gas and Electric Powered Compressor Stations Scenario
 - 3 compressor stations would be required; 1 in Ontario and 2 in Quebec
 - The Ramore compressor station would be natural gas powered
 - The compressor station in La Corne would operate exclusively on electricity
 - The Ashuapmushan Lake compressor station would be equipped with an electric power drive and a natural gas turbine. The electric drive would power the main compressor while the natural gas turbine would be used as backup in case of failure of the main compressor or in the event of a disruption of power delivery from the electrical grid. The use of the backup turbine could also be required during certain maintenance activities of the main compressor
 - Preliminary calculations estimate the direct GHG emissions for the three proposed compressor stations at 165 kT of CO₂ equivalent per operational year. This figure includes natural gas consumption, operational purges/venting and fugitive emissions estimates
 - Total acquired energy GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity from grid have been estimated at 2 kT of CO₂ equivalent per operational year

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

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

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

24 Waste and Emissions

24.1 Waste

Gazoduq is committed to carrying out its activities in an environmentally responsible manner. As such, a waste and hazardous materials management plan will be developed and submitted in the Environmental Protection Plan. The following four guiding principles will be an integral part of this plan:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24.2 Emissions

For more information regarding GHG emissions, refer to section 23.

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

Project construction will require equipment whose operation may involve a temporary increase in noise levels. The most common noises associated with this phase will be from mobile equipment including trucks, excavators, bulldozers, generators and drilling machines. In certain locations, blasting of rock as well as the use of specialized equipment to drill crossings may also contribute to increased noise levels. During operation, most noise will come from the compressor stations, where the main sources of noise are compressors, motors and electrical substations.

Depending on the method selected, a sediment input may be observed when crossing certain rivers. Measures will be put in place to control this potential occurrence. In general, this sediment input would be temporary and related to the duration of the construction of these crossings.

No emission in water or soil is planned. Best practices, for refueling and equipment maintenance, amongst others, will be applied during construction and operation of the Project.

G **Summary**

In accordance with paragraph 25 of the *Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations*, Gazoduq has prepared a summary in French and in English of the information in the Detailed Project Description.

H Additional Information Needs for Projects Regulated Under the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*

1 Project Design Elements

Gazoduq succeeded in avoiding the vast majority of potentially sensitive areas during the PPA selection process (see Appendix G). Examples include lakes, parks, designated and proposed protected areas, known municipal drinking water supply protection areas, federally and provincially identified wildlife habitat, specific forested areas (e.g. high ecological value, experimental, teaching and research), select high-value wetlands, operating mines and known mining projects, and areas with greater geotechnical constraints. Furthermore, early-stage ground truthing and utilization of optical radars (LIDAR) and high-resolution orthophotos enabled Gazoduq to adjust the proposed route to reflect potential environmental constraints and constructability challenges.

Gazoduq will continue to refine the route based on its consultations with Indigenous groups, stakeholders and government authorities, taking into account the results of additional fieldwork, environmental and socio-economic assessments, and the evolution of the Project's technical design. Accordingly, Gazoduq retains a degree of flexibility to make route adjustments. As an example, as part of current public consultations, Gazoduq is examining a joint proposition by the *Syndicat des Producteurs de Bois* and the *Fédération régionale de l'Union des Producteurs Agricoles du Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean*. This and all proposed adjustments will be evaluated in a pragmatic fashion, with a focus on safety of people and the environment. Further, it will be important to safeguard against undoing past successes (e.g., avoiding the vast majority of potentially sensitive areas) and remain aligned with Gazoduq's goal of striving to minimize effects.

In June 2019, Gazoduq announced that the location of the link to the TC Energy mainline, would be about 4 km south of TC Energy's compressor station in Ramore, Ontario. This location is optimal from a technical, environmental and commercial perspective, and accordingly Gazoduq has very limited flexibility to make adjustments.

In Québec, Gazoduq has selected sites for its compressor stations based on the possibility of using electricity-powered turbines, which significantly reduce GHGs, compared to the results that would be obtained with natural gas turbines. Given the specific electrical requirements of these drives, Gazoduq has limited flexibility for the location of these compressor stations.

2 Public Safety and Environmental Stewardship

Public safety and environmental stewardship are top of mind and priority for Gazoduq. The company is committed to the safety of all its employees and those who may be affected by its facilities and is determined to ensure that they are built and operated in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Through all phases of the Project, Gazoduq will promote a positive safety culture and raise awareness among all its personnel and contractors to eliminate or reduce risk to the public, workers, the environment and its facilities.

Consistent with this commitment, the Project will be designed, built and operated with a focus on managing, mitigating and reducing effects and risks as per best industry practices.

Public safety and environmental protection measures are being incorporated into the design of the Project to help prevent the potential for accidents, malfunctions and the unintended release of natural

gas.²⁴ This design will provide a consistent approach that meets or exceeds industry codes and specifications. It will also incorporate the most recent standards available for the design and construction of natural gas transmission lines in Canada (i.e., CSA Z662-19), and the most current practices for quality assurance, environmental risk-mitigation, and operations management.

In preparing for construction, Gazoduq will develop an overarching safety management program that will be supported by a series of site-specific safety plans, including for the natural gas transmission line, compressor stations and appurtenances.

Environmental protection plans (EPP) are also being developed for the construction phase. EPPs, based mostly on standard mitigation strategies, will be appended to the Impact Statement for the Project. Final EPPs, including both standard and site-specific mitigation, will be completed prior to construction, in the condition compliance phase of the Project.

During construction, construction-related responsibilities for health, safety, security and environmental performance will be in accordance with Gazoduq's management system. These responsibilities will also apply to selected contractors for the construction.

Gazoduq will ensure that it hires qualified construction inspectors with the training needed to inspect the construction work and help ensure that the natural gas transmission line and associated facilities are constructed in accordance with the following elements:

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

Qualified environmental inspectors will be retained to ensure that environmental mitigation measures are followed during construction, in accordance with the EPPs for the Project. Additional information on construction inspection and monitoring will be provided through the impact assessment process for the Project.

Construction activities will meet the requirements of applicable laws and regulations and will comply with the *National Energy Board Onshore Pipeline Regulations*.

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

3 Emergency Planning

3.1 Emergency Preparedness and Response – Construction Phase

Emergency preparedness and response plans (ERPs) will be developed for the natural gas transmission line and related facilities. These plans will ensure that Gazoduq has sufficient response capabilities and resources in place to coordinate activities and communications in the event of emergencies during construction.

An overarching ERP is currently being developed for the construction phase of the Project. It will be included, as a preliminary plan, in the Impact Statement for the Project.

²⁴ For example, the natural gas transmission line will be protected against corrosion by a fusion epoxy coating and a cathodic protection system. Other safety measures include: (a) regular inspections of the inside and outside wall for microcracks, corrosion or other anomalies using internal inspection tools; and (b) continuous monitoring, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from a control centre, using automated control units combined with redundant instrumentation that will provide uninterrupted monitoring of the gas line to detect any anomaly or drop in pressure or flow; c) a 24/7 control centre operated by technicians with specialized training.

Before construction, site-specific ERPs will be developed to cover potential worksite emergencies. These site-specific ERPs will be consistent with the overarching ERP and will be communicated to all concerned parties during site-specific safety orientations.

In developing its construction-phase ERPs, Gazoduq will consult with regional emergency response agencies to ensure that appropriate communications and cooperation protocols are in place. This will ensure that these plans are aligned with the plans of the applicable emergency response agencies.

3.2 Risk Identification

As part of the provincial regulatory process in Québec, Gazoduq must conduct a technological risk assessment for the Project. This analysis, which is part of a standard process for any new industrial project, will identify the potential for major accidents to occur, assess their potential consequences for the community and the environment, and plan the necessary protective measures to prevent these potential accidents or reduce their frequency and consequences.

The technical risk assessment will be provided in the Impact Statement for the Project.

3.3 Emergency Management Plan – Operations Phase

In addition to the construction-phase ERPs, Gazoduq will develop and implement an emergency management plan (EMP), adapted to the reality of the various regions, before the natural gas transmission line is commissioned. This plan will present the measures that will be taken should an emergency occur during the operation of this natural gas transmission line.

In particular, the EMP describes the process and procedures to be followed in case of an emergency, the deployment of required personnel, material and financial resources and the measures to be taken in response to all types of emergency situations.

Thus, the EMP defines the mechanisms to, among other things:

- ensure the protection of the public, the environment and property
- act quickly with the appropriate equipment in an emergency and control it
- ensure effective coordination and communication between stakeholders

At a minimum, the content of the EMP will consist of the following elements:

- a distribution list (cell phone numbers, emails, etc.)
- an update mechanism
- an alert and mobilization mechanism
- external resources
- the chain of command
- internal and external communications
- the roles and responsibilities of the organization's internal stakeholders
- the roles and responsibilities of external organizations involved in an emergency
- feedback on follow-up

The EMP will be posted on the Gazoduq website and will be distributed to appropriate emergency response agencies before the Project is put into commercial service.

3.4 Incident Management System

Gazoduq will implement an intervention mechanism based on the Incident Command System (ICS). This system allows for effective management of interventions by integrating a combination of materials, resources and means of communication into a common organizational structure and will address applicable interactions and responsibilities of Gazoduq and its contractors during an incident. With this system, the intervention can be scaled to the incident. The three main objectives of the ICS

are to ensure an orderly division of tasks, overall security at the incident site and that work performed at the incident site is carried out effectively.

3.5 Liaison with Organizations Involved in an Emergency

Gazoduq will ensure that appropriate relationships are established with all organizations that may be involved in an emergency response. These could include first responders, municipalities, regional branches of applicable ministries, and Indigenous group. Gazoduq will ensure that communication channels with these organizations and communities are maintained to ensure that a coordinated response to an incident is possible. These discussions will take place prior to the commissioning of the Project, during the development of the preliminary ERP, the EMP and subsequent updates to both.

3.6 Communication with Personnel Involved in Emergency Situations

In due course, Gazoduq will transmit to all applicable parties relevant information on the ERP, including the location of its facilities and infrastructures, the natural gas transported by the transmission line, material safety data sheets, the role of each party, as well as the practices and procedures to be followed.

3.7 Information Program

Gazoduq will implement an information and awareness program at its facilities for first responders, medical facility personnel, applicable organizations and the population living near the natural gas transmission line. This program will provide information on its location, potential hazards and emergencies, and the safety procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency. These may include procedures and methods for informing authorities, agencies and the public, health and safety procedures and protocols, and ways to alert the company in the event of an emergency.

3.8 Training and Exercises

Gazoduq will implement an emergency and facility security training program for its employees to enable them to acquire and enhance their knowledge and skills. This training program will define the roles of each person in an emergency situation and the skills required to carry out their tasks.

In order to demonstrate its ability to respond to potential incidents, Gazoduq will conduct tabletop and emergency field simulation exercises in which various stakeholders, including first responders, would be invited to participate.

4 Transparency in Condition Compliance and Commitment Tracking²⁵

4.1 Condition Compliance

In accordance with current industry practices, Gazoduq will ensure transparency in communicating information and preparing reports throughout the Project's initial condition compliance phase through the electronic submission and posting of Gazoduq's compliance filings on the CER website, and monthly summaries of Gazoduq's progress in satisfying applicable conditions for the certificate to be issued. Gazoduq understands that these summaries are typically prepared by the CER and posted on

²⁵ Refer to subsection 186(1)(a) and to section 187 of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*.

the CER website. Notice of these reports, including a CER website link, will also be posted on Gazoduq's website.

In addition to transparency through website reporting, other mechanisms (e.g. line walks, ride-alongs and site visits) may be used for the monitoring of Gazoduq's performance regarding certificate conditions, if requested by stakeholder groups and municipal or regional authorities. If such mechanisms are used during and after construction, appropriate safety and oversight protocols will have to be developed and implemented. Periodic reports on this monitoring, to the extent that it occurs, will be posted on Gazoduq's website and, if required by a certificate condition, will be filed electronically and posted on the CER website.

The terms and conditions of monitoring programs for Indigenous peoples applicable to the construction and post-construction phases of the Project will be discussed during consultations with potentially impacted Indigenous groups. These programs, which are aimed at Indigenous peoples generally, include monitoring of adverse environmental effects, effects on heritage resources, areas related to traditional land and resource use, and areas of cultural significance. They could include any or all of these elements, subject to safety and oversight protocols. Certificate conditions pertaining to monitoring programs for Indigenous peoples are standard and anticipated. As a result, Gazoduq's compliance filings in this regard will be submitted to the CER and provided directly to the potentially impacted Indigenous groups by electronic mail, courier or both. Updates will be posted on the Gazoduq website.

For transparency in the operations phase, Gazoduq will submit its post-construction compliance filings electronically to the CER and will post periodic notice of these submissions on the Gazoduq website. Potentially impacted parties, including Indigenous groups and government agencies, will also be notified directly. This approach will enable continued monitoring of Gazoduq's performance with respect to post-construction conditions long after the Project is completed and in operation. These conditions can require reports for five to ten years or more.

4.2 Commitment Tracking

Gazoduq will prepare a mechanism for tracking commitments. Based on existing regulatory practice, Gazoduq expects to generate periodic commitment tracking reports through the condition compliance phase of the Project. If required, these reports will be filed with the CER and will be available to the public through the CER's website.

The tracking mechanism will include all applicable commitments set out in the Gazoduq Impact Statement and related submissions, in the form of answers to submitted questions or in its document released as part of the public consultation process. It will also include conditions associated with regulatory approvals and in compliance documents.

For regulatory purposes, this commitment tracking mechanism is not expected to include the following elements:

- statements of intent, goals or objectives
- action items arising from meetings and other discussions with stakeholders and Indigenous groups
- site-specific mitigation measures from updated EPPs, environmental alignment sheets, or traditional land and resource use studies

Gazoduq expects that its commitments tracking mechanism, updated periodically, will be posted on its website and that it will also be available at the Project construction offices.

5 Dispute Resolution

Gazoduq intends to address the questions and concerns of stakeholders, landowners and Indigenous groups through open, direct and respectful discussions. If an issue cannot be resolved through discussion, the CER's alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process may be considered. The CER's ADR process is set forth in section 73 of the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*.

In addition, Gazoduq intends to develop an accessible and rigorous mechanism for managing concerns, comments, complaints and issues pertaining to the construction and operation phases of the Project.

A liaison committee will be established and will be based on practices recognized by the Québec government's *ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles* to foster open, frank and constructive dialogue.

The broad goals of the committee, which are anticipated to evolve based upon community feedback, include:

- encouraging the sharing of information pertaining to community concerns
- promoting harmonization and recommend solutions that are acceptable to the community, economically viable for the proponent and compatible with the legal and regulatory framework of the Project
- promoting good neighbourliness between construction or activity areas and the surrounding community and responding promptly and effectively to concerns raised by the community

This committee may also include a tailored process for the management and resolution of contentious issues which enables the identification and implementation of functional solutions which could in turn avoid the use of traditional regulatory or legal mechanisms.

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