Environmental Annual Compliance Report

April 1, 2024 – March 31, 2025

Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project

Rev. 1

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Submitted to:
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1 electronic copy
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Acronyms and Definitions

BMP	Best Management Practice
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CLVA	Critical Landform/Vegetation Association
CMP	Compliance Monitoring Plan
Construction	Physical construction activities, including site preparation works, but does not include the tendering of contracts
Construction and Environmental Constraint Schedules	Schedules dictating what constraints will be adhered to during the following three-month construction period. This term refers to the requirements laid out in Condition 9 of the MECP Phase 1 EA notice of approval (June 21, 2019).
Contractor	Valard Construction LP, the EPC Contractor chosen to undertake the Project.
CWQG	Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life
Date of Approval	Date on which the Order in Council pertaining to the approval of the Project was signed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council – June 21, 2019
DBM	Design Build Memorandum
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Director	The Director of the Environmental Assessment and Permissions Branch of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
EA	Environmental Assessment; as it relates to this document specifically refers to the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, August 2018 and Supplementary Assessment re: MNO R1CC, May 2019.
EASR	Environmental Activity and Sector Registry
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESA	*Ontario's Endangered Species Act*, 2007
ESCP	Erosion And Sediment Control Plan
ESDC	Employment and Social Development Canada
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System

Acronyms and Definitions

Indigenous Communities and Metis	As defined by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks and refers to: 1) Eagle Lake First Nation, Lac Seul First Nation, Mishkeegogamang First Nation, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, Slate Falls Nation, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation and Métis Nation of Ontario Region 1 Consultation Committee, as the communities identified for consultation on the Undertaking pursuant to the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding between the Crown and the Proponent; and 2) Eabametoong First Nation, as a community that has requested to be involved in the Indigenous Engagement Plan. Wataynikaneyap Power also includes Cat Lake First Nation and Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation in this list.
IPA	Independent Power Authorities
Key Environmental Staff	Environmental Monitors and the Environmental Managers employed by either the Contractor or Wataynikaneyap Power.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MECP or Ministry	Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MNO R1CC	Métis Nation of Ontario Region 1 Consultation Committee
NDMNRF	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
NRC	Natural Resources Canada
OEB	Ontario Energy Board
Operation and Maintenance	Distribution of power through power lines and upkeep of infrastructure and right of way
Opiikapawiin (OSLP)	Opiikapawiin Services LP (OSLP) was established by a partnership of 24 First Nations in Northwestern Ontario. OSLP is primarily responsible for administering projects and programs for Wataynikaneyap Power PM through a service agreement, relating to community engagement, community readiness, education & training, business readiness, stakeholder engagement, communications, and capacity building. OSLP will also support the First Nation Partnership in the management of its investment in Wataynikaneyap Power.
Plan	Environmental Compliance Monitoring Plan
Project	Wataynikaneyap Power Transmission Project (Phase 1) consists of the construction, operation, maintenance and decommission of an approximately 300 kilometres (km) 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from the Dinorwic area to Pickle Lake in northwestern Ontario.
PTTW	Permit to Take Water
PWQO	Provincial Water Quality Objectives
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

Acronyms and Definitions

Wataynikaneyap (WPLP)	Wataynikaneyap Power Limited Partnership. Wataynikaneyap means "line that brings light" in Anishiniinimowin, named by the Elders who provide guidance to the partners. Wataynikaneyap Power LP is a licensed transmission company equally owned by 24 Participating First Nations communities (51%), in partnership with Fortis Inc. and other private investors. Participating First Nations include: · Bearskin Lake First Nation · Cat Lake First Nation · Deer Lake First Nation · Kasabonika Lake First Nation · Keewaywin First Nation · Kingfisher Lake First Nation · Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug · Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation · Lac Seul First Nation · McDowell Lake First Nation · Mishkeegogamang First Nation · Muskrat Dam First Nation · North Caribou Lake First Nation · North Spirit Lake First Nation · Ojibway Nation of Saugeen · Pikangikum First Nation · Poplar Hill First Nation · Sachigo Lake First Nation · Sandy Lake First Nation · Slate Falls Nation · Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation · Wapekeka First Nation · Wawakapewin First Nation · Wunnumin Lake First Nation
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1. Introduction

1.1 First Nations and Jurisdiction

The Wataynikaneyap Project is located within the Homelands of Treaty 9 and Adhesions; Treaty 3 and Adhesions; and Treaty 5 and Adhesions, through the true spirit and true intent as understood by our Elders. The Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag1 have responsibilities for land management.

The Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag continue and always will practice all their rights and responsibilities, and to honour and obey kayaash dodamowin: the sacred duty and responsibility of kanaweyandan ahkii/kanawayandan d'aaki. Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag honour and obey original instructions given to them by the Creator over their lands. According to the laws and customs, management and stewardship of the lands was bestowed by the Creator and not surrendered by Treaty.

For greater certainty and clarity, Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag have inherent and Treaty rights, laws and legal orders that exist independently of the Crown and must be honoured and obeyed. The Honour of the Crown ensures that all decisions related to the Homelands must include the rights of Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag. These rights cannot be ignored or diminished and include the right of Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag to enforce their own laws in their Homelands. This special relationship between Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag and their Homelands cannot be changed without their approval and consent.

The Participating First Nations acknowledge Wataynikaneyap Power's compliance with the reporting requirements occurring in their Homelands, in a spirit of cooperation and a Nation to Nation Treaty relationship as understood by our Elders, understanding that these reporting requirements do not recognize kanaweyandan ahkii/kanawayandan d'aaki: the Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag land ethic.

Nothing in this report shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for the Aboriginal and Treaty rights of the Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag, including those of any Participating First Nation, as recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 and the related jurisprudence thereunder.

This report is provided pursuant to, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the federal laws of Canada as applicable, including but not limited to the constitutional laws of Canada, including the Constitution Act, 1867 and the Constitution Act, 1982 (collectively, the "Governing Laws"), but nothing in this report shall be, or be deemed to be, an acknowledgment, agreement, or consent by the Participating First Nations that the Participating First Nations are governed by or subject to the Governing Laws or have attorned to any asserted jurisdiction of the Crown.

Discussions about the Crown's Asserted Laws and their consistency with the Treaties will continue on a Nation to Nation basis, directly between the Crown and Treaty Peoples.

[1] The Peoples of the Land, also referred to as Participating First Nations and Indigenous Communities throughout the document.

1.2 Overview of the partnership

Wataynikaneyap Power is a licensed transmission company, majority-owned by 24 First Nation communities in partnership with Fortis Inc. and other private investors, regulated by the Ontario Energy Board. The 24 First Nation communities established Opiikapawiin Services (OSLP) to provide services on communication, community engagement, community and business readiness participation, including back-up power and the transfer of the Independent Power Authorities (IPA's). FortisOntario Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortis Inc., acts as the project manager through its wholly owned subsidiary, Wataynikaneyap Power PM Inc. (WPPM) to connect remote First Nations communities to the electrical grid.

Wataynikaneyap means "line that brings light" in Anishiniiniimowin, named by the Elders who provide guidance to the partners.

Wataynikaneyap Power will develop, construct, and operate approximately 1,800 kilometres of transmission lines in northwestern Ontario. The project will reinforce the existing transmission grid to Pickle Lake and will expand grid service north of Pickle Lake and Red Lake to ultimately connect 17 First Nation communities. The Project is being undertaken using Guiding Principles established by community leadership and are supported by the project partners. The expectations of our communities are that all Wataynikaneyap project work will be carried out consistent with the Guiding Principles.

The following Guiding Principles, as approved by the leadership of the Participating First Nations, will be adhered to throughout the Project:

1. Our people expect that the Wataynikaneyap Power Project will be undertaken in a manner that respects our lands, rights and principles; our way of life on the land and as part of the land; and our land sharing protocols.
2. Our sacred responsibilities given to us by the Creator are to protect the land, which protects us in return. Therefore, the Project shall be built, operated and maintained in a way that minimizes adverse environmental impacts, as follows:
    a) The Project shall not poison the lands.
    b) No herbicides shall be used throughout the life of the transmission line to control vegetation.
    c) The Project shall be constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that observes and does not interfere with seasonal hunting, trapping, fishing and harvesting and keeps disturbances to a minimum.
    d) No new transmission lines shall be located underwater; and
    e) The Project will develop and implement an environmental and social management plan which will include acceptable and effective mitigation measures for any sacred sites, gathering sites, and harvesting sites.
3. The Project shall respect confidentiality and comply with any conditions of use for any Traditional Land and Resource Use information provided by the communities, including intellectual property.
4. Our communities must maintain decision-making and ownership and receive benefits in the Project.

Therefore, the Project shall be built, operated, and maintained in a way that minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

1.3 Purpose of the Environmental Annual Compliance Report

This Environmental Annual Compliance Report has been created to fulfill the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) Notice of Approval to Proceed with the Undertaking (June 21, 2019), and it will be submitted in two copies, one electronic and one hard copy before the anniversary of the EA Notice of Approval, as required by Condition 5. Once approved, Wataynikaneyap will retain copies within the Wataynikaneyap Power Limited Partnership (Wataynikaneyap) head office and submit the report to public record via the Wataynikaneyap Project website.

This report covers only the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project (Project) and is being prepared in accordance with Section 5 of the Notice of Approval to Proceed with the Undertaking RE: An Environmental Assessment for the New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake under Section 9 of the Environmental Assessment Act.

Wataynikaneyap has selected March 31 as the annual reporting cut-off date in order to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5.2 of the approval. Future reports will run from April 1 until March 31 to allow for data to be compiled and reviewed to meet the reporting deadline. The report provides a summary of all compliance monitoring events outlined through Sections 4-8 of the Environmental Compliance Monitoring Plan. This report includes a status update on all Environmental Assessment Commitments for Phase 1 of the Project (Table C1). The commitments will be continuously monitored and updated on an ongoing basis throughout the project.

The Participating First Nations acknowledge Wataynikaneyap Power's compliance with the Environmental Assessment Act reporting requirements occurring in their Homelands, in a spirit of cooperation and a Nation to Nation Treaty relationship as understood by our Elders, understanding that these reporting requirements do not recognize kanaweyandan ahkii/kanawayandan d'aaki: the Anishinaabeg and Anishininiwag land ethic. The First Nations have made it clear that their acknowledgement of the EA reporting requirements does not mean they recognize the legality, validity, applicability, or constitutionality of the EA.

1.4 Scope

The full Wataynikaneyap transmission line project is the construction, operation, maintenance and decommission of approximately 1,800 km of a 230kV, 115kV, 44kV, 25kV alternating current transmission system and 22 substations. The full Project will connect 17 remote Indigenous communities to the Ontario electricity grid. The communities are dispersed along an 800-km arc starting from approximately 90 km north of Red Lake to about 160 km east to Pickle Lake.

The full project is being developed in two phases:

- Phase 1, the new transmission line to Pickle Lake Project, is an approximately 300-kilometre (km) long, 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Dinorwic to Pickle Lake in northwestern Ontario (figure 1).
- Phase 2, includes the overhead 115kV and 44kV transmission lines for two subsystems, north of Pickle Lake and Red Lake in northwestern Ontario, and associated components that will be located within a 2 km wide corridor.

Figure 1 – Location of Phase 1 of the Project

The Project has been designed to incorporate impact management/mitigation measures to avoid and minimize the potential for environmental effects. A monitoring program has been implemented to identify unforeseen risks to allow Wataynikaneyap Power to address issues in a timely manner in accordance with the MECP Notice of Approval to Proceed with the Undertaking, Condition 4 related to environmental compliance, (dated June 21, 2019).

Construction is substantially completed. The ongoing energization activities represent the completion of the majority of capital construction activity by the current EPC contractor.

This Environmental Annual Compliance Report is specific to Phase 1 and is supported by the following stand-alone documents:

- Amended Environmental Assessment (EA) Report – Wataynikaneyap Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project (Golder, 2018).
- Amended EA Report for Phase 1 - Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC (Golder, May 2019)
- Indigenous Engagement Plan (OC-P-FO-2008)
- Complaint Protocol (OC-P-FO-2008, Section 8)
- Environmental Compliance Monitoring Plan - Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, Rev. 1 (November 2019)
- EPC Contractor's Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
- EPC Contractor's stand-alone Environmental Management System (EMS) for Construction

2. Reporting

2.1 Contractor Reporting Requirements and Supporting Documentation

2.1.1 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Protection Plans (EPP)

Environmental Management Plans have been prepared by both Wataynikaneyap Power and their EPC Contractor to maintain compliance with known requirements for the Project, according to the anticipated environmental risks and requirements currently identified in Section 9.0 Environmental and Social Management Plan of the Phase 1 Environmental Assessment Report (Golder, 2018) and, as well as Contractor requirements listed in Section 12 Monitoring and Commitments of the Amended Environmental Assessment Report (EA) (Golder, 2018).

The EMPs accompany the EPC Contractor's stand-alone EMS for construction, which describes internal environmental risk assessment, issues tracking, field monitoring and reporting systems for maintaining and documenting environmental compliance and due diligence on major projects.

Component environmental protection plans were developed by the EPC Contractor and are based on industry-standard Best Management Practices (BMP), and Section 9.0 of Phase 1 Environmental Assessment (Golder, 2018). The Environmental Management Plans are living documents that will be updated, as required, to support construction and comply with permits, authorizations and approvals to be obtained for the work.

The following EPPs were used as a baseline to update the EA Commitments for Phase 1 of the Project (Table C1) along with EPC Contractor's environmental monitoring report requirements during construction:

- Aquatic Habitat Management Plan
- Blasting Management Plan
- Clean-up and Reclamation Plan
- Concrete Management Plan
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Dust Control/Air Quality Management Plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- Fire Prevention Plan
- Greenhouse Gas Management Plan
- Hazardous Waste Management Plan
- Invasive Species Management Plan
- Liquid Waste Management Plan
- Material Storage and Handling Plan
- Noise Management Plan
- Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan
- Rare Plant Management Plan
- Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
- Soil Handling Management Plan
- Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan
- Timber Salvage Plan
- Traffic/Road Management Plan
- Undocumented Waterbody Management Plan
- Water Management Plan
- Wildlife Management Plan
- Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)

2.1.2 Weekly and Monthly Reports

Findings from daily environmental monitoring activities and weekly formal inspections are recorded in the EPC Contractor's weekly monitoring reports. The EPC Contractor submits completed reports to Wataynikaneyap Environmental Manager for review and comments. The EPC Contractor also provides monthly reports to Wataynikaneyap for review and approval. The monthly reports include the following:

- Summary table providing description of environmental incidents.
- Trending report on environmental inspection findings and status of corrective actions.
- Review of environmental issues raised by employees at meetings or reported to the EPC Contractor's site team and the respective corrective actions.
- Overview of past month's environmental activities including environmental monitoring data.
- Overview of the upcoming month's environmental activities.
- List environmental concerns, environmental milestones and environmental initiatives implemented.
- Review of issues raised by Indigenous communities and other stakeholders and respective corrective actions.
- Changes implemented for continual improvement and review of the effectiveness of these changes.

2.1.3 Permit Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Wataynikaneyap along with the EPC Contractor are responsible for preparing and issuing environmental monitoring reporting and Indigenous engagement requirements accompanying the permits, licenses, and approvals obtained for the construction and execution of the Project.

2.2 Wataynikaneyap Power Reporting Requirements

2.2.1 Monthly/ Annual Summary Reports

Wataynikaneyap produced monthly and annual summary of the environmental quality and performance during the construction activities based on findings from daily environmental monitoring activities and weekly and monthly formal inspections conducted by the EPC Contractor's environmental monitors and Hatch environmental and health and safety inspectors. Findings from daily inspections and environmental inspection reports were also incorporated into the monthly and annual summary reports. The monthly and annual reports included the following:

- List environmental concerns, environmental milestones and environmental initiatives implemented.
- EPC Contractor produced environmental reports including the environmental monitoring and environmental incident reports.
- Internal and external meetings.
- Key communications between Wataynikaneyap, Indigenous communities, EPC Contractor, government agencies, and/or other stakeholders.
- Formal and informal inspections and their results/recommendations.
- Registry with description and status of environmental incidents and/or non-compliances and corrective actions required.
- Sampling and monitoring data and documentation (e.g., photos).
- Description of key mitigation measures being implemented, and actions taken to improve performance of mitigation measures, if any.

All commitments outlined in various environmental related approval documents were recorded, monitored, managed, and maintained in a web-based information management system.

2.2.2 Records of Engagement

Wataynikaneyap is committed to following an engagement process designed to incorporate community-specific feedback. Wataynikaneyap continues to implement a variety of engagement methods to facilitate understanding of the Project, the environmental compliance process and identification of issues and concerns.

Opiikapawiin Services LP (Opiikapawiin), an Ontario limited partnership established by the 24 Participating First Nations, provides a variety of services to the Project in support of maximizing Indigenous participation and engagement. These services include employment and training, community readiness, business readiness, community engagement, communications including Independent Power Authorities and back up power. Opiikapawiin also maintains records of engagement from the Participating Indigenous Communities (including but not limited to environmental).

Significant Indigenous engagement activities have been carried out directly by Wataynikaneyap Power and Opiikapawiin and are expected to continue throughout the Project. The applicable records of engagement are incorporated into this Annual Compliance Report (See Appendix A).

2.2.3 Detailed Construction and Environmental Constraint Schedules

Wataynikaneyap Power provided schedules dictating what constraints were to be adhered to during three-month construction periods as required by Condition 9 of the MECP Phase 1 EA notice of approval (June 21, 2019).

Continual engagement was conducted during the construction period with the Chiefs of Participating Indigenous Communities and Tribal Councils to determine direction on Project schedule. Additionally, in - community meetings were held with impacted First Nations and land keepers which included information on the EA and ESA mitigations and on-going monitoring.

Information pertaining to all permits for the Project and the construction schedule (Alignment Sheets) during construction were available at the Wataynikaneyap Power Permitting Website. All relevant parties within the contact list had access to the permitting website and the information was password protected.

Appendix A:

Public Consultation and Indigenous Engagement Records

Table A1 –Public Consultation and Indigenous Engagement Records

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
Cat Lake First Nation							
	999549	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	999200	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin. Along with the mailed newsletter, Lacey also distributed posters in English and Anishininiimowin on the 2024 Rural Change Makers program.	
	1005566	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008907	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999341	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Russell Wesley a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999241	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Russell Wesley a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting
	999552	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification
	999730	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance,
	1003602	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1003821	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006067	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1008467	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Councillor, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance
	1015045	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification
	1015500	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024343	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024282	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022329	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Cat Lake First Nation, Chief Russell Wesley	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022483	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022525	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	1022790	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022851	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley, Cat Lake First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024129	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Cat Lake First Nation, Band Staff member, Chief Russell Wesley	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation							
	999543	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	999195	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin. Along with the mailed newsletter, Lacey also distributed posters in English and Anishininiimowin on the 2024 Rural Change Makers program.	
	1005581	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Staff member, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008913	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Opiikapawiin Services	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	1009196	May 13, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Opiikapawiin Services	Lacey emailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999345	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Judy Whitecloud a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999247	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Judy Whitecloud a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting
	999558	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Staff member, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification
	999731	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Staff member, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1003613	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1003822	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006075	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Staff member, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1008473	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Councillor, Band Staff member, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	1015051	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification
	1015506	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024346	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line Project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024287	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022335	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022489	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022530	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife
	1022796	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022857	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024130	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation, Chief Judy Whitecloud, Band Staff member	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process
Lac Seul First Nation							
	999542	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation, Chief Clifford Bull	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	999173	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin. Along with the mailed newsletter, Lacey also distributed posters in English and Anishininiimowin on the 2024 Rural Change Makers program.	
	1005582	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008914	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999346	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Clifford Bull a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999266	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Clifford Bull a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting
	999559	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	999734	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1003614	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1003823	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006076	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1008474	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Chief Clifford Bull, Band Councillor, Band Staff member, Lac Seul First Nation	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance
	1015052	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification
	1015507	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024347	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line Project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024288	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022336	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022490	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022531	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife
	1022797	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022858	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clifford Bull, Lac Seul First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024131	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Lac Seul First Nation, Chief Clifford Bull, Band Staff member	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process
Métis Nation of Ontario							
	1008461	May 28, 2024	Email	Métis Nation of Ontario	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Metis Nation of Ontario the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1024388	Jan 17, 2025	Email	MNO Representative, Métis Nation of Ontario	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie sent the Metis Nation of Ontario the 2024 ESA Annual Monitoring Report for their review and for any comments or feedback.	Environmental, EA Process
Ojibway Nation of Saugeen							
	999536	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	999205	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin. Along with the mailed newsletter, Lacey also distributed posters in English and Anishininiimowin on the 2024 Rural Change Makers program.	

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	1005630	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Band Staff member, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008920	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999358	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief John Machimity a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999278	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief John Machimity a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting
	999565	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Band Staff member, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification
	999735	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Band Staff member, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1003615	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1024393	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006082	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief John Machimity, Band Staff member, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1024398	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance
	1015058	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification
	1015512	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024348	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line Project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024294	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022342	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022497	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022537	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife
	1022803	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022864	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024132	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, Chief John Machimity, Band Staff member	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	1022621	Mar 14, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief John Machimity, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an "Advanced Notice of Work - Line AB 001 to 130 Removal of High-Risk Trees" scheduled to begin Monday March 31, 2025, to Friday April 18, 2025.	Notification
Slate Falls First Nation							
	999531	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1005637	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008923	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	1009204	May 13, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999350	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Lorraine Crane a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999271	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Lorraine Crane a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting
	999575	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification
	999732	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1003616	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Chief Russell Wesley, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1003824	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006087	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1008482	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Councillor, Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance
	1015063	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	1015517	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024349	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line Project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024299	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022347	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022502	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Slate Falls First Nation, Chief Lorraine Crane	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022541	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife
	1022808	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022869	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Lorraine Crane, Slate Falls First Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024133	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Slate Falls First Nation, Chief Lorraine Crane, Band Staff member	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation							
	999530	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, along with the Rural Change Makers poster, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	999201	Apr 17, 2024	Email	Community Liaison, Tribal Council Representative, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the April 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin. Along with the mailed newsletter, Lacey also distributed posters in English and Anishininiimowin on the 2024 Rural Change Makers program.	
	1005639	Apr 23, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Band Staff member, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Margaret Kenequanash (Wataynikaneyap Power), Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff member a letter from Margaret Kenequanash advising that Wataynikaneyap Power wants to notify the Participating First Nations Businesses (PFNs), JVs, and other interested parties of upcoming work related to the Endangered Species Act monitoring programs Request for Proposal that will be coming in the month of May, 2024.	
	1008926	May 13, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey emailed the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin May 2024 monthly newsletter	
	999351	May 13, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Clayton Wetelainen a document regarding comments in relation to the Frontier Lithium Class B – Class EA for the Knox Lake Camp area from Wataynikaneyap Power.	EA Process
	999272	May 14, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent Chief Clayton Wetelainen a letter from Wataynikaneyap Power regarding the Knox Camp Lake Permit.	Permitting

Indigenous Group Name	Communication ID	Communication date	Communication method	Indigenous Group Contacts	Team members involved	Communication summary	Issues Recorded
	999576	May 23, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Band Staff member, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife, Notification
	999733	May 28, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Band Staff member, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member the 2023-2024 Wataynikaneyap Environmental Annual Compliance Report for review.	Environmental Compliance
	1003617	Jun 25, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief, Community Liaison and Tribal Council Representative the June 2024 Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Monthly Update Newsletter, in English and Anishininiimowin.	
	1003825	Jul 05, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff Member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, scheduled for July 15-24th, 2024.	Environmental
	1006088	Aug 15, 2024	Email	Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Band Staff member, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Summer 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Protecting Assets using Vegetation Management Factsheet.	Indigenous Engagement
	1024404	Sep 26, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Geoff Reguly (Wataynikaneyap Power)	Geoff Reguly sent the Chief, Council Members, Band Staff Member, and Tribal Council representative the Request for Proposal for the Endangered Species Act Exemption Permit.	Endangered Species, Operation and Maintenance
	1015064	Nov 15, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line project.	Environmental, Wildlife, Notification
	1015518	Nov 20, 2024	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Autumn 2024 monthly newsletter as well as the Wataynikaneyap Restoration and Clean Up Activities Factsheet, in both English and Anishininiimowin.	Engagement
	1024350	Jan 03, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power, which provided details of planned Permanent Wildlife Survey Plots (PWSP) for the energized sections of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line Project.	Environmental, EA Process
	1024300	Jan 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey e-mailed the Chief and a Band Staff member to announce that Giiwedin Environmental has been selected as the environmental monitoring service provider for the next five years.	Environmental, EA Process,
	1022348	Jan 17, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1022503	Feb 10, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the English and Anishininiimowin Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Winter 2025 newsletter.	Indigenous Engagement
	1022542	Feb 25, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member a notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife
	1022809	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Chief Clayton Wetelainen	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member the translated notice that provides details of planned Aerial Caribou Winter Habitat Surveys for critical Caribou wintering habitat within ten kilometers of the Wataynikaneyap transmission line.	Wildlife, Notification
	1022870	Feb 27, 2025	Email	Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Lacey Charlie (Opiikapawiin Services)	Lacey sent the Chief and Band Staff member an English and translated version of the Permanent Wildlife Survey Plot Community Notice from Wataynikaneyap Power.	Wildlife
	1024134	Mar 12, 2025	Email	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Band Staff member, Chief Clayton Wetelainen	Josie Zussino (Opiikapawiin Services)	Josie e-mailed the Chief and Band Staff Member the Plain Language Version of the 2024 Wataynikaneyap Endangered Species Act Effectiveness Monitoring Program Annual Report.	Environmental, EA Process

Appendix B:

Summary of Phase 1 EA Conditions of Approval and Commitments and Supporting Documentation

Table B1 – Phase 1 EA Conditions of Approval and Commitments

Condition of Approval	Section Addressing Condition within this Document	Status
1. Definitions	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2. General Requirements	Not Applicable	Ongoing
3. Public Record	Not Applicable	Ongoing
4.1 The Proponent shall prepare and submit to the Director for approval and for the public record an Environmental Assessment Compliance Monitoring Program.	In the form of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed
4.2 The compliance monitoring program shall be submitted to the Director within 90 days of the Date of Approval such other date agreed upon by the Director in writing	In the form of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed
4.3 The compliance monitoring program should include a description of how the Proponent will: a. monitor implementation of the Undertaking in accordance with the Environmental Assessment with respect to mitigation measures, public consultation, and additional studies and work to be carried out.	Section 3, Section 5, Section 6 of the of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed
b. monitor compliance with the conditions in the Notice of Approval.	Section 3, Section 5, Section 6, Section 7 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed

Condition of Approval	Section Addressing Condition within this Document	Status
c. monitor compliance with all commitments made in the Environmental Assessment with respect to mitigation measures, public consultation and additional studies to be carried out.	Section 3, Section 5, Section 6, Section 9 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019. Additional details provided in the associated Indigenous Engagement Report.	Ongoing
4.4 The compliance monitoring program shall include an implementation schedule for monitoring activities to be completed.	Section 4. Section 6, Section 7 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed
4.5, 4.6, 4.7 The Director may require the Proponent to amend the compliance monitoring program at any time. Should an amendment be required Notification will be given in writing and the date in which the Proponent must complete and submit the amendment to the Director. The proponent is required to submit the amended program to the Director and implement the program within the given timeframe in the Directors notice.	Not Applicable at this time. When or if this is needed, Wataynikaneyap will comply with all requests.	Not Applicable
5.1 The proponent shall prepare an annual compliance report outlining the results of the compliance monitoring program (condition 4).	In the form of this document.	Completed
5.2 The first compliance report shall be submitted to the Director for review and for the public record one year following the Date of Approval. Each subsequent annual compliance report shall be submitted on the date that is the anniversary of the Date of Approval thereafter. Each report shall cover the previous year.	In the form of this document. First Compliance reported submitted on June 8, 2020.	Completed / Ongoing.
5.3 The Proponent shall submit annual compliance reports until all conditions in this Notice of Approval are satisfied or the Proponent is instructed otherwise in writing by the Director.	In the form of this document.	Ongoing

Condition of Approval	Section Addressing Condition within this Document	Status
5.4 The Proponent shall notify the Director in writing when the final annual compliance report is submitted. The Ministry will confirm whether the annual compliance reporting requirements in Conditions 5.1-5.3 have been fulfilled and the Directors will confirm this in writing to the Proponent.	Not Applicable at this time.	Not Applicable
5.5 The Proponent shall retain, either in the Proponents office or in another location approved by the Director, copies of the annual compliance reports for each reporting year and any associated documentation of compliance monitoring activities. The proponent shall post the annual compliance reports for each reporting year on its website.	In the form of this document.	Completed
5.6 The Proponent shall make the compliance reports and associated documentation available to the Director or designate in a timely manner when requested to do so by the Ministry.	In the form of this document.	Completed
6. Complaint protocol	Complaint Resolution Protocol. (HSEMS-OC-P-2008 and Section 8).	Completed
7. Consultation with Indigenous Communities	Indigenous Engagement Plan (OC-P-FO-2008)	Ongoing
8. Indigenous Traditional Land and Resources Use	Indigenous Engagement Plan (OC-P-FO-2008)	Ongoing
9. Detailed Construction and Environmental Constraint Schedules	Section 4 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Completed
10. Caribou Assessment	Assessment details will be provided at a different date in tandem with ESA permits. Compliance with this requirement will be ensured through processes outlined in Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Ongoing

Condition of Approval	Section Addressing Condition within this Document	Status
	ESA authorization received on October 11, 2019. See attached Comprehensive Caribou Assessment document submitted to the Ministry pursuant to section 10.2 of the June 21, 2019, EA Notice of Approval, as updated to reflect the changes approved in the September 12, 2019. Notice was posted on Wataynikaneyap's website, request received by CPAWS on October 30, 2019, and response submitted December 02, 2019.	
11. Eastern Whip-Poor-Will Assessment	Assessment not applicable as per ESA permits.	Not Applicable
12. Change Process	Section 11 of the Wataynikaneyap's Compliance Monitoring Plan (CMP) for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project, in fulfillment of Condition 4 of the Environmental Assessment Notice of Approval dated June 21, 2019, submitted in September 9, 2019 and approved on November 21, 2019.	Ongoing
13. Duration of Approval	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Appendix C:

Commitments from Amended Phase 1 EA New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake EA - Status

Table C1 –Commitments from Amended Phase 1 EA New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake EA – Status

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-001	Section 3.3	After the EA stage, there will be continued design efforts to achieve final detailed design of the Project.	Completed	Detailed design completed by Contractor. Final design will meet or exceed minimum regulatory requirements. Record: Final as-built records
P1-EA-002	Section 3.4.1	The Project will be designed and constructed according to standard industry design codes and guidelines applicable to transmission projects.	Completed	Detailed design completed by Contractor. Final design will meet or exceed minimum regulatory requirements. Record: Final as-built records
P1-EA-003	Section 3.4.1	Wataynikaneyap will inspect the transmission line on a semi-annual to annual basis. Typically, these inspections will be completed using a helicopter. During these inspections, the effects of climatic events (e.g., sign of physical damage, general condition of the equipment) will be noted and repairs or equipment replacement will be conducted as necessary. Wataynikaneyap will also monitor extreme weather events and have emergency response plans in place to address the effects of these events on the Project.	Ongoing	Operations Asset Management Program. Record: Operations Inspection Reports.
P1-EA-004	Section 3.4.2	An approximately 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will be cleared of non-compatible vegetation within the 2-km-wide corridor.	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-005	Section 3.4.2	Conductor clearance over ground (i.e., the distance between the ground and the closest point of the transmission line span) road crossing and river crossings will meet CSA Standard C22.3 No. 1 10 Table 2 (Overhead System). Wood poles will comply with CSA Standard O15-05 (Wood Utility Poles and Reinforcing Stubs) and CSA Standard O80 Series 08 (Wood Preservation). Appropriate aerial marking for aviation and boating safety will comply with Canadian Aviation Regulations (CAR) Standard 621 – Obstruction Marking and Lighting. The transmission structures will be designed and constructed to withstand loadings associated with a 50-year return period meteorological event (i.e., a wind or icing event that is statistically expected to occur every 50 years).	Completed	Detailed design by Valard for entire 230 kV line is substantially complete per EPC contract. Valard has contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1). Note that substitution of lattice steel towers for wood pole structures makes CSA wood pole standards N/A. Specific DBM clauses: 15.6.1.1, 15.12.22, 15.7.5, 15.7.6, 15.12.18 Construction is nearing completion for the entire 230 kV line segment, with inspections ongoing to confirm construction is as per design and in conformance with standards)
P1-EA-006	Section 3.4.2	The insulators will meet the requirements of CSA Standard C411.1-10 (Electrical Engineering Standards, AC Suspension Insulators) (CSA 2010b).	Completed	All insulators have been specified and procured. Some are delivered, and some are still in the supply chain. All insulators were meet all applicable standards, including CSA C411.1-10
P1-EA-007	Section 3.4.2	The transmission line will be designed and constructed to operate 230 kV AC overhead transmission line standards.	Completed	Detailed design completed by Valard per EPC contract. Valard had contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1). Specific DBM clauses: 15.6, 15.7

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-008	Section 3.4.3	The CF site will be fenced, include a small pre-fabricated galvanized steel building, buried grounding conductors or other required grounding means, and have lightning protection.	Completed	All Phase 1 structure types and grounding have been designed and approved. Construction and commissioning is nearing completion. As noted previously, control buildings are clad in corrosion-resistant painted steel panels rather than galvanized.
P1-EA-009	Section 3.4.3	The switching stations will include the equipment required to meet Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) and Hydro One requirements such as, but not limited to, motor operated switches, one or more circuit breakers, electrical protection and control equipment, batteries, and communication and monitoring equipment.	Completed	Detailed designs by Valard have been completed per EPC contract. Valard had contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1) an various other Appendices in Contract. Specific DBM clauses: 15.3, 16.4, 16.8, 16.10 through 16.34 Phase 1 station construction and commissioning is completed. Facility and equipment registration with IESO is in progress.
P1-EA-010	Section 3.4.4	The precise location of the TS will be finalized during the detailed design stage, after engagement with potentially affected landowners and after acquisition of all necessary permits and authorizations.	Completed	All locations and equipment are finalized.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-011	Section 3.4.4	The TS area will be graded, fenced, include grounding conductors or other required means of grounding, and will be equipped with lightning protection.	Completed	Detailed design completed by Valard per EPC contract. Valard has contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1) and various other Appendices in Contract. Specific DBM clauses: 16.27, 16.26, 16.11, 15.6.6 Phase 1 station construction and commissioning is completed.
P1-EA-012	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3.6; Section 8.9.2	Approximately 30% of access roads and trails will remain in place to provide access for operation and maintenance activities. All others will be decommissioned and rehabilitated using applicable and appropriate methods and standards. Waterbody crossings will be removed and sediment and erosion control measures will be installed prior to their removal. Upon removal of waterbody crossings, the waterbody banks will be returned to a stable condition if necessary.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap's Operational Access plan meets requirements.
P1-EA-013	Section 3.5.1	Additional access roads or trails will be required along the transmission corridors. The specific number, location and characteristics of all new access roads or trails for the Project will be finalized as part of ongoing Project engineering and design, and will be planned and developed in compliance with applicable legislation, regulations and requirements identified in permits and authorizations.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-014	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1.6	Aggregate will be sourced from local First Nation owned quarries or gravel pits; however if local pits are not available then borrow pits may be required at a few locations along the transmission corridor and/or purchased from local suppliers. If required, all borrow pits will be identified, established and decommissioned in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports; Records of Engagement
P1-EA-015	Section 3.5.1	All surface infrastructures will be removed from the temporary staging and laydown areas. All in-ground infrastructures will be decommissioned in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.	Completed	Field Inspections. All surface infrastructures are removed from temporary staging and laydown yards.
P1-EA-016	Section 3.5.1	All temporary construction camps and offices will be decommissioned upon completion of Project construction. All buildings will be removed. Water and sewer systems, and all in-ground infrastructure will be decommissioned in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-017	Section 3.5.1	All vehicle movement on Project access roads or trails will be in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-018	Section 3.5.1	All waste will be appropriately stored, transported and disposed of according to applicable provincial and federal laws and regulations	Completed	Contractor's Storage and Handling of Fuels and Hydrocarbons; Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections; Weighbills and HWIN receipt

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-019	Section 3.5.1	Temporary construction camp facilities will comply with the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act.	Completed	Building Permits
P1-EA-020	Section 3.5.1	Clean-up and rehabilitation will be conducted after temporary construction infrastructure has been decommissioned and removed. These activities will include, but not be limited to, removing refuse, grading disturbed areas, contouring disturbed slopes to a stable profile, and re-establishing natural drainage patterns. Rehabilitation will also include site-specific measures to promote the natural revegetation of disturbed areas. All waste disposal/recycling, including hazardous and excavated materials, will comply with applicable regulations and disposed of at authorized facilities	Ongoing	Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-021	Section 3.5.1	Clearing will consist of cutting tree trunks parallel to, and within 15 cm of the ground or lower, as well as the removal of all shrubs, debris and other such materials. Grubbing may be required along the length of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW. Clearing of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will take into consideration: -widths of waterbodies -location of wetlands -locations of known archaeological and cultural heritage sites -areas of commercial timber and the method of cutting and storing commercial timber; and -required riparian buffer zones (e.g., for waterbodies and other sensitive natural features)	Ongoing	Construction completed. Forestry maintenance plan to be developed

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-022	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.5.7; Section 7.3.6; Section 7.6.6	Construction activities will typically occur during one 10-hour shift per day, with normal working hours of 07:00 to 18:00. Night-time work is not anticipated. In the event construction will occur beyond the daytime period, Wataynikaneyap will review impact management measure requirements.	Completed	Scopes conducted during night shifts included heavy hauling, access building (winter), and night shift at camp security
P1-EA-023	Section 3.5.1 Section 7.3.6	Construction materials will be distributed from the temporary laydown areas using trucks, or other appropriate equipment as dictated by the terrain or other environmental considerations.	Completed	Field Inspections - Construction materials distributed by trucks at all locations conditions permit
P1-EA-024	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1.6; Section 7.6.6	New access roads or trails will be designed and constructed in accordance with the MNRF Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings (1990).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-025	Section 3.5.1	Construction water sources, methods of accessing water and volume of water for concrete production is not known at this stage of Project planning, but will be conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Water used for dust suppression will be brought to the site by tanker truck. Permits for this will be acquired, if necessary. Washwater from the cleaning of mixers, mixer trucks, and concrete delivery systems will flow into closed system aggregate rinsing settling basins. In the event that water from the closed settling system is intended for release, it will be tested first for parameters related to concrete additives, pH, and total suspended solids, and will meet Ontario Provincial Water Quality Objectives (PWQO) and CCME Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (CWQG) for the Protection of Aquatic Life prior to discharge.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water. PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however the Contractor to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day .

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-026	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1.6.1.2; Section 6.2.6; Section 7.4.6; Section 8.8	Temporary crossing materials, if used, will be removed immediately following the completion of construction activities. Sediment and erosion control measures will be installed prior to commencing construction activities. Upon removal of the temporary crossing materials, the waterbody banks will be returned to their original profile if needed and disturbed areas will be stabilized, as necessary, to prevent soil erosion.	Ongoing	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning; Field Inspections
P1-EA-027	Section 3.5.1	Crossing over frozen waterbodies will only be carried out as necessary under safe conditions.	Completed	Contractor's SOP 27.007 Equipment Crossing Ice
P1-EA-028	Section 3.5.1 Section 5.1.6; Section 6.1; Section 6.2.6; Section 6.2.6.1.2; Section 6.3.7; Section 7.3.6; Section 7.5; Section 7.6.6	During construction, existing access roads or trails will be used as much as possible to limit disturbance resulting from construction of new access roads and trails. Existing culverts will be repaired or replaced as appropriate. Where the construction of new access infrastructure for the Project will involve waterbody crossings, these will be minimized to the extent practical.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-029	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1.6; Section 7.6.6	Fuel transported by tanker trucks, in drums, or other approved containers. Fuelling areas will be established at laydown areas and/or temporary construction camps, with self-dyked steel above ground storage tanks (AST). The largest on-site fuel storage tank is anticipated to hold no more than 5,000 litres (L). A fuelling truck may also be used for refuelling vehicles and equipment and filling fuel tanks in construction camps. All ASTs will be registered under, and in compliance with, applicable federal and provincial legislation. Aboveground storage tanks will meet the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Environmental Code of Practice for Above ground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products (1994).	Completed	Contractor's Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections and Contractor's Tracking Spreadsheet (Vendors and Registrations)
P1-EA-030	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3.6	Electricity will be supplied to the camps using temporary diesel generators where there are no rural distribution powerlines. The diesel generators will be operated in compliance with applicable regulations and guidelines, including acquiring any necessary permits and approvals. For a camp of approximately 150 people, typically the electricity requirements would be supplied by a 250 kW diesel genset and there may be a second unit of the same size for backup.	Completed	Generators for Slate Falls and Cat Lake Camps were in compliance with applicable regulations and guidelines while in use. Maximum occupancy for Slate Falls was 132 and maximum occupancy for Cat Lake was 50.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-031	Section 3.5.1	Following the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW clearing, field survey crews will physically mark (i.e., stake) the specific locations of the structures, foundations and guy anchors using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, data from the LiDAR survey, and detailed design.	Completed	Survey teams Progress Reports. Field Inspections
P1-EA-032	Section 3.5.1; Section 9.3.1.9	Fuelling areas at laydown areas and temporary construction camps will include drainage controls including secondary containment with a storage capacity of at least 110% of the fuel tank. Drainage will be retained in a sump where hydrocarbons can be captured and separated prior to the release of any rainwater run-off, as appropriate. Equipment with reduced mobility, such as heavy lift cranes and excavators, will have fuel delivered by a mobile tank and re-fuelling will take place on-site. All fuel transfers will follow safety procedures to prevent leaks and drips, and spill response kits will be available on all vehicles used to transport fuel. Generally, vehicles will be fueled at the camp; however, if fuelling of vehicles and other mobile equipment is required at the site then fuelling will not be permitted within 30 m of a waterbody, unless a spill prevention plan is in place.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections; FIRSTS registrations (ERP for large fuel tanks)
P1-EA-033	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1.6; Section 7.3.6; Section 7.6.6	Grey water will be discharged to leaching beds constructed at the temporary construction camps. All required permits and authorizations will be acquired for construction and operation of the leaching beds. Leaching beds will be designed and constructed according to R.R.O 1990, Reg. 358: Sewage Systems design requirements.	Completed	Camps built to date have grey water holding tanks to be pumped and disposed of at municipal receiving areas. Pipestone and Knox Lake Camp have ECA's for sewage works. Record: Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-034	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3.6	If concrete is required, it may be prepared on-site or locally sourced and delivered to the preferred corridor using ready-mix trucks.	Completed	Field Inspections. Concrete is prepared on-site
P1-EA-035	Section 3.5.1.2; Section 6.2.7.1	If culverts are installed as a contingency, culvert selection will consider site-specific conditions such as the width of the waterbody crossing, fish habitat characteristics, substrate type, and hydrologic characteristics of the waterbody. Culverts will be sized to handle peak flow, and aligned parallel to the waterbody channel on a straight section of uniform gradient. Installation and removal practices will follow MNRF and DFO's advice on erosion and sediment control to avoid causing serious harm to fish and fish habitat (MNRF 1990, 2010a, 2010b; DFO 2016).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections.
P1-EA-036	Section 3.5.1	If required, all borrow pits will be decommissioned as work is completed in that area if opened by Wataynikaneyap constructing the transmission line. Decommissioning will include, but not be limited to, the replacement of unused excavated material, the replacement of topsoil, and installation of erosion control structures, as appropriate.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Field Inspections
P1-EA-037	Section 3.5.1	Laydown areas will be used to receive and temporarily store materials and equipment during construction. Material will be transported to the corridor using line trucks and flatbed transport trucks where possible. Off-road track units will be used where trucks cannot drive if possible.	Completed	Contractor's Material Storage and Handling Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-038	Section 3.5.1	Material will be stored in warehouses or storage areas established in local towns that have access to highways, such as Pickle Lake, Sioux Lookout, Dinorwic, and Ignace. The material will be transported by truck to laydown areas or to structure locations on the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW where possible. Wataynikaneyap may choose to transport materials by helicopter to structure locations not accessible by ground vehicle. Existing sites with appropriate land use designations that can accommodate the Project requirements will be identified as priority locations for the storage areas. All appropriate permits and authorizations will be acquired prior to use.	Completed	Field Inspections - Laydown yards for material storage are located in Pickle Lake, Sioux Lookout, Pipestone, and Balmertown (Red Lake)
P1-EA-039	Section 3.5.1 Section 7.3.6	A recycling program will be implemented at all temporary construction camps to reduce the amount of solid waste generated as a requirement of the construction contract with Wataynikaneyap and their contractor(s).	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-040	Section 3.5.1	Permanent access roads or trails will be constructed from aggregate, wood chips or logs using bulldozers and gravel trucks. Geo textile material will be used for temporary access roads or trails that are to be removed following construction. Dust control may be required for the access roads and trails and will likely be in the form of water spraying. An access trail be established within the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment corridor for permanent use during operation and maintenance. The equipment waterbody crossings along the access trail will be temporary. Approximately 30% of the equipment waterbody crossings along the access roads may be permanent and some of these permanent equipment waterbody crossings may be located beside the 40 m wide transmission line alignment ROW where the routes are parallel. The access trail will be located, for the most part, within the cleared 40 m wide transmission line alignment ROW.	Completed	Records will be generated upon completion of construction and decommissioning.
P1-EA-041	Section 3.5.1	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Post-construction environmental Monitoring Plan after the completion of the construction activities and continue into the operation and maintenance stage and will include such activities such as examining and documenting the success of revegetation and rehabilitation measures. An overview of the Post-construction Monitoring Plan is provided in Section 9.3.2.1.	Ongoing	Records will be generated upon completion of construction and decommissioning.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-042	Section 3.5.1 Section 5.1.7; Section 7.3.7; Section 9.4.3;	Potable water for work sites, temporary construction camps and laydown areas will be obtained from local suppliers via water tank trucks. Domestic effluent will be taken by tanker truck for disposal to an existing municipal wastewater treatment facility authorized to accept this type of waste. All permits and authorizations will be acquired for transport and disposal. Wells may be drilled at the temporary construction camps if this option is more feasible. Upon completion of the Project, all groundwater wells drilled as part of this Project will be decommissioned in accordance with Ontario Regulation 903.	Completed	No wells were drilled in the Project. Contractor's Water Management Plan - Potable Water. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-043	Section 3.5.1	Project infrastructure will be inspected prior to commissioning the system.	Completed	Commissioning Records - to be generated at time of commissioning
P1-EA-044	Section 3.5.1	Slash and debris will be chipped and spread over the ROW, or will be burned with other organic debris in accordance with provincial Forest Fires Prevention Act and the Regulation 207/96 Outdoor Fires under this Act. Diseased or damaged trees located at the edge of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW that may fall onto the overhead line conductors or structures will also be removed.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan in development. Maintenance of High Risk Trees along ROW edge underway to reduce imminent threats of tree-caused outages.
P1-EA-045	Section 3.5.1	In some cases, it may be more practical to burn cleared wood, and all required permits and authorizations will be acquired prior to burning. The remaining timber will be de-limbed, cut into lengths and stacked along the edge of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW in neat piles for short term storage	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-046	Section 3.5.1	Structure foundations including guy anchors will be designed and constructed to meet structure load requirements for soil conditions at the structure locations.	Completed	Detailed design completed by Valard per EPC contract. Valard has contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1) and various other Appendices in Contract. Specific DBM clauses: 16.27, 16.26, 16.11, 15.6.6 Construction is nearing completion for the entire 230 kV line segment, with inspections ongoing to confirm construction is as per design and in conformance with standards)
P1-EA-047	Section 3.5.1	Temporary bridges (e.g., rig mats) will be no greater than one lane in width and no part of the structure will be placed within the wetted portion of the waterbody.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-048	Section 3.5.1	Temporary laydown areas will be established within or just outside the transmission corridor to receive and temporarily store materials and equipment during construction.	Completed	All laydowns are located near the transmission corridor with the exception of Sioux Lookout and Slate Falls which are located within the municipal limits setup on private land. Record: Field Inspections; Final as-built records

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-049	Section 3.5.1	Wataynikaneyap will establish construction offices and warehouses with access to all weather roads and communications. The exact locations and number will be determined by Wataynikaneyap. Typically, these facilities are leased or rented and may be located in Pickle Lake, Sioux Lookout, Dinorwic or Ignace. Wataynikaneyap will choose sites with adequate space for offices and material storage.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap had established construction offices at Sioux Lookout and Pickle Lake.
P1-EA-050	Section 3.5.1	Construction material may be sourced from Ontario, Canada or internationally depending on economics and availability. Expendables will be sourced locally to the extent possible.	Completed	Contractor's Procurement Process
P1-EA-051	Section 3.5.1	Wataynikaneyap will be required to request a permit before conducting any re-clearing effort on access roads or trails.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-052	Section 3.5.1	The access roads or trails will use locally sourced material (i.e., gravel pits) where practical to create a stable surface for travel (e.g., cleared wood, logs and swamp mats may be used as a base for travel across wetlands, bogs and/or low-lying areas). Crushed rock is not expected to be placed on the trail surface, but may be required for specific purposes, such as sanding trails in the winter for traction.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-053	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 7.3; Section 7.6	The transportation, storage and handling of fuels will be meet the Ontario Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000 (Government of Ontario 2010) and Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (Government of Canada 1992). The transport vehicles will be licensed and maintained according to safety requirements.	Completed	Contractor's SWP Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSSA certifications
P1-EA-054	Section 3.5.1	Vegetation will be cleared using mechanical harvesters to remove the timber. Chainsaws may be used for small scale clearings (e.g., tree removal adjacent to a waterbody), as required.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-055	Section 3.5.1	Wataynikaneyap will contact Aboriginal communities, Aboriginal land users and landowners, and non-Aboriginal landowners along the transmission line corridor during the detailed design stage and final 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW selection and prior to construction to inform them of construction schedule and general procedure. Communication will continue until after the Project construction has been completed	Completed	Ongoing communication and engagement efforts will be documented in monthly Reports and ROE submissions. Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Records of engagement. Wataynikaneyap Environmental Updates. Radio shows, monthly newsletters, construction mini-series, regular meetings with CLs and TCs. Chief/Board/Shareholder update calls. Construction progress weblink (www.wataypower.ca/construction-progress

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-056	Section 3.5.1	Wataynikaneyap will incorporate the Fisheries and Ocean Canada (DFO) and MNRF guidance for overhead line construction and temporary and permanent equipment waterbody crossings during construction to the extent practical. If there is any circumstance under which this cannot be met, DFO and MNRF will be contacted to discuss next required steps.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-057	Section 3.5.1; Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 7.4; Section 7.6; Section 8.8.	Buffer zones of 30 m will be maintained around waterbodies, and clearing of riparian vegetation will be limited to the extent practical and to the requirement of the access road and alignment clearing width only. Clearing at waterbody crossings along the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will generally be limited to a 6-m-wide ROW for equipment access to waterbody crossing structures (e.g., temporary bridges).	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-058	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3	Helicopters may be used to transport material, equipment and personnel in areas that are difficult to access by ground vehicle.	Ongoing	Helicopters are anticipated to be used throughout the life of the infrastructure.
P1-EA-059	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3	Organic solid waste disposal at the camps will be in compliance with applicable guidelines and regulatory requirements.	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Food Waste and Domestic Garbage; Field Inspections
P1-EA-060	Section 3.5.1; Section 7.3	Organic solid waste may be temporarily stored in bear-proof containers before being transported to an approved waste disposal site.	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Food Waste and Domestic Garbage; Field Inspections
P1-EA-061	Section 3.5.1; Section 6.1; Section 6.3; Section 7.4	Known sensitive ecological features would be clearly marked (e.g., wetlands and significant wildlife habitat) with associated setbacks.	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Record: Field Inspections; Shape Files for GIS

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-062	Section 3.5.1.2	Wataynikaneyap understands that additional engagement may be required to complete permitting requirements and commits to undertake any required engagement for the permit.	Completed	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-063	Section 3.5.1.2	Decommissioning of temporary locations is likely to occur as soon as practicable following ceased use of the location.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-064	Section 3.5.2	Any field servicing will be conducted a minimum of 30 m from any waterbody or wetland, unless otherwise approved or in the event of an emergency.	Completed	Contractor's Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-065	Section 3.5.2	Emergency maintenance will be carried out in the most time sensitive manner while recognizing the need to notify landowners and acquire the necessary permits, if required. Spare parts and poles will be stored in case emergency maintenance is required. The quantity of this material and storage location will be determined by the operator.	Ongoing	Operations Asset Management Program. Record: Operations Inspection Reports. No emergency maintenance in reporting period.
P1-EA-066	Section 3.5.2	Equipment maintenance will be conducted in accordance with manufacturer's requirements and will be completed on-site. All maintenance and repair activities will be undertaken in compliance with applicable environmental rules and regulations.	Ongoing	Operations Asset Management Program. Record: Operations Inspection Reports.
P1-EA-067	Section 3.5.2	Maintenance activities will include regular inspection of the transmission line and associated infrastructure, and any necessary repairs and mechanical vegetation management along the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW. All operation and maintenance activities will be conducted in accordance with permits and regulations.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan will include condition assessments to determine upcoming maintenance work and part of VMP development.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-068	Section 3.5.2	The electrical equipment and facility systems will be remotely monitored and controlled using a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/Operational Data System.	Ongoing	Detailed design completed by Valard per EPC contract. Valard has contractual obligation to conform with this requirement per DBM (Appendix C-2-1) and various other Appendices in Contract. Specific DBM clauses: 16.27, 16.26, 16.11, 15.6.6 Station construction and commissioning is completed for 'in service' stations with SCADA integration to the ISOC (OGCC) at Hydro One Networks Inc. Watay staff can now directly monitor
P1-EA-069	Section 3.5.2	The transmission line will be designed and constructed to minimize corona noise by proper selection of the conductor and associated hardware (CSA-C108.3.1 – Limits and Measurements Method or Electromagnetic Noise from AC Power System). Interference complaints from the public will be tracked and investigated by Wataynikaneyap, and repairs will be made as needed to resolve the interference.	Ongoing	230 kV line construction and commissioning completed. Noise complaints will be monitored and addressed as required.
P1-EA-070	Section 3.5.2	The 40 m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will be patrolled once each year to identify any trees that could pose a risk to the line. Annual patrols will make sure that trees that could grow into or fall into the line are identified and removed or pruned before they could cause a potential power outage.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan will include condition assessments to determine upcoming maintenance work and part of VMP development.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-071	Section 3.5.2	The transmission line will be inspected on a semi-annual to annual basis. Typically, these inspections will be completed using a helicopter but some inspection will be undertaken using the available access roads and trails.	Ongoing	Operations Asset Management Program. Record: Operations Inspection Reports.
P1-EA-072	Section 3.5.2	The TS and CF will undergo a visual inspection program that will include monthly site visits, a detailed annual visual inspection and thermography to identify heated elements. Breakers will undergo a number of tests on a regular interval of approximately four to six years that include timing checks, micro-ohm test, SF6 quality and operating mechanism diagnostics and test operations. The frequency of testing may vary depending on the practices of the transmitter or as regulatory requirements change. Switches will be test operated with timing checks on an approximately five-year interval. The transformer will require oil and gas testing annually and electrical testing on an approximately six-year interval.	Ongoing	Operations Asset Management Program. Record: Operations Inspection Reports. Stations Inspections will be done quarterly, not monthly.
P1-EA-073	Section 3.5.2	Mechanical vegetation management will commence within the first 5 years of commissioning the transmission line, and will be conducted every five to eight years during Project operation, or as required for safety purposes. The timing for mechanical vegetation management will also be dependent on the conditions within the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW such as terrain, vegetation type and the management techniques chosen.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-074	Section 3.5.2; Section 7.5	Vegetation that exceeds 2 m in height at maturity along the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will be removed or pruned because it could encroach on the transmission line clearance and could affect maintenance crew access. Vegetation will be controlled by manual cutting. Mechanical vegetation management will also be applied at the CF and TS, as required.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-075	Section 3.5.2	Waste oil will be collected and stored in drums (clearly marked as waste oil) inside a dyked area and will be regularly shipped for disposal. Waste oils, lubricants and other used oil will be disposed of at authorized disposal sites.	Ongoing	Contractor's Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections; Weighbills and HWIN receipts
P1-EA-076	Section 3.5.3	The Project is predicted to be operated for an indeterminate time period and retirement (or decommissioning) is not anticipated. Should decommissioning activities eventually be considered for some or all Project components, decommissioning will be planned and conducted in accordance with the relevant standards and regulatory requirements of the day. This will include the development of a decommissioning plan that considers environmental planning and impact management measures, socio-economic impact management measures, and public health and safety procedures. A decommissioning plan will be submitted to the relevant regulatory authorities for approval prior to implementation.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-077	Section 3.6.1 Section 7.3	Project personnel will receive applicable training in health and safety and emergency response. Wataynikaneyap will identify potential safety, health and environmental concerns related to all Project stages. Prevention measures and response procedures will be described in a Health and Safety Plan and a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13).	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Wataynikaneyap Project Hazard Assessment; Wataynikaneyap Project ERP
P1-EA-078	Section 3.6.2	The design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed 230 kV transmission line shall not adversely affect the safety, operation or usability of the Pickle Lake Airport. In order to achieve the above the detailed design and surveys may revise the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW within the 2-km-wide corridor.	Completed	Specific structures have been designed for use in proximity to the Pickle Lake Airport. Structure heights have been evaluated and are below the Obstacle Limitation Surface for the airport. Conductors will be marked as appropriate with marker balls.
P1-EA-079	Section 3.6.2	The following forms will be completed prior to the construction and operation and maintenance stages: § NAV CANADA Land Use Proposal Submission Form; and § Transport Canada Obstruction Clearance Form.	Ongoing	Transport Canada is performing final assessment. As-built mapping has been shared with Nav Canada and will be available to operators in next mapping update
P1-EA-080	Section 3.6.2	The following stakeholders will be engaged during detailed design of the transmission line: the Ontario Ministry of Transportation as the Airport owner/operator; NAV CANADA as the authority responsible for air navigation; and Transport Canada as the regulatory authority.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap has engaged with MTO ad Nav Canada. Final assessment requires final design. Forms are being drafted for submission.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-081	Section 3.6.3 Section 7.3	The transmission line will be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990 (Government of Ontario 1990) and other relevant regulations (codes and standards stated above), which establishes clearances from other man-made and natural structures as well as tree-trimming requirements to reduce or avoid fire hazards and associated accidents.	Ongoing	Detailed design completed by Contractor. Final design meets or exceeds minimum regulatory requirements. Record: Final as-built records. Maintenance will meet all requirements (IMER/Forestry management plan)
P1-EA-082	Section 3.6.3 Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will maintain the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW and immediate area in accordance with existing regulations and accepted industry practices that will include identification and abatement of any fire hazards.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power Fire Mitigation Plan. Forestry maintenance practices to align. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-083	Section 3.6.3 Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will be required to comply with Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990 (Government of Ontario 1990) and any other provincial safety requirements. Wataynikaneyap will also be required to have a Health and Safety Plan in place.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP
P1-EA-084	Section 3.7.1	To the extent possible, Wataynikaneyap will source the workforce locally for the construction of the Project. Staffing for the Project will be the responsibility of Wataynikaneyap. If the necessary labour skills for construction cannot be sourced locally, labour will need to be sourced from other areas in Ontario or outside of Ontario, if required. However, opportunities for employment of nearby residents are possible if the appropriate training and qualifications are obtained in time to meet the construction schedule.	Completed	Project jobs (Wataynikaneyap, Opiikapawiin, contractor and subcontractor) posted on Opiikapawiin website and Facebook. EPC Contractor's IPP reports and records of engagement.

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P1-EA-085	Section 3.9	Wataynikaneyap will adhere to all required permits and other authorizations that are required for Project construction and operation and maintenance.	Ongoing	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-086	Section 3.9	Wataynikaneyap will be continuing with its technical analysis during detailed design of the selected preferred transmission corridor.	Completed	230 kV line construction and commissioning is completed, with any routing changes having been appropriately reviewed and permitted. As 'late'/recently identified area conflicts are identified, WP continues to perform technical and environmental analysis, working with traditional land users and all Regulators, to ensure any resulting corridor adjustments are made in general agreement with all such project partners, and also allows for prudent (schedule and financial) design changes by Valard.
P1-EA-087	Section 5.1	Monitoring of surface water quantity and quality parameters at water taking or discharge locations to satisfy the conditions/requirements of water discharge plans related to applicable PTTWs, ECAs or EASR	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-088	Section 5.1	Monitoring of turbidity and/or TSS, and streamflow rates will be carried out on a twice annual basis at new and permanent waterbody crossings during the early stages of the operation and maintenance stage (to verify the effectiveness of reclamation measures). To the extent possible, the monitoring will be carried out during a period of high flows (e.g., spring) and low flows (e.g., mid- to late summer) in an effort to assess water quality conditions under a wide range of flow conditions.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Only winter snow/ice crossings have been used for Project activities during this reporting period

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-089	Section 5.1	Monitoring of turbidity and/or TSS, coupled with monitoring of streamflow rates and/or water levels, at all waterbody crossings targeted for in stream works during construction to verify effectiveness of construction procedures and impact management measures including dam and pump/diversion activities associated with the removal and/or installation of temporary or permanent crossing structures.	Completed	No instream works completed besides 5 culverts near McDougall Rd, which were done outside of the RAP
P1-EA-090	Section 5.1	Monitoring/inspections of all erosion and sediment management measures, bank stabilization features and coffer dams during construction to verify effectiveness.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-091	Section 5.1	Monitoring/inspections of all new permanent waterbody crossing structures and roadside drainage features (on a twice annual basis for the first two years following post construction and then annually thereafter) for physical function and condition.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	No permanent watercrossings installed in the Project
P1-EA-092	Section 5.1	Water taking will be in compliance with O. Reg. 387/04 as amended by O. Reg. 64/16 (pertaining to permits, data and reporting, and water transfers), where applicable, and good industry practice	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-093	Section 5.1; Section 5.2; Section 6.2; Section 7.6	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Blasting Management Plan that describes specific measures that would be implemented if blasting is required. An overview of this plan is provided in Section 9.3.1.15.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan

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P1-EA-094	Section 5.1; Section 5.2; Section 6.3; Section 7.3; Section 7.6	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement Waste Management Plans (Sections 9.3.1.10, 9.3.1.11, and 9.3.1.12) that describe the appropriate management of solid, liquid and hazardous waste, including: - construction related garbage, debris, and surplus materials; - hazardous materials such as used oil, filter and grease cartridges, lubrication containers; and - domestic garbage and camp waste (i.e., food and grey water)	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
P1-EA-095	Section 5.1; Section 6.2	Temporary construction camps, laydown areas and other Project activities will be located a minimum of 30 m to 90 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of a waterbody. The distance of the setback from the temporary construction camp, temporary laydown area, or storage area will depend on the slope adjacent to the waterbody and will follow the guidelines outlined in the Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales (MNR 2010a).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-096	Section 5.1	Multi stage drainage and sediment controls to collect and treat stormwater runoff from Project components will be employed at work sites as appropriate.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-097	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Removed vegetation will be immediately transported outside a waterbody buffer zone (30 m), and above its high-water mark.	Ongoing	Standards & Specifications for VM part of VMP development and will align with commitments.

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P1-EA-098	Section 5.1; Section 6.1; Section 6.2; Section 6.3; Section 7.5	Temporary access roads and trails, construction camps, turn-around areas, waterbody crossings, and temporary laydown areas will be reclaimed at the end of construction.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-099	Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 7.6	Re-fueling, service and maintenance of vehicles and equipment will generally be carried out in designated areas at temporary construction camps and temporary laydown areas a minimum of 30 m from waterbodies. Designated areas will be designed and constructed to collect and contain minor leaks and spill. Appropriate practices will be employed to prevent minor leaks and spills. If re-fueling within 30 m of a waterbody cannot be avoided, a spill prevention plan will be implemented.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-100	Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 6.3; Section 7.6	Have equipment for containing spills on-site. Spill response kits will be provided in fuel and hazardous materials storage and handling facilities at temporary construction camps and temporary laydown areas, in on-site work areas and/or in vehicles and equipment, and personnel will be trained in spill response practices and procedures. Spills and leaks will be contained and cleaned up as soon as possible following incidents.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-101	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Stripped soil will be stored outside waterbody buffers. Stripped soils will not be placed in surface drainage channel or wetland.	Completed	Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-102	Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 7.6	Temporary waterbody crossings will be reclaimed at the end of construction. The reclamation will involve removal of temporary waterbody crossing structures (if constructed), restoration and stabilization of waterbody banks, and other disturbed areas when the crossing is no longer required.	Ongoing	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-103	Section 5.1; Section 7.6; Section 6.3	Vehicle speeds at work sites and on access roads will be limited.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan Speed limit/traffic signs installed in various locations
P1-EA-104	Section 5.1; Section 5.3; Section 6.3; Section 7.6	Vehicles and equipment will be regularly serviced, maintained and inspected for leaks.	Ongoing	Vehicle Checklist Daily Walkarounds Equipment Inspections
P1-EA-105	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Wash water will be collected in closed loop recycle systems, or contained and hauled to existing municipal Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs).	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water; Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-106	Section 5.1; Section 5.2; Section 6.2; Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13) that describes specific measures that would be implemented if a spill occurred. This plan will be updated and finalized as part of detailed design and will be done prior to construction	Completed	Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan. V.1. Contractor's EMP Rev. 5 - Sec. 2.1. Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan pg. 13
P1-EA-107	Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 6.3;	Machinery and equipment is to arrive on site in a clean condition and will be inspected and maintained routinely to avoid fluid leaks.	Ongoing	Equipment checklist; Daily Walkarounds; Equipment Inspections;
P1-EA-108	Section 5.1; Section 7.3; Section 7.6	Fuel and hazardous materials will be transported in approved containers in licensed vehicles.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections; licensed haulers- will be included in tracking sheet

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-109	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Aggregate will be sourced from local First Nation owned quarries or gravel pits; however if local pits are not available then borrow pits may be required at a few locations along the transmission corridor and/or purchased from local suppliers. If required, all borrow pits will be identified, established and decommissioned in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.	Completed	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-014
P1-EA-110	Section 5.1 Section 6.2; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Install, monitor, and manage appropriate erosion and sedimentation control measures to minimize or avoid sediment mobilization to drainages, or waterbodies. Adequate and appropriate erosion and sedimentation control materials shall be on-site and available prior to commencement of construction.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-111	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Temporary construction camps are anticipated to be located in communities with existing wastewater collection and disposal systems.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water; Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-112	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Construction water will be discharged in compliance with O. Reg. 387/04 as amended by O. Reg. 64/16 and/or O. Reg. 63/16 where applicable, and good industry practice.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan. Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-113	Section 5.1; Section 6.1; Section 7.6	Disturbed areas will be stabilized (e.g., cover exposed areas with erosion control blankets or tarps to keep the soil in place and prevent erosion). Such areas will be covered with mulch to prevent erosion.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-114	Section 5.1; Section 6.1; Section 7.6	Domestic effluent will be removed from temporary construction camps by approved disposal trucks and disposed of at municipal wastewater treatment plants with authorization and capacity to accept this waste.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water; Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-115	Section 5.1; Section 5.3; Section 7.6	Dust control practices (e.g., wetting with water) will be employed at concrete batch plants, work sites and on access roads near residential areas.	Completed	Contractor's Dust Control/Air Quality Plan
P1-EA-116	Section 5.1; Section 5.2; Section 6.2; Section 6.3; Section 7.6	Wataynikaneyap will use explosives if excavation to remove materials for foundation systems and roads is not feasible.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-117	Section 3.5.1 Section 5.1; Section 6.1; Section 7.4; Section 7.6; Section 8.0	Wataynikaneyap will work with both Aboriginal communities and forest management units to manage merchantable timber cleared by the Project.	Completed	Contractor's Timber Salvage Plan; Records of Engagement.
P1-EA-118	Section 5.1; Section 5.3; Section 5.4; Section 6.2; Section 7.3; Section 7.6	Multi-passenger vehicles will be used to transport personnel, where practical.	Completed	Field Inspections, following Covid protocol and procedures
P1-EA-119	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	For vehicles and equipment owned/rented by Wataynikaneyap only properly functioning vehicles and equipment will be operated.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP
P1-EA-120	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Personnel will be trained in proper solid waste handling and management procedures.	Completed	Contractor's Training Records - TDG/ WHIMIS - Orientation
P1-EA-121	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Personnel will be trained in spill avoidance, clean up and reporting procedures.	Completed	Contractor's Training Records - TDG/ WHIMIS - Orientation

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-122	Section 5.1; Section 5.2; Section 6.1; Section 6.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6; Section 8.8	Progressive reclamation of disturbed areas will be practised. Natural recovery is the preferred method over seeding of reclamation on level terrain where erosion is not expected. If seeding is required, seed erosion prone areas with a native cover crop and certified seed mix approved by the applicable regulatory agency, as soon as feasible after construction. Seeding will follow as close as possible to final cleanup and topsoil material replacement pending seasonal or weather conditions.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-123	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Slash and debris will be chipped and spread over the ROW, or will be burned accordance with provincial Forest Fires Prevention Act and in compliance with O. Reg. 207/96.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project Fire Plan. Burn Permits.
P1-EA-124	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Soil and aggregate materials will be transported wetted or under cover.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-125	Section 5.1.6; Section 6.3; Section 7.3; Section 7.6	Soil stockpiles will be vegetated, where appropriate (e.g., if soils are prone to wind erosion).	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-126	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Solid waste handling and storage facilities at construction camps will be provided with drainage controls.	Completed	All storage is within seacan/shop; tanks are double walled and secured.
P1-EA-127	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Solid waste handling and storage facilities at construction camps will be sited outside a minimum 30 m buffer around waterbodies.	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-128	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Solid waste will be managed and disposed of in compliance with O. Reg. 347 as amended by O. Reg. 86/16 under the Environmental Protection Act.	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-129	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Temporary laydown areas and construction camps will be constructed on existing disturbed areas and/or at reasonably flat areas with stable soil sites, where possible.	Completed	Contractor's Weekly Communication - Being completed, where possible.
P1-EA-130	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Topsoil handling will be suspended during high wind conditions, where practical and as required.	Completed	Contractor's Dust Control/Air Quality Plan
P1-EA-131	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Vegetation will be managed according to clearance-to-ground levels to allow for increased vegetation height.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-132	Section 5.1; Section 6.2; Section 7.6	Waterbody crossings will be designed and constructed in accordance with the MNRF's Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings (1990).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-133	Section 5.1; Section 6.2	Waterbody crossings will be constructed in compliance with MNRF regulatory permits and approvals, as applicable	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-134	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Waterbody crossings will be designed and constructed in compliance with O. Reg. 180/06 as amended by O. Reg. 63/13 and O. Reg. 454/96, as applicable.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-135	Section 5.1	Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil will not be used. Explosives will be in emulsion form, to mitigate potential dissolution and poor explosive performance in the presence of water, noting that emulsion type explosives are highly water resistant.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-136	Section 5.1	Blasting wastes may include discarded explosives and packaging containing chemical residues (classified as hazardous wastes), as well as waste rock. Discarded explosives will either be detonated on site as part of the blast with explosives packaging on a day to day basis, or temporarily stored in the explosives magazine and returned to the explosives distributor. With the application of proper loading techniques, waste rock is expected to be free of residues and will be disposed of by spreading it over the preferred corridor ROW.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-137	Section 5.1; Section 7.3	Where applicable, treatment and disposal of wastewater from any such concrete batch plants will be in compliance with ECAs issued by the MOECC under the Environmental Protection Act.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-138	Section 5.1;	Domestic wastewater from construction camps and work sites will be disposed of in one of two ways. - Wastewater from toilets at construction camps and portable sanitation facilities at work sites will be collected in approved vehicles and hauled to existing municipal WWTPs authorized to accept this type of waste. - Greywater will be discharged to leaching beds constructed at the construction camps, approved under the Ontario Building Code 2012. The treatment unit (e.g., septic tank system) shall be connected to a leaching bed constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 8.7 of the Ontario Building Code. In compliance with the Code, leaching beds will be sited a minimum of 15 m away from any waterbody.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-139	Section 5.1;	If a PTTW is required for construction dewatering, Wataynikaneyap Power LP (Wataynikaneyap) will plan and execute water taking and discharge activities to avoid adverse environmental effects or interference with other water users. Water taking plans will be developed that consider the quantity, timing and location of water discharges, water quality conditions, and erosion and sedimentation processes/controls at the point of water return. If an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) is required, Wataynikaneyap will plan and execute the discharge of water from sewage works in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-140	Section 5.1	If the total of groundwater and stormwater taken for construction dewatering amounts to 50,000 L/d or less, Wataynikaneyap will, at a minimum, discharge via a filter bag to a vegetated area at least 30 m away from any waterbody or where not possible at the greatest distance possible.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Construction Dewatering. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-141	Section 5.1; Section 7.6	Portable, secure, solid waste receptacles will be provided on work sites, temporary laydown areas and temporary construction camps and periodically emptied.	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-142	Section 5.2	Explosives will be transported in vehicles with valid Natural Resources Canada (NRC) permits, and stored in properly sited and secured magazines licensed by the NRC.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-143	Section 5.1	Wash water from cleaning concrete mixing equipment and delivery systems, as well as vehicles and equipment, will be collected in closed loop recycle systems, or contained and hauled to an existing municipal wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Closed loop recycle systems will be non discharging systems where wash water is recycled until a certain level of contamination is reached, when it will be disposed of to an existing municipal WWTP. Wash water will be passed through a treatment system (e.g., an oil water separator fitted with a grit settling chamber) prior to reuse. Separated solids will be tested, and contaminated material will be temporarily stored in containers, then hauled and disposed of at an approved landfill.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Wastewater and Grey Water. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-144	Section 5.1	Wataynikaneyap will employ only qualified persons, with appropriate training and experience, to carry out the transportation and handling of explosives. Good housekeeping practices will be observed during loading of explosives with a plan to immediately clean up spills and detonate in the blast. Proper loading techniques will be applied to minimize the use of excess explosives and the potential for spillage. Waste rock (from the construction of tower foundations) and aggregates (from quarrying activities) are expected to be free of blasting residues.	Completed	Blasting Management Plan Training Records

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-145	Section 5.1	Water taking for construction dewatering purposes between 50,000 L/d and 400,000 L/d will be registered on the Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR), recognizing that the following conditions will be satisfied to minimize the effects of discharge waters on the surface water environment: - a discharge plan will be prepared by a qualified person; - the discharge plan will identify appropriate erosion sedimentation control measures; - there will be no visible petroleum hydrocarbon film or sheen present in the water; and - water will be discharged to an approved sewage works, a municipal sanitary or storm sewer, or to land.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-146	Section 5.5; Section 7.6	Minimize dust-generating activities, as practical and where required, during periods of high wind to limit dust emissions and spread.	Completed	Contractor's Dust Control/Air Quality Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-147	Section 5.1	Access roads and waterbody crossings will be constructed in accordance with MNRF's Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings (1990), where feasible. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource and Forestry provides comprehensive guidance with respect to sound design and construction practices to mitigate environmental effects. Where applicable, waterbody crossings will also be constructed in compliance with MNRF approvals issued under O. Reg. 454/96 and the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act. In accordance with these approvals, Wataynikaneyap will be required to complete construction along waterbody shorelines as well as in-water works in a manner that minimizes adverse environmental effects such as increased flooding, waterbody and shoreline erosion, and sediment loads.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-148	Section 5.1	Carrying out construction activities without any permanent in water works or fording (no alteration of the bed of the watercourses) are anticipated;	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-149	Section 5.5	Clearing of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will take into consideration: § widths of watercourses; § location of wetlands; § locations of known archaeological and heritage sites; § areas of timber storage and the method of cutting and storing timber; and § required buffer zones (e.g., for watercourses).	Completed	Field Inspections. Duplicate of P1-EA-021
P1-EA-150	Section 5.1	Constructing waterbody crossings in compliance with MOECC specified conditions and MNRF approvals, if required.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-151	Section 5.5; Section 7.4; Section 7.6; Section 8.8	Constructing waterbody crossings over a relatively short time period, and under low water conditions (during the winter and/or summer seasons) where possible.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-152	Section 5.1	Designing the infrastructure at waterbody crossings to pass peak flows and maintain sufficient flow conveyance in such a way that no discernible effects on stream hydraulics occur.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-153	Section 5.5; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Limiting the number of waterbody crossings installed simultaneously on a single waterbody, where more than one waterbody crossing on the waterbody is required;	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-154	Section 5.1	The amended regulation also provides exemption, under specified conditions, for active dewatering for construction, repair, alteration, extension or replacement of a waterbody crossing (i.e., the diversion of water by means of a pump). EASR registration or the requirement for a PTTW will not be required for these activities, recognizing the following conditions (and others) will be met to minimize the potential environmental effects: - water pumped from the waterbody will be returned to the same waterbody at a location immediately downstream of the construction area; - measures will be implemented to control the rate of water taking and the flow rate of the returned water to minimize changes to water quantity and quality conditions upstream or downstream of the work area; and - Erosion and sediment control measures will be used during the return of the water to the waterbody to minimize changes to water quantity and quality conditions downstream of the work area	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-155	Section 5.1	The amended regulation clarifies that the passive diversion of water in a waterbody, for the purpose of creating or maintaining a dewatered work site within the waterbody, is not considered a water taking and therefore does not require registration on the EASR or a PTTW if the activity meets the following conditions: - the water levels upstream and downstream of the work area are not affected by the diversion; and - the water that is diverted is not removed from the waterbody, or the water is removed from the waterbody without the use of a pump and is returned to the same waterbody.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-156	Section 5.5; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	The 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW preparation will be carried out in accordance with standard utility practices and procedures and will involve the mechanical clearing of all incompatible vegetation that exceeds 2 m at maturity.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-157	Section 5.1	Overall, water taking for construction purposes will be in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations and good industry practice, while water taking for domestic purposes will be from existing permitted sources.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-158	Section 5.1	Water taking for other construction purposes (e.g., to supply concrete batch plants, for earthworks and for washing vehicles and equipment) will be in compliance with the approval conditions of the PTTW (if the water taking is greater than 50,000 L/d) and/or carried out in a manner that avoids unacceptable adverse environmental effects or interference with other water users. Construction water sources and volume of water for concrete production is not known at this stage of Project planning, but will be conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Water used for dust suppression will be brought to the site by tanker truck.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day
P1-EA-159	Section 5.1	Water taking for the purposes of road construction and construction site dewatering will be registered on the EASR, assuming that the water taking is greater than 50,000 litres per day (L/d), the source waterbody represents one of the applicable surface water features (i.e., permanent and third order watercourse or greater, a lake with a surface area greater than ten hectares (ha), or a pond that it is not connected to watercourse), and the following conditions are met: - the instantaneous rate of water taking from a watercourse will not exceed five per cent of the streamflow rate at the point of water taking; and - water taking will not involve a transfer from a water basin	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-160	Section 5.1	Where disturbed and exposed areas are externally draining, multiple stages of drainage, erosion and sediment controls will be employed, as appropriate, consistent with good industry practice. Controls may include seeding, surface roughening (scarification), lockdown netting, straw bales, straw and/or wood fibre logs, rock check dams, silt fences, sediment traps/basins, diversion swales/dykes and collection ditching. Similar to the clearing of vegetation, earthworks will take into consideration buffer zones around waterbodies where feasible. Re-vegetation of work areas will be initiated at the first opportunity, where appropriate, to stabilize disturbed and exposed ground.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-161	Section 5.5	Engagement with nearby water well owners that could be affected during pumping. If issues arise, determine the source of the issue and, if Project related, take appropriate action.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-162	Section 6.1	Minimize Project footprint.	Completed	Survey and flagging of ROW boundaries
P1-EA-163	Section 6.1	Remove temporary road building material and fill material (e.g., gravel, shipped rock) and geotextile membrane after construction, if used.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-164	Section 6.1	Some fractures created from blasting adjacent to the foundation may be filled with grout.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-165	Section 6.1	To the extent practical blasting will not be conducted within 50 m of water wells.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-166	Section 6.1	De-compact subsoils, temporary access trails and soils damaged during wet weather.	Completed	Contractor's Soil Handling Management Plan; Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-167	Section 6.1	Selectively cut vegetation and restrict grubbing within areas with steep slopes or soils with risk of erosion.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-168	Section 6.1; Section 6.2; Section 6.3; Section 8.0	Use clearing equipment that minimizes surface disturbance, soil compaction and topsoil loss (e.g., equipment with low ground pressure tracks or tires, blade shores and brush), where feasible.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-169	Section 5.2; Section 7.6	A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was completed at the proposed Pickle Lake TS location that is suspected of having contamination issues. Based on the results of the Phase I ESA, a Phase II ESA was completed. Wataynikaneyap is currently considering a course of action regarding the TS location. Once the location is confirmed, Wataynikaneyap will engage with agencies, potentially effects Aboriginal communities and interested stakeholders. The proposed location will avoid, to the extent possible, sensitive environmental features.	Completed	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project - August 2018
P1-EA-170	Section 6.1	Use of explosives for foundation excavations and access roads will be limited to the extent possible.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-171	Section 5.2; Section 7.6	If groundwater contamination is identified during construction then an investigation will be completed and the water will be managed and disposed of as per appropriate regulations and the ESMP (Section 9.0).	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-172	Section 5.2; Section 7.6	If water withdrawal or dewatering is required to install foundations and anchors or for any minor batch plant operations, obtain a permit to take water from MOECC if more than 50,000 L/d is to be withdrawn.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-173	Section 5.2; Section 7.6	Well water will be tested before being used at temporary construction camps.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-174	Section 6.1; Section 9.3.1.17	Dewatering of an excavation for a concrete foundation could require a pumping rate of approximately 43,000 L/day based on these conservative assumptions. A more detailed assessment of the requirements for concrete foundations can be made once the geotechnical investigation is completed.	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan - Construction Dewatering
P1-EA-175	Section 5.2	Prior to construction, Wataynikaneyap will identify shallow domestic groundwater well owners within 150 m of the excavations in the selected corridor and 250 metres of blasting locations to provide the option to participate in a water well monitoring program to determine pre-construction groundwater quality and quantity.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-176	Section 5.2	There may be surface water and natural environment features located directly adjacent to the construction camps that may be affected by a change in the groundwater table. The construction camp water wells may need to be located outside the camp footprint to be sufficiently far away from these features.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-177	Section 6.1	Filling of drilled or blasted holes with grout is proposed on a case-by-case basis to mitigate this effect. This may lead to some penetration of the grout into cracks, which may seal fractures that were previously open to groundwater flow.	Completed	Record: Quality Control Records

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-178	Section 5.3	The potential receptors located within 100 m of the Project footprint of the preferred corridor will be verified for the air quality assessment and if confirmed, removed as a receptor as part of the Project detailed design.	Completed	Contractor's Noise Management Plan; Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-179	Section 5.3; Section 6.2; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Dust/Air Quality Management Plan prior to construction. An overview of this plan can be found in Section 9.3.1.1	Completed	Contractor's Dust Control/Air Quality Plan
P1-EA-180	Section 5.1; Section 5.3; Section 5.4; Section 5.5; Section 6.2; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Where reasonable and practical, vehicles and equipment will be turned off when not in use, unless weather and/or safety conditions dictate the need for them to remain turned on and in a safe operating condition.	Completed	Contractor's Weekly Report; Field Inspections
P1-EA-181	Section 5.3; Section 5.4; Section 7.6	Slash pile burning will be subject to agreements with Aboriginal communities, landowners, and to permits and approvals by appropriate regulatory agencies. Slash piles will be burned in compliance with O. Reg. 207/96.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Forestry management plan in development

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-182	Section 5.3	This regulation aligns engine certification values to those of U.S. EPA Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 standards (US EPA 2010). Vehicle exhaust emissions were conservatively prepared, assuming vehicles comply with U.S. EPA Tier 3 emission standards. Tier 3 emission standards are the minimum emission standards that vehicle exhausts are required to meet in Ontario on equipment purchased after 2010. New equipment is typically designed to meet more stringent Tier 4 emission standards that can be less than 10% of Tier 3 emission standards.	Completed	Contractor's Procurement process. Equipment Inspections
P1-EA-183	Section 5.4	Wataynikaneyap will keep equipment well-maintained to maximize fuel efficiency.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP
P1-EA-184	Section 5.4	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.2) prior to construction	Completed	Contractor's SWP Transportation of Dangerous Goods; Contractor's Training Records (TDG)
P1-EA-185	Section 6.1 Section 6.3	Due to the sound characteristic expected with an implosion cable splicing method (i.e., impulsive) additional advance communication and necessary approvals with regard to the cable splicing schedule shall be provided to potentially effected residents.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-186	Section 6.1	In jurisdictions where noise levels are expected to be elevated for a limited time, notification will be provided (e.g., by mail).	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Speeding Bulletin; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation. Disciplinary Records.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-187	Section 6.1	Notify Aboriginal communities and municipalities along the corridor of the planned construction schedule before the start of construction.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Records of engagement. Wataynikaneyap Environmental Updates. Radio shows, monthly newsletters, construction mini-series, regular meetings with CLs and TCs. Chief/Board/Shareholder update calls. Construction progress weblink (www.wataypower.ca/construction-progress
P1-EA-188	Section 5.5; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Wataynikaneyap or their contractor will check that noise abatement equipment on machinery is properly maintained and in good working order.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project ERP (ID1958) Wataynikaneyap Project First Aid Management Plan (ID1570) KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-189	Section 5.5; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Comply with local municipal noise by-laws and the MOECC Model Municipal Noise Control Bylaw (i.e., NPC-115).	Completed	KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-190	Section 5.5; Section 7.3; Section 7.4; Section 7.6; Section 8.8	Address noise concerns as they arise through a complaint resolution mechanism (Section 9.4.4.2) whereby persons can contact Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) if there are perceived noise issues.	Ongoing	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-191	Section 6.1	Outside of caribou ranges, design access roads to minimize reversing, which is expected to minimize use of backup beepers where possible.	Completed	KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-192	Section 6.1	Operate vehicles and equipment such that impulsive noise are minimized, where possible.	Completed	Security Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-193	Section 5.5; Section 7.6	Transformer station and connection facility will operate in accordance with an Environmental Compliance Approval or EASR, as applicable.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-194	Section 5.5; Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Noise Management Plan prior to construction. An overview of this plan is provided in Section 9.3.1.3.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-195	Section 6.2	Construction blasting is normally carried out in compliance with the Ontario Provincial Standard Specification 120 (OPSS 120). The OPSS 120 details items such as vibration limits, protective measures, pre-blast surveys and notification to nearby owners and tenants. All blasts, which might impact local structures or disrupt humans, should be monitored for ground and air vibrations. In order to mitigate the impact from airborne debris (flyrock), blasts should be covered with blasting mats. Blasts carried out in compliance with the OPSS 120 are expected to prevent damage to structures and result in negligible, if any, impact on humans.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP. Fortis Ontario Health, Safety and Environmental Management System.
P1-EA-197	Section 6.2	Allow compatible vegetation in the ROW, including in riparian areas, to grow back to a maximum height of 2 m	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-198	Section 6.2	Avoid burning slash piles when a fire hazard is present.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.
P1-EA-199	Section 6.2	Avoid locating slash burn piles in peat rich areas where residual fires could persist after construction.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-200	Section 6.1	As part of the Rare Plant Management Plan (9.3.1.6), consider propagating species or component species, in the case of rare vegetation communities, via vegetative or reproductive means (e.g., harvesting of seed, salvaging and transplanting portions of sod and surrounding vegetation or collecting of cuttings).	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Vegetation Management Plan.
P1-EA-201	Section 6.2; Section 9.3.2.2	If construction cannot avoid wetlands and 30 m setback, MNRF will be notified as soon as possible. Work may not be conducted unless approval is obtained from the appropriate regulatory agencies.	Completed	Considering the hazard risk assessment, camp closures, and reduced manpower during this period, there was a subsequent reduction in security resources, ultimately resulting in the fulfillment of the security requirement.
P1-EA-202	Section 6.2	If timber and brush are disposed of by mechanical means (i.e., mulching or chipping), the material must be dispersed in a way to avoid accumulation of flammable material and comply with the Forest Fires Prevention Act.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-203	Section 6.1; Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement the Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), that describes the appropriate management of construction materials and equipment to prevent the infiltration and spread of weeds, including: § cleaning and inspection of vehicles and equipment prior to Project site entry; § re-cleaning vehicles and equipment if an area of weed infestation is encountered on the Project Site (i.e., Project footprint), prior to advancing to a weed free area; § locating and management of vehicle and equipment cleaning locations on the Project footprint; and § for areas requiring re-vegetation following the completion of the Project, use seed mixes and/or tree saplings of native species of plants which are adapted to the local climate and conditions that will further enhance the plant community.	Completed	Contractor's Invasive Species Management Plan
P1-EA-204	Section 6.1; Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap will prepare the Rare Plant Management Plan (9.3.1.6). In the event a rare plant species or a rare vegetation community are suspected or encountered unexpectedly, or cannot be avoided, the Rare Plant Management Plan will be implemented.	Completed	Contractor's Rare Plant Management Plan
P1-EA-205	Section 6.2	Limit to the extent practical the construction of temporary (e.g., access road, travel lane) and permanent (tower foundations) structures in wetlands or within 30 m setback from a wetland.	Completed	Contractor's 01.01 Standards of Conduct; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-206	Section 6.2; Section 6.3	Minimize disturbance to and access restrictions on trapping and hunting areas where possible during the construction stage and during the infrequent periods for operation and maintenance activities for safety reasons.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Work Notifications
P1-EA-207	Section 6.2; Section 6.3	Minimize burning of slash piles within 100 m of a waterbody to the extent practical.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.
P1-EA-208	Section 6.2; Section 6.3	Allow for natural regeneration or use certified native seed in engagement with the MNRF and local foresters.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-209	Section 6.2	Proposed locations of temporary construction camps and laydown areas will be field-verified to avoid wetlands including bogs and fens, where feasible. Where possible, schedule work activities in wet areas during frozen conditions.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-210	Section 6.1	Retain snags (i.e., standing or partially fallen dead trees) to provide wildlife habitat, where practical.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-211	Section 6.2	Selective mechanical clearing during the initial ROW clearing for construction by retaining shrub vegetation, trees, wildlife trees, and coarse woody debris in selective, environmentally sensitive areas to provide line of sight breaks. This selective clearing will be done, where practicable and where safe and reliable construction and operation practices can still be achieved. This selective clearing will be done to maintain compliance with NERC Vegetation Management Requirements (clearance between the energized power line and vegetation) as well. This effort overlaps the mitigation measure of avoidance of herbicide use, which will likely result in rapid and extensive regrowth in areas with high productive soils (e.g., deciduous stands).	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-212	Section 6.2	Strip the topsoil at burn locations to prevent sterilization of the soil.	Completed	Not Applicable at this time. Ongoing
P1-EA-213	Section 6.2	Under non-frozen conditions and where regulatory approvals allow, install mats (e.g., rig mats, swamp mats or access mats) to limit effects to waterbodies and wetlands, if warranted and surface conditions require.	Completed	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-424
P1-EA-214	Section 6.1; Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.1.17; Section 9.3.2.2	Use natural recovery in wetlands.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations
P1-EA-215	Section 6.1	When required, follow the appropriate impact management measures listed in the Soil Handling Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.4).	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-216	Section 6.1; Section 6.2	Re contour disturbed areas to restore drainage patterns and the approximate preconstruction profile.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-217	Section 6.1; Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will implement an Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7) to avoid and minimize the introduction and spread of noxious and invasive plants during construction and operation and maintenance as a result of the Project, which will include an annual monitoring program for 3 years to identify and prioritize weeds for removal.	Ongoing	Not Applicable at this time. Ongoing
P1-EA-218	Section 6.2	Erosion and sedimentation will be minimized in critical LV associations (e.g. alluvial/fluvial soils).	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project Fire Plan
P1-EA-219	Section 6.2	A vegetated buffer will be maintained around critical LV associations (e.g. alluvial/fluvial soils).	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation;
P1-EA-220	Section 6.2	Construct waterbody crossings in consideration of DFO's Measures to Avoid Causing Harm to Fish and Fish Habitat Including Aquatic Species at Risk (DFO 2016a), MNRF's Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings (1990), and Forest Management Guide for Conserving Biodiversity at the Stand and Site Scales (2010a), and its associated Background Rationale document (2010b).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-221	Section 6.2	Avoid bank grading to accommodate temporary bridges where possible. Restrictions on grading may be required as part of waterbody crossing permits.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-222	Section 6.2	Avoid construction during a fish and fish habitat restricted activity timing window. Work may not be conducted during the restricted activity timing window, or within a setback unless approval is obtained from the appropriate regulatory agencies, where required.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan. Record: Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet and Field Inspections
P1-EA-223	Section 6.2	Before construction, confirm that all waterbodies crossed by the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW and access roads and trails have been identified and are on the waterbody crossing lists (Appendix 6.2A: Tables 6.2A-1A and B, 6.2A-2A and B, and 6.2A-3A and B). If unidentified waterbodies are encountered, engage an Aquatics Specialist to determine the appropriate crossing methods, restricted activity timing window, and approvals or permits required	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-224	Section 6.2; Section 7.4	Blasting operations will follow DFO's Measures to Avoid Causing Harm to Fish and Fish Habitat Including Aquatic Species at Risk (DFO 2016a) and Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters (Wright and Hopky 1998) including: - for setback distances from fish-bearing waterbodies; and - avoiding use of explosives in or near water.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-225	Section 6.2	Complete instream activity in the shortest timeframe practical to minimize the duration and severity of disturbance.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-226	Section 6.2	If necessary, a Road Management Strategy will be prepared and implemented for the Project that describes decommissioning of roads and equipment waterbody crossings in a manner that protects fish habitat. If necessary, the Road Management Strategy will be developed through engagement with the MNRF, forest companies, and Aboriginal communities.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Watay has engaged with first nations on access, and is working with the MNRF and Forestry companies to on access approval and road use agreements
P1-EA-227	Section 6.2	Complete instream construction in isolation of flowing water (i.e., use isolation methods for the installation and removal of culverts where surface water exists at the time of construction).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-228	Section 6.2	Construct or install waterbody crossings in a manner that protects the banks from erosion, maintains downstream flows in the waterbody and follows permits or authorizations issued for the Project from the appropriate regulatory agencies.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-229	Section 6.2	Develop and maintain surface water management and erosion control infrastructure to minimize potential for changes to infiltration rates.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)
P1-EA-230	Section 6.2	For diversions during isolations, appropriately screen water intakes or pumps will be appropriately screened to prevent entrainment or impingement of fish (DFO 2016a); follow measures for design and installation of intake end-of-pipe-fish screens will be followed to protect fish (DFO 1995, 2016).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-231	Section 6.3	For isolations/diversions, maintain 100% downstream flow. Pump intakes should not disturb the bed.	Completed	PTTW's were applied for and obtained, however Valard to date has not required them to date. No water taking has exceeded 50,000L/day

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-232	Section 6.2	For the waterbody crossing structures, the restricted activity timing windows are not applicable if all work is completed above the high-water mark, if the waterbody is frozen and an ice bridge/snow fill is constructed, or when using the waterbody crossing structures.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-233	Section 6.2	For the waterbody crossing structures, the restricted activity timing windows are not applicable when using the waterbody crossing structures.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-234	Section 6.2	Install, maintain, remove, decommission, and rehabilitate waterbody crossing structures (e.g., bridges, ice bridges/snow fills, rig mats) using best management practices and following environmental approval conditions, permits, or authorizations issued for the Project from the appropriate regulatory agencies. If culverts are installed, they would be installed as per the previous.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-235	Section 6.2	Monitor turbidity and total suspended solids according to permit requirements.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Permits - Permit Tracker; Conditions outlined by various permits
P1-EA-236	Section 6.2	Obtain regulatory approval from the appropriate regulator, as applicable, and have qualified professionals rescue and relocate fish within the isolated workspace prior to construction in the isolated workspace.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-237	Section 6.2	Obtain regulatory approvals from applicable regulatory agencies to install waterbody crossings.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-238	Section 6.2; Section 7.4 Section 8.0	Wataynikaneyap will develop a policy for non-Aboriginal Project personnel while on shift or at camp in regards to any hunting, fishing or trapping activities.	Completed	Contractor's Worker Code of Conduct Creation and implementation of Indigenous Communication Management Plan.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-239	Section 6.2	Register aboveground storage tanks under, and in compliance with, applicable federal and provincial legislation.	Completed	Registration of the tanks; FIRSTS registration
P1-EA-240	Section 6.2	Regularly inspect and maintain culverts to prevent blockages from forming and causing ponding or backwater effects. Where culverts are installed at fish bearing waterbodies, debris removal activities will follow DFO's guidance (i.e., gradual removal such that flooding downstream, extreme flows downstream, release of suspended sediment, and fish stranding can be avoided).	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-241	Section 6.2	Store fuel and other materials for the machinery in such a way to prevent any deleterious substances from entering a waterbody (DFO 2016a).	Completed	Contractor's Material Storage and Handling Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-242	Section 6.2	Train individuals working on-site and handling hazardous materials about best practices for the transportation of dangerous goods to avoid adversely affecting fish and fish habitat by introducing hazardous materials into the environment (Section 9.3.1.11).	Ongoing	Training records
P1-EA-243	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8	Mechanical or manual methods will be used to clear vegetation; chemical use, including herbicides is not permitted.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-244	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8	Use waterbody crossing structures that will not adversely affect fish and fish habitat (e.g., clear-span bridges, rig mats) where possible.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-245	Section 6.3	Wash, refuel, and service machinery in such a way to prevent any deleterious substances from entering a waterbody (DFO 2016a).	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-246	Section 6.2	To the extent practical and while complying with all appropriate impact management measures, complete work below the high water mark as quickly as possible to shorten the duration of disturbance.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-247	Section 6.3	Fording of a waterbody is not permitted for construction or clearing, unless approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap's Water crossing best practices as developed in conjunction with the MNRF.
P1-EA-248	Section 6.3	Install equipment waterbody crossing structures using best management practices and following environmental approval conditions	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-249	Section 6.3	Postpone in-stream construction if excessive flows or flood conditions are present that occur outside of already identified in-water works timing restrictions. Resume activities when water levels have subsided or equipment/techniques suitable for conditions are deployed.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-250	Section 6.2; Section 7.4; Section 7.6	Temporary erosion control measures to be: - properly installed; - installed before or immediately after initial disturbance; and - inspected and properly maintained (e.g., repaired, replaced or supplemented with functional materials) throughout construction until permanent erosion control is established or reclamation is complete	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-251	Section 6.3	The use of explosives will be limited to Project construction and to specific geological conditions that do not allow for an alternative method of removing material. All applicable DFO recommended measures to avoid causing harm to fish from the use of explosives will be considered for the Project (DFO 2016a). The DFO guidelines for the use of explosives in or near fish-bearing waters (Wright and Hopky 1998) provide a maximum allowable limit for overpressure (100 kilopascals [kPa]) and peak particle velocity (13 millimetres per second [mm/s]) and suggested setback distances from waterbodies to avoid effects to fish and effects to incubating eggs. Blasting will occur on land and with consideration of the recommended setback distances to nearby fish-bearing waterbodies.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-252	Section 6.2	Instream construction, if required for the installation of culverts (contingency only) or bridge supports, will follow best management practices and environmental approval conditions, permits or authorizations issued for the Project.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-253	Section 6.2	If spills occur, they will be contained and either disposed of through site waste handling systems or removed for disposal in approved facilities.	Ongoing	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-254	Section 6.2	Where required, instream construction will be completed in isolation of flowing water (i.e., isolation methods will be used for the installation and removal of culverts where surface water exists at the time of construction). For isolations, temporary diversions may be used (i.e., isolation construction techniques such as flumes, instream diversions, or pumps) to divert the water flow around the isolated workspace. Where diversions are used, pumping will be monitored and adjusted as necessary to maintain downstream flow. Fish within the isolated workspace will be rescued (i.e., salvaged and relocated) by qualified professionals prior to construction in the isolated workspace	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-255	Section 6.2	All necessary permits and approvals will be acquired prior to crossing construction, with adherence to all terms and conditions. DFO's self-assessment and request for review process will be followed in the permitting stage of the Project, along with MNRF regulatory requirements.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-256	Section 6.2	All waterbody crossing structures will be constructed, operated, removed, decommissioned, and rehabilitated, if appropriate, following best management practices and environmental approval conditions, including MNRF guidelines for access roads or trails (MNR 1990, 2010a,b) and DFO's Measures to Avoid Causing Harm to Fish and Fish Habitat Including Aquatic Species at Risk (DFO 2016a).	Ongoing	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-257	Section 6.2	Clear-span bridges and rig mats will be placed above the high-water mark (i.e., no work will occur below the high water mark during construction or operation and maintenance).	Ongoing	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-258	Section 6.2	If culverts are installed as a contingency, installation and removal practices will follow DFO's advice on erosion and sediment control to avoid causing serious harm to fish and fish habitat (DFO 2016a).	Ongoing	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-259	Section 6.2	Open bottom culverts (i.e., arch structure culverts with no bottom that does not disturb the bed of a waterbody) may be considered for waterbody crossings with high value fish habitat.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-260	Section 6.3	Culverts will also be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent blockages from forming and causing ponding or backwater effects.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	The only culverts on the Wataynikaneyap project are on access points from MTO roads. These will be regularly inspected as part of our operational inspection plans once remediation efforts from Valard have been completed. No culverts are in fish bearing waters.
P1-EA-261	Section 6.3	Culverts will be regularly inspected and maintained during construction and operation to allow for fish passage. Where culverts are to be installed at fish-bearing waterbodies, debris removal activities will follow DFO's guidance (i.e., gradual removal such that flooding downstream, extreme flows downstream, release of suspended sediment, and fish stranding can be avoided).	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	The only culverts on the Wataynikaneyap project are on access points from MTO roads. These will be regularly inspected as part of our operational inspection plans once remediation efforts from Valard have been completed. No culverts are in fish bearing waters.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-262	Section 6.2	Environmental Inspectors will be on site during construction to monitor the installation, use, and removal of temporary equipment waterbody crossing structures. Turbidity and total suspended solids monitoring may be required at a subset of crossings to meet regulatory requirements.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-263	Section 6.2	If fording is used, it will be limited to a one-time event (over and back) and will occur only if an existing crossing at another location is not available or practical to use. If repeated crossings of the waterbody are required, a temporary crossing structure will be installed	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-264	Section 6.3	Impact management measures have been included in the Project design to limit changes to hydrology and include installing waterbody crossings using best management practices and following environmental approval conditions.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-265	Section 6.3	In addition, where possible, work will be completed from either side of a waterbody.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan
P1-EA-266	Section 6.2	Installation and removal of the waterbody crossing structures where work is completed below the high-water mark (i.e., installation or removal of a culvert with fill or supports below the high-water mark) will occur outside of the restricted activity timing windows, unless approval from regulatory authorities is obtained. If excessive flows or flood conditions are present, instream construction will be postponed until water levels have subsided.	Ongoing	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-267	Section 6.2	Sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented during transmission line and equipment waterbody crossings construction activities to minimize potential for changes in sediment yield. This includes stabilizing and re-vegetating banks and restoring the bed and banks of the waterbody to their original contour and gradient.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-268	Section 6.2	Timing of in water work is a key impact management measure to reduce or avoid potential effects to fish at a local scale; therefore, periods when in-water work should be avoided were identified for each waterbody (Appendix 6.2A: Tables 6.2A-1B, 6.2A-2B, and 6.2A-3B). Restricted activity timing windows are designed to protect fish during spawning migrations and other critical life history stages (i.e., spawning, egg incubation, and fry emergence).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-269	Section 6.2	To minimize downstream sediment effects, isolation methods will be used for the installation and removal of culverts where surface water exists at the time of construction. For isolation, temporary diversions may be used (i.e., isolation construction techniques such as flumes, instream diversions, or bypass pumps) to divert the water flow around the isolated workspace. Where diversions are used, bypass pumping will be monitored and adjusted as necessary to maintain downstream flow.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-270	Section 6.3	Where appropriate, clear-span bridges or rig mats will be used for equipment waterbody crossings. Clear-span bridges and rig mats will be appropriately sized and installed such that they do not require fill below the high-water mark, limiting the potential for changes in channel morphology. Where culverts are used, the culvert will be appropriately designed for the waterbody and installed such that the channel is not constricted and to minimize potential for scour and erosion.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-271	Section 6.2	If culverts are used, the culvert will be designed and installed in fish bearing waterbodies to allow for fish movement as appropriate to meet MNRF guidelines for access roads or trails (MNR 1990, 2010a,b) and DFO guidelines (DFO 2016a).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-272	Section 6.3	Where possible during winter construction, ice bridges/snow fills will be used as temporary crossing structures. For ice bridges/snow fills, any work below the high-water mark will involve the placement of clean snow fill only.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-273	Section 6.3	Where possible, access road construction in areas of potential spawning habitat will take place outside the restricted activity timing windows.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Timing Considerations for Wildlife Plan Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-274	Section 6.3	Use erosion resistant fill material below the high-water level within the floodplain of a waterbody	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-275	Section 6.3	Prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2) to keep vegetation from interfering with the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of the transmission line. Maintenance of vegetation height for operational safety will be completed using mechanical methods (no chemicals/herbicides).	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-276	Section 6.3	Clearing activities during construction for the Project is expected to be managed so that mechanical vegetation removal will occur outside of the bat maternal roosting period (May 15 to August 31).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet. Clearing Tracking spreadsheet and mapping. ESA Permit
P1-EA-277	Section 6.3	If barn swallow nests or nest scars are found in a culvert or on a temporary construction camp building, an alternate nesting structure will be set up within 1 km of the culvert in suitable habitat for barn swallow, unless there is a suitable structure already present within 1 km of the building or culvert.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. No barn swallow nests or nest scars are found in a culvert or on a temporary construction camp building.
P1-EA-278	Section 6.3	If mechanical vegetation clearing or other construction activities that may result in the incidental take of birds is required during the nesting season, activities will be managed to comply with the SARA (Government of Ontario 2002) and the MBCA (Government of Canada 1994). In the event that a nest is found, the MNRF and ECCC will be contacted to determine appropriate impact management measures	Ongoing	VM practices will comply with provincial legislation, EA commitments and company policies.
P1-EA-279	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8	Bird deterrents or visibility enhancements (e.g., spinning reflectors) will be installed on the transmission line in areas with no vegetation cover and within one kilometre of large waterbodies	Completed	Not Applicable during reporting period

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-280	Section 6.3	Check the blast zone for large wildlife species before a blast.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections. Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-281	Section 6.3	Limit the duration of disturbance from construction as practical.	Completed	Industry Standard Best Management Practices. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-282	Section 6.3	Contour terrain in the reclaimed landscape to achieve variation of slope steepness, slope length, aspect, and shape to create terrain diversity suitable for the establishment of varied plant communities	Ongoing	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Human-Wildlife Interactions; Field Inspections
P1-EA-283	Section 6.3	Drivers have standard safety training and are provided with environmental awareness and sensitivity training.	Ongoing	Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation
P1-EA-284	Section 6.3	Employees in vehicles encountering large mammals (e.g., caribou, moose, black bear, and wolf) on roads are required to communicate the presence of wildlife on and near roads to other employees working in the area.	Completed	Contractor's Training Records
P1-EA-285	Section 6.3	Enforce speed limits on access roads.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Speeding Bulletin; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation. Disciplinary Records.
P1-EA-286	Section 6.3	Environmental training will be provided to Project employees and contractors.	Ongoing	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); Soil Handling Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-287	Section 3.0 Section 6.3; Section 9.0 OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49488	Erosion control practices would limit wind and water erosion on coversoil and overburden stockpiles (e.g., vegetation, erosion mats).	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-288	Section 7.1; Section 7.2	Follow best management practices for the installation, maintenance, removal and reclamation of ice bridges.	Ongoing	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-289	Section 6.3	If active dens sites observed during this period at or near the Project construction area, work will stop and the MNRF will be notified. If work is to continue during this period, Project activities will need to be 500 m from the identified den.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. No vegetation removal was made during the migratory bird nesting period (April 15 to August 31).
P1-EA-290	Section 3.0; Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.2.2 OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49488	If vegetation removal during construction and operation and maintenance activities cannot be avoided during the migratory bird nesting period (April 15 to August 31), pre-clearing nest searches will be completed following engagement with the ECCC, other appropriate agencies and appropriate First Nation communities, as requested.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management practices will comply with First Nation expectations, provincial legislation, EA commitments and company policies.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-291	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8	Implement a policy that prohibits feeding wildlife to avoid and minimize habituation.	Completed	The various Standards and Guidelines identified in the DBM (Appendix C-2-1) have taken risk of electrocution (both for members of the public and electrical workers) into account and was incorporated into all designs by Valard and approved by WP. Valard was required to conform with all such requirements. The construction of the Lines and Stations are being monitored by WPPM and WPOE staff.
P1-EA-292	Section 6.3	Industry standards to avoid electrocutions would be incorporated in tower design (spacing of conductors).	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds
P1-EA-293	Section 6.3	Management of nests during the non-breeding season, such as trimming nest materials, insulating conductors, moving nests to alternate structures, and removing unoccupied nests, can minimize the risk of avian mortality from electrocution (APLIC 2006).	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-294	Section 7.3	Manage attractants (e.g., bear-proof containers, garbage removed frequently) to limit interactions between people and wildlife.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds
P1-EA-295	Section 6.3	Manage, to the extent possible, the incremental removal of vegetation so that removal occurs outside of the migratory bird nesting period of April 15 to August 31 of each year to avoid disturbing active migratory bird nests (Environment Canada 2014).	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
P1-EA-296	Section 6.3	Monitor waste management practices for improvement through adaptive management, when necessary.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-297	Section 7.3	Post signs warning drivers of high use wildlife areas.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections; Records of Engagement
P1-EA-298	Section 6.3	If mechanical vegetation removal cannot be avoided during the wolverine denning period, then engage with MNRF and Aboriginal communities for knowledge of active denning sites that have not been identified in the SAR Report. If active dens sites observed during this period at or near the Project construction area, work will stop and the MNRF will be notified. If work is to continue during this period, Project activities will need to be 500 m from the identified den.	Completed	Contractor's Training Records
P1-EA-299	Section 6.3	Provide environmental awareness and sensitivity training to staff and contractors to reinforce the importance of not feeding wildlife and carrying out proper waste management practices.	Ongoing	Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation, Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections & training records
P1-EA-300	Section 6.3 Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Restrict Project vehicle use to designated roads and prohibit recreational off-road use of vehicles by Project personnel.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-301	Section 7.3	Re-slope and roughen surface to provide irregular surfaces that would promote seed retention and vegetative establishment by creating microsites that offer varied moisture and temperature regimes, and protection from wind.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-302	Section 7.3	Speed limits will be applied to limit fugitive dust.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; HWIN and weighbills tracked

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-303	Section 7.3	Spills will be contained locally and disposed of at an approved industrial waste disposal facility.	Ongoing	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
P1-EA-304	Section 6.3	Storage facilities for hazardous materials and waste will meet regulatory requirements and would be designed to protect the environment and workers from exposure, per the Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste Management Plans (Section 9.3.1.11 and 9.3.1.12).	Completed	The parameters of the Design Base Memorandum (DBM) (Appendix C-2-1) require spacing in excess of 2.3 m for the 115 kV and 230kV works. The spacing for lower voltage lines (25kV and 44 kV) will be less than 2.3 m. However, all lines are at a sufficient height-above-ground under all expected conditions to prevent electrocutions to anyone on the ground.
P1-EA-305	Section 6.3	The minimum span between the lines would be approximately 2.3 m eliminating the threat of electrocutions.	Completed	Contractor's Training Records
P1-EA-306	Section 6.3	Train individuals working on-site and handling hazardous materials about best practices for the transportation of dangerous goods to avoid adversely affecting wildlife by introducing hazardous materials into the environment (Section 9.3.1.11).	Ongoing	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
P1-EA-307	Section 6.3	Transmission lines will be designed, constructed, and maintained so that during dry conditions they will minimize corona-related sound.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-308	Section 7.3	Use of existing access roads to minimize additional linear development and habitat conversion.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-309	Section 7.3	Use of existing access roads will limit the area disturbed and minimize the quantity of new sensory disturbances.	Completed	Contractor's Dust Control/Air Quality Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-310	Section 7.3	Watering of haul roads to reduce dust.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Human-Wildlife Interactions; Field Inspections
P1-EA-311	Section 7.3	Wildlife always have the right-of-way.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-312	Section 6.3	Wildlife-vehicle collisions would be monitored and reported, which provides feedback for adaptive management.	Ongoing	Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation & Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Caribou
P1-EA-313	Section 3.0 Section 6.3 Section 9.0	Within a caribou range, avoid sensory disturbances (e.g., vegetation clearing and blasting) within 10 km of known high use areas during sensitive periods: -Nursery areas: May 1-July 14 (very low tolerance); July 14 – September 15 (low tolerance); -Winter use areas: December 1 to March 31. -Travel corridors: April and November.	Ongoing	Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation & Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Caribou
P1-EA-315	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8	Pre-clearing nest searches would include completing point count surveys for songbirds or eastern whip-poor-will triangulation surveys. If singing songbirds, calling eastern whip-poor-will, or other migratory birds appear to be nesting in or adjacent to the areas to be cleared, the MNRF and ECCC will be contacted to discuss appropriate mitigation and appropriate First Nation communities will be contacted, as requested.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-316	Section 6.3	Engage with applicable government agency (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and Environment and Climate Change Canada) if sensitive ecological features are encountered or cannot be avoided.	Completed	Contractor's Timber Salvage Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-317	Section 7.3	Salvage/rescue cut timber; disturbance to other areas; employ tree protection measures.	Completed	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-318	Section 7.3	Progressive reclamation of disturbed areas will be practised.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-319	Section 7.3	Prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2) to keep vegetation from interfering with the safe and reliable operation and maintenance of the transmission line, or prohibit access to the transmission line structures.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Human-Wildlife Interactions; Field Inspections. Duplicate of P1-EA-311
P1-EA-320	Section 7.3	Wildlife always have the right-of-way to traffic	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-321	Section 7.3	Deterrent markers where the line is in areas with no vegetation cover and within one kilometre of large waterbodies.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning
P1-EA-322	Section 6.3	If nest sites are detected, MNRF and ECCC will be contacted to discuss appropriate impact management measures	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Wolverine
P1-EA-323	Section 6.3 Section 9.0	Avoid construction activities within 4 km of wolverine dens from January 1 to March 30 of each year to avoid disturbing denning wolverine. If a wolverine den is identified during construction or operations, and should this timing not be able to be maintained within the buffer widths identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted to develop a den management plan and appropriate First Nation communities will be notified, where requested	Ongoing	ESA Amendment #2. Exit Surveys, Acoustic Monitoring Devices

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-324	Section 7.3	For the bat hibernation period (September 1 to May 30), avoid construction and operation and maintenance activities causing sensory disturbance between potential hibernacula and a boundary being the lesser of: § a 200-m radius of contiguously-treed area, or § the distance to the nearest existing road or ROW	Ongoing	ESA Amendment #2. Exit Surveys, Acoustic Monitoring Devices. To be considered for IMER and Forestry activities.
P1-EA-325	Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap will develop a policy for non-Aboriginal hunting, fishing and trapping	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; Soil Handling Management Plan; Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan Rev. 1
P1-EA-326	Section 6.3	Wataynikaneyap with its contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13) and Soil Handling Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.4) to avoid exposure of wildlife to harmful substances.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; Soil Handling Management Plan; Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan Rev. 1, Training Records.
P1-EA-327	Section 7.1	Collection of archaeological resources by Project personnel is prohibited. Project personnel will be provided guidance prior to construction	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan
P1-EA-328	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	Identify whether the preferred corridor will affect areas below the high-water mark and if so, completion of marine archaeological assessment. The marine archaeological assessment should be undertaken as soon as possible in the Detailed Design phase	Completed	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Community Usage - Schedule being developed

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-329	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	Completion of Stage 2 archaeological assessment (and Stage 3 and 4 if required) as identified in the areas of the LSA recommended for Stage 2 Archaeology Assessment (AA), noted in Figure 17, Tiles 1-22 from the Stage 1 AA. Archaeological assessment will determine whether archaeological sites are present within the Project footprint and to recommend appropriate impact management measures should archaeological resources be identified. The Stage 2 assessment should follow Section 2.1.5 and 2.1.9 in the MTCS' Standards and Guidelines for consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario, 2011). The Stage 2 AA (and Stage 3 and 4 AA's, if required) should be undertaken as soon as possible in the detailed design phase. The Stage 2 (and Stage 3 and 4, if required) should involve First Nation community members interested and/or knowledgeable of the area. Training of the First Nation community members on archaeological fieldwork methods as well as general theory should be built into the project scope. Training of local First Nation community members will build capacity for future archaeological projects within and outside their traditional territories.	Completed	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Community Usage. Stage 4 ongoing

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-330	Section 7.1	The Stage 2 (and Stage 3 and 4, if required) should involve Aboriginal community members interested and/or knowledgeable of the area. Training of the Indigenous community members on archaeological fieldwork methods as well as general theory should be built into the project scope. Training of local community members will build capacity for future archaeological projects within and outside their traditional territories.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan
P1-EA-331	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	Identify whether the preferred corridor will affect areas below the high-water mark and if so, completion of marine archaeological assessment. The marine archaeological assessment should be undertaken as soon as possible in the Detailed Design phase. Additional impact management measures may be identified and implemented. These will be communicated to First Nation communities and the MTCS	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan
P1-EA-332	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	Identified archaeological resources near the Project footprint and their associated setbacks will be staked or flagged. Project personnel will avoid areas that are flagged or fenced and abide by restrictions on in/out privileges that are implemented in areas requiring special protection due to environmentally sensitive features. No clearing or construction activity within flagged or fenced areas that contain archaeological resources.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-333	Section 7.3	The Project footprint will be surveyed and marked before construction to limit activities to the designated areas of the Project.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-334	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement an Archaeology Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.18) prior to construction to provide direction in the event that archaeological resources not previously identified are encountered.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan

P1-EA-335	Section 7.1 Section 9.3.1.18	In the event that archaeological resources not previously unidentified are suspected or encountered unexpectedly during construction, implement the following impact management measures: Suspend activity at that location. Work at that location will not resume until permission is granted by Wataynikaneyap who will engage First Nations and their elders to obtain direction. Following engagement with the affected First Nation communities and their elders, Wataynikaneyap will bring in a licenced archaeologist and contact the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The licenced archaeologist may deem it necessary to visit the site and will, regardless of whether a site visit is required, develop an appropriate impact management measures plan including engagement with Wataynikaneyap, affected First Nation communities, their elders other relevant stakeholders, and if necessary, the appropriate regulatory agencies. Continue to offer ongoing engagement to affected communities and apply protocols identified by First Nation communities for land access and treatment of findings. Wataynikaneyap will consult with MTCS regarding proposed protocols on treatment of findings, where appropriate. - If site assessment is deemed necessary, the site will be assessed based on the following criteria: - the cultural importance of the site to the affected community; - the location of the site with respect to the Project footprint; and - the feasibility of alternate routing or siting to avoid the resource.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan

		- Based on site assessment, recommendations will be made through engagement with First Nation communities, if applicable and with MTCS (e.g., documenting, removing and salvaging) and other relevant stakeholders		

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-336	Section 7.1	Archaeological sites identified in the LSAs through the completion of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be subject to avoidance and protection measures to avoid loss of, or damage to, archaeological resources, or assessed and mitigated by excavation per the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTCS 2011) and in engagement with Aboriginal communities (e.g., as required for Stage 3 and 4, but with best practices having engagement at each Stage of the archaeological process).	Completed	Location protected under Ontario Heritage Act
P1-EA-337	Section 7.1	The location of known archaeological resources is protected by MTCS and cannot be released to the public.	Completed	Contractor's Cultural Heritage Management Plan
P1-EA-338	Section 7.2; Section 9.3.1.19	A cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER) will be conducted to evaluate identified potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes in the Project LSA, as summarized in Table 7.2-7 (summary of Potential Heritage Resources by Corridor Alternative – Preliminary Proposed Corridor). If any potential resources are evaluated in the CHER as being of cultural heritage value or interest, a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be completed and include mitigation measures. The HIA may also recommend that a Heritage Conservation Plan (HCP) be undertaken to guide protection and conservation of specific cultural heritage resources. The CHER, HIA and/or conservation plan will be submitted for MTCS and Aboriginal communities for review and comment	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan

P1-EA-339	Section 7.2; Section 9.3.1.19	In the event that cultural heritage resources not previously identified are suspected or encountered unexpectedly during construction, implement the following impact management measures: - Suspend activity at that location. Work at that location will not resume until permission is granted by Wataynikaneyap who will engage First Nations and their elders to obtain direction. - Following engagement with the affected First Nation communities and their elders, Wataynikaneyap will bring in a cultural resource specialist and contact the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). - The resource specialist may deem it necessary to visit the site and will, regardless of whether a site visit is required, develop an appropriate impact management measures plan following guidance provided in the MTCS Ontario Heritage Tool Kit: A Guide to Cultural Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process (2006), or the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties if owned by a ministry or prescribed public body, and in engagement with Wataynikaneyap, affected First Nation communities, their elders and stakeholders, and if necessary, the appropriate regulatory agencies. - Continue to offer ongoing engagement to affected communities and apply protocols identified by First Nation communities for land access and treatment of findings. - If site assessment is deemed necessary, the site will be assessed based on the following criteria: - the importance of the cultural heritage resource; - the location of the cultural heritage resource with respect to the Project footprint; and - the feasibility of alternate routing or siting to avoid	Completed	Contractor's Cultural Heritage Management Plan

		the cultural heritage resource. - Based on site assessment, recommendations will be made in engagement with First Nation communities, if applicable, and with the MTCS (e.g., documenting, removing and salvaging).		

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-340	Section 7.2	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.19) prior to construction to provide direction in the event that heritage resources not previously identified are suspected or encountered unexpectedly during construction.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan
P1-EA-341	Section 7.2	Project personnel will be made aware when working near identified potential heritage resources and avoid areas that are flagged or fenced, and abide by restrictions on in/out privileges.	Completed	Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-342	Section 7.2	A field survey, research, and evaluation as part of a CHER will be completed for the Project to determine if any of the identified potential heritage resources are of cultural heritage value or interest and if other, not previously documented heritage resources are present in the LSA. The CHER will characterize the potential heritage resources and also confirm the geographic extent of the potential resources in the LSA that could be affected by vibrations from project activities, for example there may be additional features related to the resources that could be affected by the Project that are not documented and are closer to the Project footprint than currently documented. If any potential heritage resources are evaluated as being of cultural heritage value or interest, an HIA will be required to identify the specific effects the Project may have on the heritage attributes of newly identified built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, and recommend impact management measures to ensure the heritage attributes of the resources are conserved. The HIA may also recommend that an HCP be undertaken to guide protection and conservation of specific cultural heritage resources. The CHER (and HIA and HCP, if necessary) will be submitted to the MTCS for approval. A compliance letter for the Project under the Ontario Heritage Act will be obtained from the MTCS prior to construction, and the impact management measures specified in the compliance letter will be adhered to.	Completed	The contractor will refer to the business directory provided by Opiikapawiin for partnership opportunities.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-343	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will provide Aboriginal communities and local construction firms with requests for proposal related to the procurement of goods and services for the Project.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)
P1-EA-344	Section 7.3	Each temporary construction camp will be constructed and operated as the construction of the transmission line progresses and will be decommissioned when construction ceases.	Completed	Contractor targeted Project activities in wet areas to occur under frozen conditions. This approach will continue for the duration of construction where possible.
P1-EA-345	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will also implement a Project construction schedule so peak construction does not take place during the peak tourism season where possible (i.e., July and August).	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)
P1-EA-346	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will consider scaling up the capacity of one or all of the construction camps as necessary to meet housing demand	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)
P1-EA-347	Section 7.3	To proactively address this potential cumulative effect, Wataynikaneyap will work with the LSA communities to develop a housing management plan to support non-local construction direct and indirect workers to obtain suitable accommodation when units are not available at the construction camps.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)
P1-EA-348	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will share this monitoring information with temporary accommodation providers and local government representatives from LSA communities, to help track temporary accommodation needs and assist in addressing any capacity constraints on local temporary accommodation during construction.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-349	Section 7.3	A Project-specific Emergency Response Plan for construction would delineate roles and responsibilities, contingency plans, emergency response procedures, and required training in hazard identification. The plan will be shared with regional emergency health service providers, such as the Kenora District Service Board Land Ambulance, local hospitals, and fire response personnel for their review and input. Health and emergency response training would also be implemented, including first aid training for identified on site personnel.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project ERP (ID1958) Wataynikaneyap Project First Aid Management Plan (ID1570) KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-350	Section 7.3	As much of the construction workforce will be housed at the Project construction camps and any non-local workers not housed at the construction camp would only require short-term accommodation (section 7.3.11), the Project is not anticipated to result in measurable change in population (either temporary or permanent) in the services and infrastructure LSA communities.	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports
P1-EA-351	Section 7.3	Construction materials would be required from outside the services and infrastructure LSA and it is expected that the bulk of out of area construction freight will be transported by road and helicopter.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-352	Section 7.3	For the Preliminary Proposed Corridor, the southern portion of the transmission corridor near Dinorwic and Ignace will be accessed via Highway 17; the central portion of the Preliminary Proposed Corridor will be accessed via Highway 516, Slate Falls Road, and Vermilion River Road. The corridor alternatives will primarily be accessed along Highway 599 (Figure 7.3-3).	Completed	Contractor's Tracking Spreadsheet (Vendors and Registrations)

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-353	Section 7.3	It is expected that solid and liquid waste and potable water services will be procured from local providers in various identified LSA communities, including local landfills, and water treatment facilities	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports
P1-EA-354	Section 7.3	Materials will generally be transported to the corridor using line trucks and flatbed transport trucks.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-355	Section 7.3	Measure will include the implementation of temporary no unauthorized access areas to prevent public access in active construction areas as well as requirements for appropriate signage, and public communications on safety near potentially hazardous areas within the Project footprint	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-356	Section 7.3	Off-road track units will be used where conditions are not suitable for trucks.	Completed	Helicopters are anticipated to be used throughout the life of the Project.
P1-EA-357	Section 7.3	Out of area workers, and some equipment and materials will be flown on commercial flights routed to Sioux Lookout, Pickle lake and potentially, Dryden Airport, and transported either by air to Pickle Lake Airport. Helicopters may be used to transport material, equipment and personnel in areas that are difficult to access by ground vehicle.	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports; Wataynikaneyap during operations; The contractor will refer to the Labour Database provided by Opiikapawiin for partnership opportunities and direct employment opportunities for Participating First Nations.
P1-EA-358	Section 7.3	Project will also establish a service agreement with the Kenora District Service Board provide Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to the Project on an as needed basis during the construction stage.	Completed	KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-359	Section 7.3	The Project will have an Occupational Health and Safety Plan (Section 9.4.6) and first aiders on the construction sites and at the temporary construction	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project First Aid Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
		camps to address non-emergency health and safety issues.		
P1-EA-360	Section 7.3	The service agreements will identify a payment rate to local service providers such as the District of Thunder Bay and District of Kenora, in the event that emergency services are used by the Project to offset any financial burden that the Project may place on local government revenues.	Completed	KDSB meeting minutes
P1-EA-361	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap intends to prioritize qualified local First Nations candidates for direct employment opportunities and will support local and First Nation hiring and procurement where the required skills and experience match Project requirements.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap with its Contractor will continue to engage with the local airports used by the Project (and with CPR and CN rail if used).
P1-EA-362	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will communicate with the local airports used by the Project (and with CPR and CN rail if used) to inform them of proposed Project schedules, and to confirm service capacity, siding availability, schedules and any potential interactions with existing air and rail users, and operations.	Completed	Contractor's Noise Management Plan
P1-EA-363	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will provide private, on site security to address any security related concerns, however local police would be called to address any criminal behaviour.	Completed	Security Management Plan
P1-EA-364	Section 7.3	Consider the use of localized shielding (i.e., temporary acoustic barriers, stockpiles, project buildings) if required.	Completed	Contractor's Noise Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-365	Section 7.3	Design access routes and work spaces such that noise is minimized where practical (e.g., maximize separation distance).	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-366	Section 7.3; Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap will review and approve an environmental and safety orientation program, to be implemented by the Contractor.	Completed	Material Storage and Handling Plan. Records: Field Inspections
P1-EA-367	Section 7.3	Domestic effluent will be removed from construction camps by approved disposal trucks and disposed of at municipal wastewater treatment plants with authorization and capacity to accept this waste.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite). Contractor's Covid Management Plan
P1-EA-368	Section 7.3	Due to the temporary nature of construction employment opportunities, most of the temporary workers from out of area are expected to be housed in temporary construction camps.	Completed	Quality Records
P1-EA-369	Section 7.3	During worker and contractor orientation sessions, the requirement for respectful use of community facilities and the need for respectful behavior will be stressed.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-370	Section 7.3	Establish user agreements with transportation service providers with sufficient capacity to supply both the Project and their existing and anticipated user base.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite). Contractor's Covid Management Plan
P1-EA-371	Section 7.3	Given the location of the Project and size of temporary construction camp, a portion of the construction workforce will be housed in local community rental housing and accommodation.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-372	Section 7.3; Section 9.4.4	Hold workers to both a Worker Code of Conduct and an Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (Section 9.4.7).	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-373	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Traffic/Road Management Plan (Section 9.4.6) for Project traffic.	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-374	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement the following management plans to limit public exposure to hazards: § Material Storage and Handling Plan (Section 9.3.1.9); § Liquid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.10); § Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.11); § Non-Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.12); § Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13); § Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17); § Traffic/Road Management Plan (Section 9.4.6); and § Occupational Health and Safety Plan (Section 9.4.6).	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports
P1-EA-375	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will be required to comply with the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990 (Government of Ontario 1990) and other legislated safety requirements. Wataynikaneyap will also be required to have a HASP in place.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP. Fortis Ontario Health, Safety and Environmental Management System.
P1-EA-376	Section 7.3	Maintain a zero-tolerance policy towards workers being under the influence of drugs or alcohol while working, or while travelling to and from work.	Completed	Contractor's 01.01 Standards of Conduct; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP - Fit for Work; Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Substance Abuse Policy

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-377	Section 7.3	Maintain drug-free temporary construction camps and worksites.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP - Fit for Work Contractor's 01.01 Standards of Conduct
P1-EA-378	Section 7.3	Minimize the frequency of the transport of goods and equipment, to the extent possible.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-379	Section 7.3	Notify access road users (e.g., those dependent on Project-affected roads for access to businesses or residences) of construction activities and planned access restrictions and detours.	Completed	Contractor's Material Storage and Handling Plan; Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-380	Section 7.3	Project construction, operation, and maintenance activities will be undertaken with appropriate safety measures in place.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project HSP
P1-EA-381	Section 7.3	Provide first aid stations at temporary construction camps and job sites.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project First Aid Management Plan
P1-EA-382	Section 7.3	Provide private security at the construction camps	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project Camp Security Plan (ID10749) Security Management Plan
P1-EA-383	Section 7.3	Solid waste disposal services, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste, will be provided on-site at construction camps	Completed	Contractor's Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan; Hazardous Waste Management Plan; Sanitary and Liquid Waste Management Plan
P1-EA-384	Section 7.3	Store construction and hazardous waste in a manner compliant with legislation and health and safety guidelines.	Completed	Employment and subcontracting opportunities will be shared via website, Facebook, directly to communities and in monthly update newsletters. Efforts and outcomes will be documented in monthly Reports and ROE submissions.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-385	Section 7.3	Support First Nations and local hiring of qualified personnel where appropriate.	Completed	Subcontracting opportunities will be shared via website, Facebook and directly to communities. Efforts and outcomes will be documented in monthly Reports and ROE submissions. The Contractor is committed to support new businesses or transition work activities/set asides to new PFN businesses.
P1-EA-386	Section 7.3	Support First Nations, local, and regional procurement where practical.	Completed	Employment and subcontracting opportunities will be shared via website, Facebook and directly to communities. Efforts and outcomes will be documented in monthly Reports and ROE submissions. Opiikapawiin supports by connecting trainees to Contractor representatives. Valard will use database pool and business directories provided by Opiikapawiin for partnership and direct employment capacity building opportunities
P1-EA-387	Section 7.3	Support qualified local hiring and procurement where possible to minimize size of workforce hired from outside the services and infrastructure LSA.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite). Contractor's Covid Management Plan
P1-EA-388	Section 7.3	The majority of temporary workers hired from out of the criterion-specific LSAs will be housed in temporary construction camps or other existing temporary accommodation establishments.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) - Equipment Access; Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-389	Section 7.3	Train employees in standard first aid.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Project First Aid Management Plan. Contractor's Records of First Aid Certification

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P1-EA-390	Section 7.3	Use appropriate road signage during construction activities.	Completed	Contractor was responsible for the signage in the Project during the construction stage.
P1-EA-391	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap will communicate employment requirements to Aboriginal communities in the labour market and economic development LSA.	Completed	Opiikapawiin and the Contractor share employment opportunities on Opiikapawiin website and Facebook and in monthly update newsletters.
P1-EA-392	Section 7.3	Workers are not expected to permanently relocate themselves or their families to services and infrastructure LSA communities	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite). Contractor's Covid Management Plan
P1-EA-393	Section 7.3	Workers are not expected to relocate themselves or their families to temporary accommodation LSA communities permanently, but may relocate to existing temporary accommodation establishments for a short period of time during the construction period.	Completed	Feedback available via Wataynikaneyap Website
P1-EA-394	Section 7.3	Workers will be required to adhere to an Employee and Contractor Code of Conduct that outlines appropriate behavior at the worksite, temporary construction camps, in community wellbeing LSA communities, and while travelling to and from work rotations.	Completed	Contractor's 01.01 Standards of Conduct; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation
P1-EA-395	Section 7.3	Provide a phone number or other public feedback mechanism for noise related concerns.	Ongoing	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports; Wataynikaneyap Power has a public reporting number and email for public concerns

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-396	Section 7.3	Wataynikaneyap is committed to recruiting and training that maximizes employment opportunities available to Aboriginal people and local residents. To support this commitment, Wataynikaneyap will develop a Skills Development and Training Plan to support general work readiness and skill development of the local labour force and enhance local and Aboriginal participation in the Project, as well as other projects in the region. This plan could include the following aspects: § Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will work with local and Aboriginal communities to identify training requirements for the Project during all construction stages. § Post and communicate qualification and skill requirements for construction workers to communities in advance of construction activities. § Identifying potential shortage of workers with specific skill requirements and work with economic development departments and corporations of local Aboriginal communities to identify local training and educational facilities and programs that can provide development and upgrade of skills in advance of Project construction. § Implement agreements with prime contractors to support on the job apprenticeships for Aboriginal workers, in specialized areas requiring apprenticeship hours. § Potential funding to support Aboriginal skills training bursaries to local and regional training institutes and trades training programs.	Completed	Subcontracting opportunities will be shared via website, Facebook and directly to communities. Equipment registry has locally sourced machines.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-397	Section 7.3	For goods and services that may be sourced locally, the Project has committed to prioritising employment and procurement in Aboriginal communities.	Completed	Subcontracting opportunities will be shared via website, Facebook and directly to communities.
P1-EA-398	Section 7.3	The Project will advertise all publicly available contracts, which will be open to all qualified businesses including local ventures and First Nations.	Completed	Contractor's Monthly and Annual reports
P1-EA-399	Section 7.3	The Project will procure a range of construction materials such as heavy equipment, fences, fuel, and concrete. Quantities of materials will be confirmed during the detail design stage, and choice of suppliers will be determined during the procurement stage of the Project.	Completed	Contractor's Workforce Accommodation Management Plan (Onsite)
P1-EA-400	Section 7.4	The Project will procure services pertaining to management and operation of the three construction camps (such as catering, cleaning, security, private waste and water services and first aid and/or medics), as well as transportation, forestry-related services (i.e., timber removal and ROW clearing), storage, vehicle and machine operation, drilling and blasting and others.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap was required by the MNRF to obtain consent letters from each of the tenure holders in order for MNRF to issue our Land Use Permits. There are two in phase 1, OPG and Obish.
P1-EA-401	Section 7.4	As presented in Table 7.4-50, Wataynikaneyap will meet all regulatory requirements and address potential effects to commercial industrial users (including tenure holders) by engaging, negotiating, and developing mutually beneficial agreements that address potential effects, including compensation, where relevant.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-402	Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap will work with parks administrators to implement appropriate restriction protocols during maintenance activities in the park.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Records of Engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-403	Section 7.4	Adhere to all of the requirements and impact management measures described within the Traffic/Road Management Plan (Section 9.4.6).	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation
P1-EA-404	Section 7.4	Adhere to all impact management measures are identified in the ESMP for this Project (Section 9.0) related to topsoil salvage and grading, backfill, and clean-up and reclamation.	Ongoing	Field Inspections
P1-EA-405	Section 7.4	Arrange for landowners/lessees to harvest crops prior to construction, if practical, along the Project footprint.	Completed	Project updates are provided every 3 months with a 3 month look ahead to provide sufficient notice to communities of Project activities so that they may coordinate the harvesting of traditional plants
P1-EA-406	Section 7.4	Avoid blasting and the storage of materials and equipment within parks and protected areas where possible.	Completed	Contractor's Timber Salvage Plan
P1-EA-407	Section 7.4	Clear merchantable timber by hand in the riparian area of a waterbody. Minimal encroachment may be required to harvest large trees. The merchantable timber will be winched outside the riparian area	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-408	Section 7.4	Confine vehicular traffic to approved rights-of-way, workspace and access roads or trails;	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation
P1-EA-409	Section 7.4	Consider areas of commercial timber and the method of cutting and storing commercial timber during the clearing of the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-410	Section 7.4	Continue to engage with mining claim holders, forest management unit license holders and aggregate license holders and, where appropriate, develop mutually beneficial agreements with the affected tenure holders.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-411	Section 7.4	Continue to engage with the MNRF*, Ontario Parks and trail associations, and canoe route operators to develop appropriate strategies to minimize potential effects to park users.	Completed	Records managed by the MNRF
P1-EA-412	Section 7.4	Continue to engage with trapline area license holders, and, where appropriate, develop mutually beneficial agreements with the affected tenure holders.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-413	Section 7.4	Design construction routes so as to avoid key access roads / entrances to commercial industry operations/areas of activity where feasible, in engagement with commercial industry land use tenure holders.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-414	Section 7.4	Design construction routes so as to avoid key access roads / entrances to parks and protected areas, tourism establishment areas, campsites, boat launches and caches, aquatic access points, and trailheads.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-415	Section 7.4	Design construction routes to avoid key access roads / entrances to parks and protected areas where feasible, in engagement with parks and protected area administrators.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-416	Section 7.4	During peak traffic periods of the construction stage, plan Project activities such that traffic to and from the Project is spread out through the day to the	Completed	Records managed by the MNRF

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
		extent feasible and allowed by the final construction schedule.		
P1-EA-417	Section 7.4	Engage with BMA and BHA license holders, and, where appropriate, develop mutually beneficial agreements with the affected tenure holders.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap consulted with identified stakeholders through the EA process and continues to maintain ongoing communication commitments. The MNRF communicates directly with stakeholders that hold land tenure directly with the MNRF to share any correspondence from the Project.
P1-EA-418	Section 7.4	Engage with guided outfitters in the outdoor tourism and recreation operating in Project footprint, and, where appropriate, develop mutually beneficial agreements with the affected tenure holders.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap consulted with identified stakeholders through the EA process and continues to maintain ongoing communication commitments. The MNRF communicates directly with stakeholders that hold land tenure directly with the MNRF to share any correspondence from the Project.
P1-EA-419	Section 7.4	Engage with potentially affected stakeholders about the placement of permanent fencing as applicable.	Completed	Permanent fencing for substations has been communicated directly with private landowners and with other stakeholders and Aboriginal communities through the EA process. At this time, no additional permanent fencing requirements have been identified for the Project.
P1-EA-420	Section 7.4	Engage with property owners about the placement of permanent fencing as applicable.	Completed	Vehicle Checklist; Daily Walkarounds; Equipment Inspections.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-421	Section 7.4	Make sure that equipment used are well maintained and operated so as not to exceed the Health Canada Noise Guidance and MOECC NPC-300 noise guideline on ambient noise levels.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP
P1-EA-422	Section 7.4	Establish codes of conduct for drivers employed or contracted by the Project specifying that speed limits and other rules of the road and rules of the sea be observed.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation; Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Speeding Bulletin
P1-EA-423	Section 7.4	Establish crossings for vehicles and, where applicable, livestock for commercial industry land and resource use activities during the construction stage to allow mining, aggregate, forestry and agricultural operations to proceed outside of the Project footprint, as applicable.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-424	Section 7.4	Establish signage to notify road users of road closures, lane closures, and other disturbances to local roadways.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-425	Section 7.4	Flag site-specific commercial industrial land use features of concern, so that subsequent traffic can avoid these areas to the extent feasible.	Completed	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan
P1-EA-426	Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17). Work with parks administrators to implement appropriate restriction protocols during maintenance activities.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Field Inspections.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-427	Section 7.4	Implement the measures outlined in the Traffic/Road Management Plan (Section 9.4.6) to mitigate potential Project effects on park access due to increased traffic, including: § during peak traffic periods, plan activities such that traffic to and from the Project is spread out through the day to the extent feasible and allowed by the final construction schedule; § obey all local traffic laws, signs and speed limits; all vehicle movement on Project access roads or trails will be in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines; § establish codes of conduct for drivers employed or contracted by the Project specifying that speed limits and other rules of the road and rules of the sea must be observed; § make sure all Project vehicle operators comply with their company's Project-approved environment, health and safety plans; and § flag site-specific features of concern so that traffic can avoid these areas; and § during construction, existing roads and trails will be used as much as possible to limit disturbance resulting from construction of new access roads and trails.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations
P1-EA-428	Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Vegetation Management Plan will be prepared and implemented. An overview of this plan is provided in Section 9.3.2.2.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-429	Section 7.4	Make sure all Project vehicle operators are fully aware of, and in compliance with, their company's Project-approved environment, health and safety plans.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-430	Section 7.4	Make sure traffic on the rights-of-way follow the posted speed limits, which may vary depending on site-specific conditions.	Ongoing	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan
P1-EA-431	Section 7.4	Notify affected parties where applicable as per crossing agreements and third party agreements. The list of crossing agreements and third party agreements will be determined prior to construction.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap - Notice of Commencement of Construction - Nov. 2019
P1-EA-432	Section 7.4	Notify all landowners, lessees and license holders and claims holders within the 2 km corridor of the intended Project schedule before the beginning of construction to prevent or reduce effects to their operations or activities.	Completed	Records of Engagement. Monthly calls with Ministry of Energy to review monthly ROEs.
P1-EA-433	Section 7.4	Notify applicable federal and provincial regulatory agencies and interested First Nation community and municipal officials of the Project as warranted, and continue to engage throughout the planning process.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap - Notice of Commencement of Construction - Nov. 2019 - Landowners
P1-EA-434	Section 7.4	Notify landowners, guided outfitters, tourism establishment area operators, parks and protected area administrators, registered trappers, the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, registered BMA and BHA license holders, local trail associations, boating clubs and snowmobile clubs within the 2 km corridor of the planned construction schedule before the start of construction.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-435	Section 7.4	Place warning signs 150 m in either direction from terrestrial trail closures during construction, in engagement with trail authorities. Should affected trails be considered to be key trail resource for access to other areas, Wataynikaneyap will develop an alternate trail route to allow land users to navigate around the temporary construction-based trail closure.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-436	Section 7.4	Plan the development of upgraded existing and new access roads in engagement with industrial land users (e.g., forestry, mining and agricultural users/operators) and in compliance with applicable legislation, regulations and requirements identified in permits and authorizations.	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Record: Field Inspections. Weekly List of "No Go" Zones
P1-EA-437	Section 7.4	Prohibit recreational and after-hours use of all-terrain vehicles by project personnel.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-438	Section 7.4	Project personnel will avoid areas that are flagged or fenced and abide by restrictions on in/out privileges that are implemented in areas requiring special protection due to environmentally sensitive features.	Completed	Sioux Lookout Bulletin Newspaper and was published Feb 19 and again on Feb 26th - Notification for the East English River Provincial park and surrounding area has been completed by the Burn notice. Burn Notice - Feb 2020 - Lake St. Joseph heading north east towards Pickle Lake
P1-EA-439	Section 7.4	Project vehicles must obey all local traffic laws, signs and speed limits.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Speeding Bulletin

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-440	Section 7.4	Provide advance notice of construction activities to park users and First Nation community members of the Cat Lake/Slate Falls Resource Management Team through formal notification in local newspapers and at park locations (e.g., park entrances).	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-441	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on commercial industry land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures applied to biophysical criteria as described in other sections of this EA (i.e., Section 5.3 Air Quality, Section 5.5 Noise, Section 6.1 Vegetation and Wetlands, Section 7.3 Socio-economics, and Section 7.5 Visual Aesthetics).	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Post-construction Monitoring Plan and Vegetation Management Plan.
P1-EA-442	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on commercial industry land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures identified in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Timber Salvage Plan (Section 9.3.1.5), Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13), Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17), Archaeology Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.18), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.19), Post-construction Monitoring Plan (Section 9.3.2.1) and Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2).	Completed	Contractor's EMP

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-443	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on outdoor tourism and recreational land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures applied to biophysical criteria as described in other sections of this EA (i.e., Sections 5.1 Surface Water, 6.1 Vegetation and Wetlands, Section 6.3 Wildlife, Section 6.2 Fish and Fish habitat, Section 5.3 Air Quality, Section 5.5 Noise, and Section 7.5 Visual Aesthetics).	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-444	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on outdoor tourism and recreational land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures identified in Section 9.3.1 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Soil Handling Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.4), Rare Plant Management Plan (section 9.3.1.6), Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), Material Storage and Handling Plan (Section 9.3.1.9), Liquid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.10), Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.11), Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.12), Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13), Sediment and Erosion Control Plan (Section 9.3.1.14) and Blasting Management Plan (Section 9.3.15).	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Post-construction Monitoring Plan and Vegetation Management Plan to be developed.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-445	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on outdoor tourism and recreational land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures identified in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13), Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17), Post-construction Monitoring Plan (Section 9.3.2.1) and Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2).	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-446	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Reduce indirect effects on outdoor tourism and recreational land and resource use by implementing the impact management measures applied to biophysical criteria as described in other sections of this EA (i.e., Sections 5.1 Surface Water, Section 5.3 Air Quality, Section 5.5 Noise, 6.1 Vegetation and Wetlands, Section 6.2 Fish and Fish Habitat, Section 6.3 Wildlife, and Section 7.5 Visual Aesthetics).	Completed	Contractor's EMP

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-447	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on parks and protected areas by implementing the impact management measures identified in Section 9.3.1 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Soil Handling Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.4), Rare Plant Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.6), Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), Material Storage and Handling Plan (Section 9.3.1.9), Liquid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.10) , Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.11), Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.12), Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13), Sediment and Erosion Control Plan (Section 9.3.1.14) and Blasting\ Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.15).	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Post-construction Monitoring Plan and Vegetation Management Plan to be developed.
P1-EA-448	Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on parks and protected areas by implementing the impact management measures identified in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Rare Plant Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.6), Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17), Post-construction Monitoring Plan (Section 9.3.2.1) and Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2).	Completed	Contractor's Invasive Species Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-449	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Narrow the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment right-of-way (ROW) and minimize construction activity in the Project footprint in provincial parks where possible to avoid or to minimize potential effects to natural, cultural and recreational values.	Completed	Whenever possible, Wataynikaneyap ROWs were aligned to be adjacent to legacy ROWs to minimize new disturbances and eliminate unhealthy narrow strips of vegetation trapped between ROWs. ROW widths were selected to provide adequate separation from ROW-edge vegetation and other infrastructure. In many cases, the resulting ROWs in park lands are 40m wide, as a result.
P1-EA-450	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Reduce the transmission line alignment ROW width (to 30 m) by installing new towers on edge of existing ROW so that cleared ROW areas of transmission lines overlap each other in provincial parks.	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-451	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4; Section 9.0	Site-specific features (e.g., rare vegetation communities, wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, wild rice harvest areas and CLVA) will be clearly marked and mapped.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) - Equipment Access; Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-452	Section 7.4	Install signs on the ROW indicating park boundaries and to the extent practical, indicate alternate access points.	Completed	Quality Control Records
P1-EA-453	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	To the extent practical, towers will be installed to blend in with landscape to mitigate visual effects.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-454	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Confine construction activities to the surveyed and marked areas.	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-455	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Stage construction activities in parks and protected areas to avoid or minimize potential effects on ecologically sensitive areas, life cycle periods, cultural activities, to the extent practical.	Completed	Contractor targeted Project activities in wet areas under frozen conditions. This approach will continue for the duration of construction where possible.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-456	Section 7.4	Schedule work activities in wet areas during frozen conditions, where possible.	Ongoing	IMER agreement considers the need for frozen conditions for activities around wet areas.
P1-EA-457	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Minimize the number of towers in the provincial parks by spacing them at the maximum distance possible.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation; Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy Wataynikaneyap Project HSP; Speeding Bulletin
P1-EA-458	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Install all new towers in provincial parks by helicopter so that access roads for construction are not needed.	Completed	Parks Permit application. No tower installation in Provincial Parks occurred during this reporting period.
P1-EA-459	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Install self-supporting towers to minimize Project footprint in provincial parks.	Completed	Contractor's Invasive Species Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections. Not Applicable during this reporting period.
P1-EA-460	Section 7.4	Clean equipment before moving it between provincial parks and conservation reserves and other non-protected area land.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Contractor's Invasive Species Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections. Not Applicable during this reporting period.
P1-EA-461	Section 7.4	Consider burying lines in parks and protected areas where effects to visual aesthetics is a concern through engagement with Aboriginal communities and applicable regulatory agencies.	Completed	Contractor's Blasting Management Plan
P1-EA-462	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Avoid blasting and the storage of materials and equipment within provincial parks where possible.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-463	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Undertake mechanical clearing only.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-464	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Prevent temporary laydown areas or temporary construction camps in dedicated protected area.	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-465	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Project personnel will avoid areas that are flagged or fenced and abide by restrictions on in/out privileges that are implemented in areas requiring special protection due to environmentally sensitive features including those of natural, cultural and recreational value.	Ongoing	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-433
P1-EA-466	Section 7.4	Notify applicable federal and provincial regulatory agencies and interested First Nation community and municipal officials of the Project as warranted and continue to engage throughout the planning process.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-467	Section 7.4	Work with the MNRF* within existing provincial park management plans and conservation reserve management statements.	Completed	Notice indicating slash/burn will be ongoing. Public burn notice posted for Feb 19 through March 31. Records of Engagement
P1-EA-468	Section 7.4	Engage with parks administrators and First Nation communities to implement appropriate restriction protocols during construction and maintenance activities around specific natural, cultural and recreational values transected by the Project footprint in English River Provincial Park, Minnitaki Kames Provincial Park, Cat Lake Slate Falls community based LUP DPA, and Sandbar Lake and Sandbar Lake Provincial Park. Continue to consult with the MNRF* and/or trail and canoe route operators to develop appropriate strategies to facilitate continued, uninterrupted use and access to parks and protected areas	Ongoing	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-440

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-469	Section 7.4	Provide advance notice of construction activities to park users and First Nation community members of the Cat Lake/Slate Falls Resource Management Team through formal notification in local newspapers and at park locations (e.g., park entrances).	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-470	Section 7.4	Acquire of applicable permits for construction and operation within parks and protected areas and adhere to applicable and adherence to conditions throughout the Project lifecycle.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-471	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Develop the environmental and safety orientation program to be implemented by Wataynikaneyap with their contractor, including information about wildlife and species at risk awareness.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections
P1-EA-472	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Construct waterbody crossing structures according to the crossing method identified in Section 6.2 Fish and Fish Habitat; or modifications to the crossing requirements specified in approvals will be approved by Wataynikaneyap before construction begins.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning. Record: Field Inspections. Not Applicable during this reporting period
P1-EA-473	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Clean construction equipment prior to crossing water waterbodies as necessary.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy; Wataynikaneyap Project HSP & Water Crossing Best Management Practices
P1-EA-474	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Mark equipment or structures that may temporarily impede or be a hazard to navigation during the construction phase with yellow flashing warning lights or other similar warning signals. To minimize the duration and severity of disturbance, complete instream activity in the shortest timeframe practical.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning. Record: Field Inspections.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-475	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Place warning signs 150 meters (m) upstream and 100 m downstream of water crossings on scheduled waterways during construction (and maintain signage during operation) where required.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-476	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Complete instream activity in the shortest timeframe practical to minimize the duration and severity of disturbance.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); Soil Handling Management Plan
P1-EA-477	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Remove crossing materials following the completion of construction activities.	Ongoing	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); Soil Handling Management Plan
P1-EA-478	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Implement any additional impact management measures for waterbody crossings described in Section 5.1.7, Table 5.1-14 and Section 6.2, Table 6.2 15.	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-479	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Make sure temporary erosion control measures are properly installed; - Installed before or immediately after initial disturbance; and - Inspect and properly maintained (e.g., repaired, replaced or supplemented with functional materials) throughout construction until permanent erosion control is established, or reclamation is complete; and - Design construction routes to avoid key access roads / entrances to provincial parks to the extent practical, in engagement with dedicated and protected area administrators.	Ongoing	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP); Soil Handling Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-480	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Implement erosion and sedimentation control measures to prevent sediment from reaching waterbodies prior to and during construction. Undertake specific impact management measures such as the use of berms, sediment fences and seeding as required to prevent the onset of erosion.	Completed	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-481	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4 Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.1.17;	Use native certified seed mix as required for site revegetation and provide the analysis certificate to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF).	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-482	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Use seed following as close as possible to final cleanup and topsoil material replacement pending seasonal or weather conditions.	Ongoing	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-483	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Stabilize erodible soils as soon as practical by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets.	Completed	Field Inspections
P1-EA-484	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Avoid burning merchantable timber as an impact management measure in the provincial park.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap with its Contractor will ensure this commitment is met through Field Inspections. No chemical vegetation control occurred during this reporting period.
P1-EA-485	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	No chemical vegetation control anywhere in provincial parks.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap with its Contractor will ensure this commitment is met through Field Inspections. No chemical vegetation control occurred during this reporting period.
P1-EA-486	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Avoid grubbing/stripping of soil anywhere in the provincial park unless necessary in travel lanes in the ROW.	Completed	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections. Not Applicable during this reporting period

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-487	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Planting (not natural regeneration) laydown areas near provincial parks where visual aesthetics is a concern or where evolvement to Crown land camping areas is not desired.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-488	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Use existing roads and trails as much as possible to limit disturbances resulting from the construction of new access roads and trails.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap and it's Contractor will continue to work with users to provide ongoing access where health and safety conditions permit.
P1-EA-489	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Establish signage to notify road users of road closures, lane closures, and other disturbances to local roadways.		Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-424
P1-EA-490	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Allow for the boat launch near Highway 599 to remain available during construction, health and safety considerations permitting.	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-491	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on dedicated and protected areas or provincial parks by implementing the impact management measures applied to all biophysical criteria as described in other sections of this EA (i.e., Section 6.1 Vegetation and Wetlands, Section 6.3 Wildlife, Section 6.2 Fish and Fish Habitat, Section 5.3 Air Quality, Section 5.5 Noise, Section 7.1 Archaeology, Section 7.2 Heritage Resources and Section 7.5 Visual Aesthetics).	Completed	Contractor's EMP

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-492	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects on the dedicated protected area or provincial park by implementing the impact management measures identified in Section 9.3.1 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Soil Handling Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.4), Rare Plant Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.6), Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), Material Storage and Handling Plan (Section 9.3.1.9), Liquid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.10), Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.11), Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.12), Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (Section 9.3.1.13), Sediment and Erosion Control Plan (Section 9.3.1.14), Archaeology Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.18), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.19) and Blasting Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.15).	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Post construction
P1-EA-493	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Prepare and implement a Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17). Work with park administrators to implement appropriate restriction protocols during maintenance activities in provincial parks	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-494	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Acquire permits for operation within the provincial parks and adherence to conditions throughout the Project lifecycle.	Ongoing	Project Consolidated Access Plan
P1-EA-495	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	As required, notify applicable Aboriginal communities, provincial regulatory agencies, and interested community officials of the Project as warranted, and continue to engage throughout the operation stage.	Ongoing	Records of Engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-496	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Use existing roads and trails where possible.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation; IMER Contract & Forestry practices
P1-EA-497	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Develop an environmental and safety orientation program to be implemented by Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s), including information about wildlife and species at risk awareness.	Completed	Contractor's Fire Prevention Plan
P1-EA-498	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Avoid burning brush as an impact management measure in the dedicated protected area or provincial park.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-486. Not applicable to maintenance at this time.
P1-EA-499	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Avoid grubbing/stripping of soil anywhere in provincial parks	Completed	Contractor's Erosion And Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). Field Inspections.
P1-EA-500	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Install, monitor and manage erosion and sedimentation control measures at waterbody crossings to prevent erosion.	Completed	Contractor targeted Project activities in wet areas to occur under frozen conditions. This approach will continue for the duration of construction where possible.
P1-EA-501	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Schedule work activities in wet areas during frozen conditions, where possible.	Ongoing	IMER agreement considers the need for frozen conditions for activities around wet areas.
P1-EA-502	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Install berming, ditching, access gates etc. on travel lanes to make sure that mechanized traffic is minimized following the construction phase. Installation will be completed through engagement with Aboriginal communities that have identified traditional use areas, and with the MNRF.	Completed	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-460
P1-EA-503	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Clean equipment before moving it between provincial parks.	Ongoing	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-461

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-504	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Engage with parks administrators and First Nation communities to implement appropriate restriction protocols during maintenance activities around specific natural, cultural and recreational values transected by the Project footprint in English River Provincial Park, Minnitaki Kames Provincial Park, Cat Lake Slate Falls community based LUP DPA, and Sandbar Lake and Sandbar Lake Provincial Park.	Ongoing	Records of Engagement; Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-505	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Engage with Aboriginal communities, MNRF* and/or trail and canoe route operators to develop appropriate strategies to facilitate continued, uninterrupted use and access to provincial parks	Ongoing	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-506	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Provide advance notice of maintenance activities to park users through formal notification in local newspapers and Community bulletin boards.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Operations notification strategy is designed to provide advanced notice of maintenance activities
P1-EA-507	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Work with the MNRF* within existing provincial park management plans and conservation reserve management statements.	Completed	Contractor's EMP
P1-EA-508	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Mark equipment or structures that may temporarily impede or be a hazard to navigation during Project maintenance with yellow flashing warning lights or other similar warning signals to minimize the duration and severity of disturbance, complete instream activity in the shortest timeframe practical.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	Maintenance Schedule
P1-EA-509	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Place warning signs 150 m upstream and 100 m downstream of water crossings on scheduled waterways during maintenance activities where required.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations. Record: Field Inspections.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-510	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects by implementing the impact management measures applied to biophysical criteria as described in other sections of this EA (i.e., Section 5.3 Air Quality, Section 5.5 Noise, Section 6.1 Vegetation and Wetlands, Section 6.2 Fish and Fish Habitat, Section 6.3 Wildlife, Section 7.1 Archaeological Resources, Section 7.2 Heritage Resources and Section 7.5 Visual Aesthetics).	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Post-construction Monitoring Plan and Vegetation Management Plan to be developed.
P1-EA-511	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Reduce indirect effects by implementing the impact management measures identified in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 of the ESMP under the Dust/Air Quality Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.1), Noise Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.3), Rare Plant Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.6), Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7), Clean-up and Reclamation Plan (Section 9.3.1.17), Archaeology Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.18), Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.19), Post-construction Monitoring Plan (Section 9.3.2.1) and Vegetation Management Plan (Section 9.3.2.2).	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Human-Wildlife Interactions; Field Inspections
P1-EA-512	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Report wildlife sightings, issues and incidents with wildlife or nuisance wildlife as soon as it is safe to do so, and determine corrective and/or emergency action to be taken in the field.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation; IMER Contract & Forestry practices
P1-EA-513	Section 7.4	Require all Project drivers to be properly licensed and trained according to specific vehicle type and operating conditions in addition to the hazards of the materials being transported.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy. Contractor's Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-514	Section 7.4	Resolve inconsistencies between conditions of different licenses, permits, approvals, certificates, plans and by-laws prior to construction, in engagement with relevant municipal, provincial and federal bodies.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker; Conditions outlined by various permits
P1-EA-515	Section 7.4	Stage construction activities in parks and protected areas to avoid or minimize potential effects on ecologically sensitive areas, life cycle periods, and peak visitor periods, where feasible.	Completed	Helicopters are anticipated to be used throughout the life of the Project.
P1-EA-516	Section 7.4	Supplement ground access for materials, equipment and personnel distribution may also be supplemented by helicopter transport.	Ongoing	Helicopters are anticipated to be used throughout the life of the Infrastructure.
P1-EA-517	Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap will use best practices to minimize effects to nearby potential claim holders, license holders and other tenure holders to the extent practicable. These measures will include, but are not limited to: - respect of property boundaries; - pursuit of synergies with other companies for cost advantages, such as exchange of information for mutual benefit; - sharing of common interests such as emergency crews, and mine rescue teams that can benefit both parties; and - effective use of local physical and human resources.	Ongoing	Parks Permit application. No tower installation in Provincial Parks occurred during this reporting period. Record of Engagement
P1-EA-518	Section 7.4	Narrow the ROW and minimize construction activity in the Project footprint in parks and protected areas where possible to avoid natural, cultural and recreational values.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap continues to engage with First Nation land users. ROE.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-519	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Avoid and minimize disturbance to and implement access restrictions on trapline areas where possible.	Ongoing	Duplicate - Refer to P1-EA-454. Wataynikaneyap continues to engage with First Nation land users. Record of Engagement.
P1-EA-520	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Confine Project construction activities to surveyed and marked areas.	Completed	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-521	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Place warning signs 150 m upstream and 100 m downstream of water crossings on navigable waterways during construction (and maintain signage during operation should navigation be impeded during the operation and maintenance stage).	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-522	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Prohibit the harassment or feeding of wildlife by Project personnel.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation
P1-EA-523	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Prohibited Project personnel from carrying firearms on the Project footprint, except for safety reasons, and from being accompanied by domestic animals (e.g., dogs).	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-524	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Repair and rehabilitate trails affected by Project construction	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-525	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	While most areas will only be restricted using signage, laydown areas will be fenced.	Completed	Industry Standard Best Management Practices. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-526	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Moreover, the temporary access restrictions experienced during the 18 to 24-month construction stage will not be continuously in nature (as construction across the alignment will be completed using a staged approach, but rather, for a few weeks to a few months within the larger construction schedule, as Project construction progresses along the ROW.	Ongoing	Record: Quality Control Records
P1-EA-527	Section 7.4; Section 8.8	Access restrictions to these zones and features during the operation and maintenance stage would be limited to infrequent, periodic maintenance activities; otherwise, the ROW will remain open and accessible to outdoor tourism and recreational users, and is expected to be actively used, in reviewing other Project experiences in the Northern Ontario context	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power provides public notification, IMER and Forestry Practices
P1-EA-528	Section 7.4	This section identifies any recommended effects monitoring to verify the prediction of the effects assessment and to verify the effectiveness of the impact management measures and compliance monitoring to evaluate whether the Project has been constructed, implemented, and operated in accordance with the commitments made in the Final EA Report. No monitoring program for non-Aboriginal land and resource use is proposed.	Ongoing	Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-529	Section 7.5	Consider adjusting locations of structures along the 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW to reduce effects to visual quality, where possible.	Completed	230 kV line construction and commissioning is completed, with any routing changes having been appropriately reviewed and permitted. Where practicable, detailed designs took advantage of existing topological or vegetation screening in areas where flexibility existed, after allowing for all other siting constraints. The same process will be followed for any potential rerouting.
P1-EA-530	Section 7.5	Site final transmission line alignment to take advantage of existing screening offered by topography and/or vegetation.	Completed	230 kV line construction and commissioning is completed, with any routing changes having been appropriately reviewed and permitted. Project uses predominately single-mast steel lattice structures with minimal impacts at/under surface. Design will also employ support guys/anchors on many structures. New design reviewed and accepted by project partners, including First Nations, Tribal Councils, MNRF, OEB, and IESO
P1-EA-531	Section 7.5	Use of predominantly H-Frame transmission structures to reduce contrast and visibility.	Completed	MNO Supplemental Report Phase I EA

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-532	Section 8.11	Ongoing engagement with the MNO R1CC, who have not had the opportunity to provide information on Métis citizen harvesting in the LSA;	Completed	Records of Engagement. LDML: No TLRU data Three month environmental look ahead shared with all communities and posted online (http://www.wataypower.ca/engagement/environmental-management)
P1-EA-533	Section 8.11	Wataynikaneyap will continue to engage with Mishkeegogamang First Nation, Eabametoong First Nation LDMLFN and MNO R1CC to collect TLRU data and information, understand potential effects to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights; and to consider these potential effects in Project design.	Completed	Records of Engagement. LDML: No TLRU data Three month environmental look ahead was shared with all communities and posted online (http://www.wataypower.ca/engagement/environmental-management)
P1-EA-534	Section 8.3	During operation and maintenance, there will be no restriction of access or use along the ROW, except for brief periods during maintenance to ensure worker and public safety.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power provides public notification, IMER and Forestry Practices
P1-EA-535	Section 8.8	During operation and maintenance, 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW will be maintained, where low lying vegetation is permitted.	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan
P1-EA-536	Section 8.8	Temporary access restrictions will only be put in place for a few weeks to a few months in segmented areas within the larger construction schedule, as Project construction progresses along the ROW.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power provides public notification, IMER and Forestry Practices
P1-EA-537	Section 8.8	Wataynikaneyap will work with Aboriginal communities to implement appropriate access restriction protocols during maintenance activities.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power provides public notification, IMER and Forestry Practices

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-538	Section 8.8	Continue to engage with First Nations trappers and trapline area license holders, and, where appropriate, develop mutually beneficial agreements with the affected license holders and trappers.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Field Inspections
P1-EA-539	Section 8.8	Decommission and rehabilitate non-permanent access roads using applicable and appropriate methods and standards.	Ongoing	Contractor's Clean-up and Reclamation Plan. Record: Field Inspections.
P1-EA-540	Section 8.8	Design construction routes so as to avoid key access roads/entrances to campsites, boat launches, and aquatic access points.	Completed	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-541	Section 8.8	Develop the environmental and safety orientation program, to be implemented by Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s). The orientation program will include details on the expectation that noise levels will be minimized and maintained at minimal levels when working near Aboriginal communities engaged in harvesting activities.	Completed	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-542	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Routine Inspections - Monitor the ROW and access roads on an annual basis for the life of the Project. Environmental issues that will be monitored are related to slope or bank erosion or wind and water erosion.	Ongoing	Field Inspections
P1-EA-543	Section 8.9	Access restrictions to access features during the operation and maintenance stage would be limited to infrequent, periodic maintenance activities; otherwise, traditional land and resource use area within the Project footprint for each proposed corridor will remain open and accessible to traditional land and resource users.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap Power provides public notification, IMER and Forestry Practices

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-544	Section 8.9	Temporary access restrictions will only be put in place for a few weeks to a few months within the larger construction schedule, as Project construction progresses along the ROW.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period - Operations. Monitoring Records
P1-EA-545	Appendix 3.10A; Section 7.4	Annual monitoring for three consecutive years will be completed for wetlands that are effected during construction to evaluate reclamation success and implement appropriate remedial measures if required. Determine if additional monitoring is required and complete additional follow-up until it is determined that effects have been appropriately mitigated.	Not Applicable during this reporting period.	No wetlands were disturbed during the construction of the Project
P1-EA-546	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	As part of the Social Management Plan, a monitoring program is proposed, to track the following information prior to and during the peak construction period: § the number of local versus non-local hires; § the number of workers residing at each camp; § the percentage of construction workers who live in camps compared to commuting or staying in hotel or motel accommodation; and § potential changes in Project schedule that could influence the timing of peak construction. § This monitoring information will be shared with temporary accommodation providers and local government representatives from LSA communities, to help track temporary accommodation needs and assist in addressing any capacity constraints on local temporary accommodation during construction.	Completed	Environmental and Social Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-547	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Conduct an appropriately designed soil assessment program during non-frozen soil conditions after one full growing season following clean-up to confirm reclamation success and determine if any soils issues persist in areas affected by construction (e.g., compaction, admixing, stoniness, contour restoration, and erosion). Where issues are identified through this assessment, implement remedial measures as soon as feasible and repeat soil assessment the following year to confirm reclamation success. Soil reclamation assessments should be repeated annually until no issues are identified.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Field Inspections
P1-EA-548	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Effectiveness of reclamation efforts will be monitored and managed post construction until the sites/areas are determined to be released through engagement with the MNRF. If required, adaptive management will be employed to modify or enhance any reclamation efforts. A reporting schedule on the reclamation progress will be determined through engagement with the MNRF.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Field Inspections
P1-EA-549	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Erosion and Sediment Management Monitoring - Monitoring/inspections of all erosion and sediment management measures, bank stabilization features and coffer dams during construction.	Completed	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-550	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Incidental Vegetation and Wildlife Monitoring – The development footprint will be monitored during construction for incidental sensitive features (e.g., rare vegetation communities, Significant Wildlife Habitat, and bat hibernacula) that have not previously been identified on or near the anticipated footprint. In the event that a sensitive feature is identified, the Rare Plant Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.6) and Wildlife Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.8) will be implemented.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-551	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Surface Water Monitoring Program – Monitoring will be conducted during instream construction (e.g., installation and removal of culverts) or active water taking and discharge by a qualified Environmental Monitor to observe implementation and report on the effectiveness of the construction procedures and impact management measures for minimizing potential effects to fish and fish habitat. The program will include: - Monitoring of total suspended solids (TSS) and/or turbidity (instrumented measurements and/or visual observations), coupled with monitoring of streamflow rates and/or water levels, at all waterbody crossings targeted for instream works during construction to verify effectiveness of construction procedures and impact management measures including dam and pump/diversion activities associated with the removal and/or installation of temporary or permanent crossing structures. - Monitoring of surface water quantity and quality parameters at water taking or discharge locations to satisfy the conditions/requirements of water discharge plans related to applicable Permits To Take Water (PTTWs), Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs) or Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR). - Monitoring of one or more surface water quantity and quality parameters at water taking or discharge locations to satisfy the conditions/requirements of water discharge plans related to applicable Permits To Take Water (PTTWs), Environmental Compliance	Completed	Contractor's Water Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
		Approvals (ECAs) or Environmental Activity and Sector Registry (EASR).		

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-552	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Routine Inspections - Monitor the ROW and access roads on an annual basis for the life of the Project. Environmental issues that will be monitored are related to slope or bank erosion or wind and water erosion.	Ongoing	Aerial Inspections
P1-EA-553	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	Soil topsoil piles will be monitored for weeds. The Invasive Species Management Plan (Section 9.3.1.7) will be implemented.	Ongoing	Field Inspections

P1-EA-554	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	- Waterbody Crossing Monitoring Program – Monitoring will be conducted at new, permanent and temporary waterbody crossings to verify that erosion and sediment control measures have been successful (e.g., bank restoration and re-vegetation). For temporary waterbody crossings, the post-construction monitoring will occur in the spring following installation and will continue annually in the spring until the structure is removed and the area has been restored, but timing may be extended if needed. The integrity of the permanent crossing structures will be inspected annually in the spring during construction and operations for the life of the Project. Any instances of channel instability that could be attributed to the past construction and/or initial restoration activities will be identified and addressed, as needed. At temporary and permanent culverts, monitoring will be conducted to identify and remove blockages (e.g., ice, woody debris), as needed, that could otherwise lead to scouring and effects to channel morphology and fish habitat, and potentially interfere with fish passage. - Monitoring/inspections of new permanent waterbody crossing structures and roadside drainage features (on a twice annual basis for the first two years following post-construction and then annually until pre-existing conditions are reached) for physical function and condition. - Monitoring of TSS and/or turbidity (instrumented measurements and/or visual observations), coupled with monitoring of streamflow rates and/or water levels, at waterbodies that include greater sensitivity or implication to change from the standpoint of fish habitat, species at risk, channel stability, drainage pattern, or other environmental considerations. The	Ongoing	Contractor's Aquatic Habitat Management Plan - Stream Crossing Installation and Decommissioning Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections. During operations, there are no permanent water crossing structures on Wataynikaneyap ROW. Any culverts at road access points to be inspected as part of operational inspections.

		specific monitoring locations will be determined during the permitting and design phases of the Project; however, it is expected that waterbodies of varying size (small, medium, large) would be captured, recognizing that this would allow the effectiveness of impact management measures to be evaluated at a range of scales. Monitoring of TSS and/or turbidity (instrumented measurements and/or visual observations), coupled with monitoring of streamflow rates and/or water levels, will also occur on a twice annual basis at new and permanent waterbody crossings during the early stages of the operation and maintenance stage until pre-existing conditions are reached (to verify the effectiveness of reclamation measures). To the extent possible, the monitoring will be carried out during a period of high flows (e.g., spring) and low flows (e.g., mid- to late summer) in an effort to assess water quality conditions under a wide range of flow conditions. The monitoring program may be discontinued thereafter if conditions are observed to align with pre-construction conditions.		

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-555	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	- Groundwater Well Monitoring Program – Prior to construction, Wataynikaneyap with their contractor will identify shallow domestic groundwater wells within 150 metres of the selected corridor excavation and 250 m of the blast locations - If domestic groundwater wells are identified, Wataynikaneyap will provide the option to groundwater well owners to participate in a well monitoring program to determine pre-construction groundwater quality and quantity. - Wataynikaneyap will monitor groundwater quantity and quality during and post-construction, to compare to the pre-construction survey.	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Ongoing	Records of Engagement; ; Ongoing communication and engagement efforts will be documented in monthly Reports and ROE submissions.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-556	Section 12.0; Table 12.0-1	- Post construction monitoring will be conducted at equipment waterbody crossings to verify that erosion and sediment control measures have been successful (e.g., bank restoration and re vegetation) and that the stability of each waterbody crossing is maintained (i.e., the channel has not washed-out). For temporary waterbody crossings, the post-construction monitoring will occur in the spring following installation and will continue annually in the spring until the structure is removed and the areas has been restored, but timing may be extended if needed. The integrity of the permanent crossing structures will be inspected annually during construction and operations in the spring for the life of the Project. At culverts, monitoring will be conducted to identify and remove blockages (e.g., ice, woody debris), as needed, that could otherwise lead to scouring and effects to channel morphology and fish habitat, and potentially interfere with fish passage. - Any instances of channel instability that could be attributed to the past construction and/or initial restoration activities will be identified and addressed, as needed through an adaptive management plan. Adaptive management will be site specific and may include adding erosion and sediment control measures or other stabilization works. If adaptive management is required, engagement with MNRF and DFO will occur prior to any construction activities, where appropriate (e.g., placement of additional fill, re-grading and/or stabilization of bed or banks).	Ongoing	Contractor's Water Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-557	Section 7.5.11 Section 9.3.1.17 Section 12.0; Table 12.0-	A visual audit will be conducted by a suitably qualified landscape design practitioner would occur at the commencement of operations to establish that predicted visual effects have occurred, to identify unforeseen effects and assess compliance with proposed impact management measures already in place. - Additional monitoring throughout reclamation of temporary components would occur to confirm impact management measures are being established appropriately.	Completed	Visual Audit Report was completed by Hatch. Report is available in Appendix E of this report.
P1-EA-558	Section 9.4.4.1	Should the EA be approved, ongoing discussions with Aboriginal communities, Aboriginal groups, and stakeholders will continue following the completion of the EA and through Project construction and operation and maintenance stages.	Ongoing	Wataynikaneyap continues to engage with First Nation land users. Record of Engagement.
P1-EA-559	Section 9.4.4.2	Wataynikaneyap will establish a complaint resolution mechanism, to manage any instances where people feel they have grounds for complaint.	Completed	Compliance Monitoring Plan; Wataynikaneyap Website
P1-EA-560	Section 9.5.1	Compliance monitoring will include monitoring of the implementation of the impact management measures throughout the Project lifecycle that are identified in the ESMP.	Ongoing	Compliance Monitoring Plan; Wataynikaneyap Website
P1-EA-561	Section 7.3	Audits will be undertaken of the ESMP by an appropriately qualified person.	Ongoing	Field Inspections
P1-EA-562	Section 6.3	Where available, FRI data will be used to map suitable habitat for this species to help focus pre-construction surveys.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-563	Section 3.0; Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.2.2	No clearing or roads within 300 m of the outer periphery of a great blue heron nesting colony year-round. Where buffer widths are not able to be maintained as identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted for further discussion and appropriate First Nation communities notified, where requested.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-564	Section 3.0; Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.2.2	No clearing or roads within 300 m of an osprey nest year-round. Where buffer widths are not able to be maintained as identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted for further discussion and appropriate First Nation communities notified, where requested.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-565	Section 3.0; Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8; Section 9.3.2.2	No clearing or roads within 400 m of a bald eagle nest, year-round. Where buffer widths are not able to be maintained as identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted for further discussion and appropriate First Nation communities notified, where requested.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-566	Section 6.3; Section 9.3.1.8; OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49488	If previously unknown bald eagle nests are discovered during construction or operation and maintenance, activities will stop and the MNRF and ECCC will be contacted to discuss appropriate mitigation	Completed	ECA's for onsite sewage septic fields received only for Pipestone Camp and Knox Camp (Group 3)

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-567	Section 5.1	Where applicable, management of wastewater will be in compliance with ECAs issued by the MOECC under the Environmental Protection Act for the following situations: - If groundwater taken for construction dewatering is contaminated, treatment might be required before it is discharged and in such case a sewage ECA needs to be obtained. - If vehicle and equipment washing water is collected and temporarily contained prior to disposal, a sewage ECA needs to be obtained for holding tanks and/or containers. - If the theoretical daily flows for domestic wastewater and grey water are more than 10,000 L/day, a sewage ECA needs to be obtained for the leaching beds. - Additionally, a sewage ECA may need to be obtained for the management of storm water drainage from the spill containment area of the Transformer Station in the event of a spill (collection and temporary containment of water prior to disposal).	Completed	ECA's for onsite sewage septic fields received only for Pipestone Camp and Knox Camp (Group 3)
P1-EA-568	Section 5.1 Section 6.2	For temporary waterbody crossings (i.e., waterbody crossings required for a limited period of time restricted to the Construction stage of the Project), a first order hydraulic analysis is considered appropriate, such as Manning's approach and/or MTO design standards and methodology, will be completed to verify flow conveyance conditions under the design event.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet Training records Alignment sheets and maps

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-569	Section 7.4	Wataynikaneyap employees and contractors will be informed of provincial parks boundaries; and where access to specific parks is permitted/prohibited and any special rules that apply to minimize potential effects to parks and protected areas.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety and Environmental Orientation; Wataynikaneyap Site Orientation;
P1-EA-570	Section 14.0, MNRF-PD-44	Wataynikaneyap will adhere to the timing restrictions during the operation and maintenance stage and during mechanical vegetation management. If Wataynikaneyap cannot adhere to these restrictions under emergency circumstances, Wataynikaneyap will engage with the relevant agencies.	Ongoing	Records of Engagement
P1-EA-571	Section 12.0	No waste is to be burnt and only clean wood waste as defined by Ontario Regulation 347 is to be burnt.	Completed	Project Consolidated Access Plan. Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Records of engagement.
P1-EA-572	Section 12.0	During preparation of the detailed access route plan and finalization of the access roads and trails prior to construction, Wataynikaneyap will engage with Aboriginal communities, tourism operators, and land users that may have an interest in the access roads and trails.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-573	OMNRF: Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: 49572, 49532 and 49465	Wataynikaneyap agrees to work with the MNRF to identify and review construction and operations and maintenance activities so that appropriate spatial and temporal restrictions can be implemented to minimize effects on an activity-specific basis.	Ongoing	Meetings with MNFR are ongoing in a needed basis.

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-574	Environment and Climate Change Canada: Comments on the Final EA Report	The impact management measures for Boreal Caribou are included in the Final Environmental Assessment Report. If there are any other additional impact management measures identified during permitting, the MNRF and Environment and Climate Change Canada and will be kept informed by Wataynikaneyap	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-575	OMNRF: Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: 49554 and 49546	Prior to construction, Wataynikaneyap with their contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Fire Prevention and Preparedness Plan, as required by O.Reg. 207/96 and as amended	Completed	Wataynikaneyap Project Fire Plan
P1-EA-576	OMNRF: Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: 49563	Wataynikaneyap commits to working with MNRF to determine that the appropriate type of authorization(s) is requested under the Endangered Species Act and that the appropriate process is followed.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet
P1-EA-577	Grand Council of Treaty 3 Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: GCT-02	Wataynikaneyap will provide the Spill Prevention and Emergency Control Plan to Aboriginal communities whose homeland is intersected by the Project and appropriate regulatory agencies for review.	Completed	Contractor's Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan; High Level Spill Prevention Plan posted on KBM portal. Notice sent to stakeholders including Indigenous Communities .
P1-EA-578	Section 9.4.5.	Wataynikaneyap will work with the construction contractor to assess the feasibility of providing transportation to community members on Project related busses to support safe transportation between the communities	Completed	Records of Engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-579	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: 49544	Timber will be processed through engagement with Aboriginal communities and Sustainable Forest License (SFL) holders to ensure maximum utilization.	Completed	Contractor's Timber Salvage Plan; Records of Engagement
P1-EA-580	OMNRF: Comments on the Final EA Report. Comment ID: 49545	During the Project engineering stage, site specific fish and fish habitat and surface water surveys will be completed as required at waterbody crossings where work below the high-water mark is proposed to support engineering and permitting.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Pre-construction surveys were conducted. Ongoing where new watercourses may be discovered by field reconnaissance. Although no in water works is anticipated at this time, in the event this changes a Code of Practice has been accepted by the MNRF and similarly the DFO, no in water works will occur during the associated timing restriction windows.
P1-EA-581	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49472	Wataynikaneyap will ground truth all the access roads and the transmission line prior to construction. Any changes in the road classifications will be incorporated into the permitting phase of the Project.	Completed	Contractor's Traffic/Road Management Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-582	Section 6.3	Effects to caribou will be minimized by using selective clearing to maintain select vegetation communities under the transmission line, following industry best practice as it becomes available.	Ongoing	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Caribou

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-583	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49452	Wataynikaneyap recognizes that vegetation management will be an important part of mitigation. Specifically, Wataynikaneyap intends to focus the following impact management measures in nursery and winter areas to minimize effects to caribou survival and reproduction: - using selective clearing during initial right-of-way clearing and subsequent maintenance, where practical, to provide line of sight breaks. In areas with low productive soils, some line segments may require no or little vegetation removal during construction and maintenance, except for the narrow access trail; - planning annual maintenance patrols and where necessary, annual maintenance ground patrol activities during early winter to minimize snow compaction that can improve predator mobility; - working with First Nation communities and the MNRF to install gates or fencing to limit 3rd party access to the corridor to prevent snow packing (note: Wataynikaneyap understands that the use of gates may not be the preferred option on Crown Land, which is why Wataynikaneyap is committed to working with First Nation communities and the MNRF on this matter); - aligning construction and future operation and maintenance access along the ROW to reduce the footprint; - after initial ROW clearing for construction and where construction access trails are created along the ROW, maintain the curved access trails for operation and maintenance to reduce line of sight;	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
		and - reclaiming temporary access roads.		

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-584	Grand Council Treaty #3 Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: GCT-04	Wataynikaneyap will work with their contractor to finalize the plans outlined in Section 9.0 (Environmental and Social Management Plan). These finalized plans can be provided to affected Aboriginal communities for review upon their request.	Completed	Wataynikaneyap/Opiikapawiin Records of engagement. Wataynikaneyap Quarterly Newsletter; Records of Engagement; Contractor's website, social media pages and newsletter; Indigenous Communication Plan - Community Protocols validated and corrected by the communities. Include changes in leaderships and changes to the project scope.
P1-EA-585	Section 9.3.1.18	Continue to offer ongoing engagement to affected communities and apply protocols identified by First Nation communities for land access and treatment of findings.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. Permits - No ECA / EASR required or obtained for Project activities that occurred during the reporting period .
P1-EA-586	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49564	Wataynikaneyap will continue to explore several concepts to allow for creative and technical ways to allow for increased levels of vegetation within the 40-m-wide transmission line ROW and to minimize potential effects to caribou and caribou habitat. These include: - Managing ROW vegetation such that vegetation be allowed to grow taller as distance from the line itself increases. This would result in a “V” shaped vegetation height profile if viewing a cross section of the ROW. - Within wet areas in caribou habitat, leave trees in place if confidence in their lower mature height and forest fire risk can be secured	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-587	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49564	Wataynikaneyap will continue to participate in a joint study being conducted by 4 utility companies to review and assemble scientific literature on best caribou impact mitigation practices within boreal forests for transmission lines specifically.	Completed	This report has been completed. A copy of the report will be provided by CEATI. Report is available in Appendix D of this report.
P1-EA-588	Section 9.3.1.16	The contractor must have an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) for the concrete batch plant and comply with the conditions of the ECA.	Completed	Permits - Permit Tracker Spreadsheet; Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-589	OMNRF Comments on the Final EA Report Comment ID: 49478	Following guidance from the MNRF, buffers around CLVAs that are not crossed by the Project will be applied based on sloping requirements prescribed in the Environmental Guidelines for Access Roads and Water Crossings. It is assumed that MNRF is directing Wataynikaneyap to apply the guidelines for water courses and water crossings to CLVAs. These include: - Clearing and grubbing of low vegetative cover within 100 m (350 feet) of a water crossing, or other water body identified as being sensitive by the Ministry, must be kept to the absolute minimum necessary for constructing the project (Section 4, page 10). - Exposed mineral soil within 100 m (350 feet) of a water body must be graded to a stable angle of repose to prevent erosion (Section 4, page 10). - Buffer zones of undisturbed vegetation between access roads and water bodies should be maintained and should increase in width proportionally to the increase in slope of land entering the waterway (Section 5, page 13). - Graded slopes, such as earth cuts and fills, should not be too steep - preferably 2:1 (two metres [six feet] horizontal to one metre [three feet] vertical) or flatter. The chance for successful re-vegetation will be greater on gentler slopes (Section (Section 7.0, page 43).	Ongoing	Vegetation Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-590	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Wataynikaneyap will provide the following plans to the MOECC for review once they are finalized during detailed design: - Groundwater Well Monitoring Program - Surface Water Monitoring Program - Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan - Liquid Waste Management Plan - Blasting Management Plan	Completed	Contractor's EMP. Record: Plans Developed and Submitted to MECP
P1-EA-591	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Transformer Station Technical Memorandum Comment ID 3	Water quality sampling will be completed in the vicinity of waterbody crossing 5551.0-WC-R prior to the start of construction. Laboratory testing of these samples will include the identified water quality parameters. The results of the water quality sampling will be used to further characterize surface water conditions at this water body.	Completed	Laboratory testing for water quality parameters on crossing 5551.0 completed on July 2nd, 2020.
P1-EA-592	Section 9.3.1.18	As fieldwork is required, it is anticipated that the archaeological field crews will include First Nation individuals from geographically close First Nation communities, with preference given to Wataynikaneyap partner communities. It is expected that the First Nation field technicians will serve as active members of the field team where training will be reciprocal and fluid. Training of the First Nation field technicians by licenced archaeologists will be ongoing throughout the field program and efforts will be made to incorporate the First Nation field technicians in the washing and interpretation.	Completed	Archaeological Management Plan

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-593	Section 9.3.1.18	Should the Project cross areas of archaeological potential then further archaeological assessment will be required (i.e. Stage 2). Should archaeological resources be encountered during any future assessments, mitigation of these archaeological resources may take the form of excavation, or avoidance and protection.	Completed	Inclusion of archaeology protocols on Community Protocol documents periodically updated by community leadership.
P1-EA-594	Section 9.3.1.18	If requested, the preferred option for the long term curation and storage of the artifact collection recovered during the Phase 1 project should be managed by the various First Nation communities. Transfer of the archaeological collections from licenced archaeologists to a First Nation community can occur either through working with the MTCS on a “Collections Transfer” or through a repatriation agreement. A transfer of the artifact assemblage through the MTCS process can be difficult as the local communities may not have the required facilities to house the artifacts. When a transfer is not feasible, the artifact assemblage may be repatriated. Either scenario may only take place once all associated fieldwork have been completed, and the related archaeological assessment reports have been reviewed and approved by the MTCS.	Completed	Contractor's Cultural Heritage Management Plan
P1-EA-595	Section 9.3.1.19	The CHER, in addition to a HIA or HCP, is to be conducted as early as possible in the Detail Design of the project. Any impact management measures identified will be implemented prior to construction	Completed	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Community Usage

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-596	Section 9.3.1.19	If a property owned and/or controlled by ministries or prescribed public bodies is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance, the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties (S&G), prepared pursuant to Section 25.2 of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), apply and the appropriate ministries or prescribed public bodies should be consulted. All Ontario government ministries and public bodies that are prescribed under Ontario Regulation 157/10 must comply with the S&Gs with respect to property that is owned or controlled by the Crown in right of Ontario or by a prescribed public body. Any technical	Completed	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Community Usage
P1-EA-597	Section 9.3.1.19	All other alternatives having been considered, removal or demolition of a significant cultural heritage resource shall be considered as a last resort, subject to heritage impact assessment and engagement with First Nation communities and other relevant stakeholders. The loss of any cultural heritage resources shall be mitigated through the recommendations of the heritage impact assessment, and the enforcement of retention and protection measures, and exercise of careful work habits.	Completed	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Community Usage
P1-EA-598	Section 3.0 Section 6.3 Section 9.0	If an eastern whip-poor-will nest is identified, a 500 metre buffer will be applied between May 1 to August 1 for all construction activities causing sensory disturbance.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Birds. Record: Field Inspections

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-599	Section 6.3 Section 9.0	No clearing or roads within 400 m of a golden eagle nest, year-round. Where buffer widths are not able to be maintained as identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted for further discussion and appropriate First Nation communities notified, where requested	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Mink, River Otter, American Marten and Fisher; Field Inspections
P1-EA-600	Section 3.0 Section 9.0	No development will be allowed within 20 m of identified mink, river otter, American marten, and fisher dens, year round, unless it can be demonstrated that there will not be negative effects on the den (MNRF 2014). Where buffer widths are not able to be maintained as identified, local MNRF offices will be contacted for further discussion and appropriate First Nation communities notified, where requested.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP). Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-601	Section 9.0	Workers and subcontractors will be provided materials on how to identify active mammal den sites and raptor nests.	Ongoing	Training records
P1-EA-602	Section 3.0 Section 9.0	Avoid clearing within 120m of aquatic feeding areas for moose, year-round.	Completed	Contractor's Wildlife Management Plan (WMP) - Timing Considerations for Wildlife Plan. Record: Field Inspections
P1-EA-603	Section 8.0 Section 12.0	Wataynikaneyap will continue to engage with Eabametoong First Nation on a plan to continue to collect TLRU; and to complete the TLRUS based on the agreed upon plan going forward	Completed	Records of Engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-604	Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Transformer Station Technical Memorandum Comment ID 4A	Wataynikaneyap will continue to work with MECP and MNDM to determine appropriate disposal options and testing requirements (if required) for water from de-watering activities at the transformer station site.	Completed	Not Applicable during this reporting period. No dewatering activities performed at transformer station sites.
P1-EA-605	Appendix 2.3B Section 9.0	Wataynikaneyap will engage with applicable Métis Nation of Ontario Region 1 Consultation Committee (R1CC) citizen harvesters identified in the TKLU study throughout the regulatory process as well as during and after construction and will address and assess any potential new effects identified as appropriate and applicable.	Ongoing	Records of Engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-606	Section 9.4.6	All Project related drivers (including off duty workers and suppliers transiting to and from site) are prohibited from picking up hitch-hikers; - gate/ditch/berm/fence new travel lanes (assuming these are used for line maintenance, not for line construction) to limit travel to construction traffic and to prevent unplanned/undesired recreational access during operation/maintenance. Installation will be completed through engagement with Aboriginal communities that have identified traditional use areas, and with the MNRF. - Wataynikaneyap will work with the construction contractor to assess the feasibility of providing transportation to community members on Project related busses to support safe transportation between the communities. While details of the program would be established between Wataynikaneyap, the contractor, and communities, the goal of the program would be to provide opportunity for community members to access transportation through regularly scheduled trips between the Project and identified meeting places in communities, where practicable.	Ongoing	Contractor's Health and Safety Manual - Vehicle policy;

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-607	OMNRF Comment ID 49446	Wataynikaneyap is committed to the crossing location within East English River Provincial Park which was included in the Final EA Report for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor. Wataynikaneyap commit to waiving the flexibility of the 200 m limit of work on either side of the ROW for this specific location.	Completed	Crossing approved in 2019 and installed as a steel mat and snow fill crossing in 2021.

P1-EA-608-MNO	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC	Wataynikaneyap will work with the MNO to complete an Access Management Plan 14 days prior to construction that sets forth: a)how, during the construction phase of the undertaking, the proponent will facilitate: i)access of MNO citizens through construction sites for harvesting activities; ii)access of MNO citizens through construction sites for cultural/overnight sites; iii)notification to MNO citizens of timing windows for construction, whether those activities involve restrictions on MNO access for safety reasons, and other relevant matters or updates related to construction; and iv)notification to contractors involved in construction of the undertaking regarding the Access Management Plan. b)how, during maintenance of the undertaking, the proponent will facilitate: i)notification to the MNO of timing windows for maintenance, whether those activities involve restrictions on MNO access for safety reasons, and other relevant matters or updates related to maintenance; and ii)notification to contractors involved in the maintenance of the undertaking regarding the Access Management Plan. c)the continuing ability of MNO citizens to access the right of way of the undertaking during construction, maintenance, and operation of the undertaking (subject to the bullets above and safety concerns) to carry out traditional land use and harvesting activities.	Completed	Records of engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-609-MNO	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC	Wataynikaneyap will, in consultation with the MNO, prepare a consultation plan with Indigenous Communities (as that terms is defined in the Minister's Phase 1 EA Approval) (the "Indigenous Consultation Plan") that sets forth: a) how and when the proponent and the MNO will engage during the implementation of the undertaking, including: i) identifying key milestones that require engagement between the proponent and the MNO (this includes but is not limited to how the proponent will engage with the MNO about permitting and to identify appropriate timing windows for construction and maintenance activities); ii)setting out the preferred method of communication between MNO and the proponent; iii)setting out a mechanism for the MNO to continue to provide additional traditional knowledge when and if it is available and how the proponent will consider this information in the implementation of the undertaking; and iv)ensuring respect for the MNO's internal consultation process.	Completed	Records of engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-610-MNO	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC	Wataynikaneyap will implement the Access Management Plan and Indigenous Consultation Plan and any amendments to it.	Completed	Records of engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-611-MNO	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC	Wataynikaneyap will ensure, in consultation with the MNO, that the MNO is provided with equitable opportunities to other Indigenous Communities to be involved in environmental monitoring and community-based monitoring as described in Section 9.4.2 of the Environmental Assessment, including the training and capacity building that is available to other Indigenous Communities related to participation in these activities.	Completed	Records of engagement

Commitment ID	Location in the EA Report	Commitment	Status 2024 ACR	Record 2024 ACR
P1-EA-612-MNO	Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Supplemental Assessment re: MNO R1CC	Wataynikaneyap will provide the support, as set out in the Budget and Work Plan sent by the MNO to Wataynikaneyap on May 14, 2019 to the MNO to implement the commitments to the MNO.	Completed	Records of engagement

** Records are not attached to this report, but will be available upon request.*
***The responsibility has been transferred from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNRF) to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).*

Appendix D:

CEATI REPORT No. T183700-4103 - Powerline Vegetation Management Best Practices within Boreal Woodland Caribou

Report for

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VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VMP)

CEATI REPORT No. T183700-4103

POWERLINE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES WITHIN BOREAL WOODLAND CARIBOU

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March 2020

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ABSTRACT

Caribou face threats from several sources, including habitat loss or alteration (including sensory disturbance), vehicle collisions, predation, and hunting. Powerline Rights-of-Way (RoWs), along with other linear features built through caribou ranges, contribute to these threats directly (e.g., direct habitat loss from RoW construction) or indirectly (e.g., increased predation pressure from wolves in caribou habitat along RoWs).

The objective of this document is to define powerline vegetation management best management practices within boreal woodland caribou ranges that avoid or reduce potential impacts to caribou. Utility documents and current practices were investigated and a literature review on woodland caribou policy, regulations, and general biology was conducted. Knowledge of powerline vegetation management, caribou habitat, and habitat use helps identify high value mitigations electric utilities could incorporate into their vegetation management programs for existing powerlines.

These mitigations would benefit caribou and not be overly taxing to electric utility maintenance. It is important to sustain a balance between the safe, reliable, and cost-effective operation of transmission lines and implementing appropriate and effective mitigations to reduce impacts to caribou. The intent of this report is to highlight mitigations most relevant to caribou protection, which are practical and feasible for utilities to implement.

Keywords:

Caribou, Powerline, Vegetation Management, Utilities, Mitigations, Habitat

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This report was prepared under CEATI International Agreement No. T83700-4103 with the sponsorship of the following participants of CEATI's Vegetation Management Program (VMP):

AltaLink	AB	Canada
FortisOntario	ON	Canada
Manitoba Hydro	MB	Canada
SaskPower	SK	Canada

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Electric utilities – of which powerlines are critical infrastructure – provide an essential service for multiple end users. Transmission lines can cover hundreds of kilometres in remote areas, including through caribou habitat. Caribou populations are impacted by habitat loss or alteration (including sensory disturbance), vehicle collisions, predation, and hunting. Powerline Rights-of-Way (RoWs) - along with other linear features built through caribou ranges – contribute to these impacts directly (e.g., direct habitat loss from RoW construction) or indirectly (e.g., increased predation pressure from wolves along RoWs). Woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus*) are federally listed as threatened and utilities want to manage operations in a way that reduces potential effects in support of regional recovery efforts. Utilities are taking steps to proactively mitigate potential effects to caribou habitat. This report highlights beneficial management practices (BMPs) applicable to existing transmission lines that can reduce impacts to caribou.

The objective of this document is to define powerline best management practices within boreal woodland caribou ranges that avoid or reduce potential impacts to caribou. Knowledge of powerline vegetation management, caribou habitat, and habitat use helps identify high value mitigations electric utilities could incorporate into their vegetation management programs on existing powerlines. These mitigations would benefit caribou and not be overly taxing to utility maintenance costs.

Summary

The scope of work for this project is to summarize the powerline vegetation BMPs that are the most beneficial to woodland caribou and that can be applied to existing transmission lines. The project consisted of the following tasks:

1. Review existing utility documentation related to caribou protection or powerline vegetation management, including BMPs, where available.
2. Conduct an interview with participating utilities. Interview questions should focus on current practices being utilized in boreal woodland caribou areas and operational concerns.
3. Complete a literature review of caribou behaviour and the impacts of linear features (including powerlines) on their behaviour, habitat use, and population. This information informs the analysis section of this report and is used to validate potential mitigations.
4. Analyze the information and insights gained from the preceding tasks from the perspective of caribou biology and electric utility operations.
5. Summarize the information into mitigations that are practical and feasible for utilities to incorporate into their operations.
6. Develop sketches to illustrate powerline caribou mitigations.
7. Compile all the information into a summary report.

Caribou protection and powerline vegetation management documents were reviewed. Information from these documents, as well as interviews conducted with participants, provided background information and insight into current utility practices and challenges. Current practices reviewed include the following vegetation management activities:

– Aerial patrols – used to check powerlines over long distances for any abnormal conditions and make note of tree heights

- Ground patrols – periodic patrols travelling the length of the powerline to take note of the condition of the RoW
- Manual tree removal – the cutting down of trees that are at risk of falling and hitting the powerline
- Brush mowing – the mowing of trees along a RoW to control growth
- Herbicide applications – the application of herbicides to control vegetation along a RoW
- Manual tree trimming and topping – reduction of the height of trees to create clearance from the powerline

The literature review considered information from regulatory documents and guidelines, government websites, peer reviewed works, university theses, industry reports, and BMPs. The main topics addressed in the literature review include:

- policy and regulation
- caribou distribution and density
- caribou habitat preferences
- caribou habitat connectivity and caribou movement
- threats to caribou
- habitat restoration and vegetation management

Caribou biology and powerline operations are analyzed and discussed in three categories: topics related to regional landscape, topics related to utility operations, and topics that are location specific. The expected impact to caribou and anticipated implication to utility operations are noted.

Conclusions

Utilities should be developing vegetation management plans with BMPs that consider the Restricted Activity Periods (RAPs) for that jurisdiction and site-specific mitigations. Utilities are advised to assess their transmission line facilities within the context of regional caribou areas and develop and implement programs that prioritize reducing impacts to caribou, where possible. Programs should align with federal recovery strategy and relevant caribou range plans or conservation agreements that consider regional differences in RAPs and habitat requirements. Utilities may need to consult with local regulatory agencies to gain input and support for the development of a utility caribou mitigation program.

Recommendations

With consideration for woodland caribou policy and regulation, the biology of woodland caribou, and the needs and current practices of utilities, the following opportunities and considerations to improve or continue best management practices are identified:

- Regional habitat mapping can be used to facilitate planning of best management practices
- Aerial patrols should avoid flights over undisturbed habitat. During regional caribou restricted activity period flights should fly higher over caribou that are spotted.
- Patrolling powerlines and vegetation management after burns should be conducted to address danger trees.
- Regional caribou RAPs should not restrict optimal scheduling of ground patrols. Snowmobile use during mid-winter should be limited to avoid creating easier predator access.

- Where a powerline RoW is within 100 m parallel to a road, regional caribou RAP should not restrict optimal scheduling.
- Establish vegetation caribou crossings along RoWs in lowland areas where topography, line clearance, and compatible vegetation exist. Additional opportunities for upland caribou crossings can be sought if there is evidence or high potential for use of the area by caribou.
- Establish sightline barriers where transmission lines intersect with road.
- Where local moose and deer populations have been identified as a concern for caribou, develop and implement vegetation management programs which incorporate herbicides to control trees and shrub browse species.
- In locations identified as having hunting or poaching concerns, establish an additional vegetation sightline barrier 500 m from the RoW, away from roads.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Utilities are taking steps to proactively mitigate potential effects to caribou habitat. This project seeks to discuss and recommend best practice as it pertains to vegetation management and caribou conservation. This report will highlight vegetation management beneficial management practices (BMPs) applicable to existing transmission lines that can contribute to caribou wellbeing. Woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus*) are federally listed, and utilities want to manage operations in a way that reduces potential negative effects in support of regional recovery efforts.

It is important to sustain a balance between the safe, reliable, cost-effective operation and maintenance of transmission lines and appropriate, effective caribou mitigations. Participating electric utilities may choose to integrate these BMPs into their operations. This report will also help facilitate communication with regional stakeholders.

2.0 PURPOSE AND PROJECT SCOPE

Electric utilities provide an essential service for end users, and powerlines are a critical infrastructure. The focus of this study is on transmission lines (138 kV and greater) and their associated Rights-of-Way (RoWs). Transmission lines can be located adjacent or parallel to a roadway, , parallel to other RoWs, or traverse cross-country. Transmission lines can cover hundreds of kilometres in remote areas with caribou. Although distribution lines are not the focus of this study, some insights can also be applied to distribution lines.

Caribou face threats from several sources, including habitat loss or alteration (including sensory disturbance), vehicle collisions, predation, and hunting. Powerline RoWs, along with other linear features built through caribou ranges, contribute to these threats directly (e.g., habitat loss from RoW construction) or indirectly (e.g., increased predation pressure from wolves along RoWs).

The objective of this document is to define powerline vegetation management best management practices within boreal woodland caribou ranges that avoid or reduce potential impacts to caribou. Knowledge of powerline vegetation management, caribou habitat, and habitat use helps identify high value mitigations electric utilities could incorporate into their vegetation management programs on existing powerlines. These mitigations would benefit caribou and not be overly taxing to electric utility maintenance costs.

The scope of work for this project is to summarize powerline vegetation BMPs that are the most beneficial to woodland caribou and can be applied to existing transmission lines. Current and potential vegetation management practices or situations that do not materially impact caribou will also be highlighted. The outcome of implementing one or more of the recommended BMPs is that they will result in improved caribou habitat quality or a reduction in negative impact to caribou habitat. Available literature on caribou and vegetation management BMPs to mitigate impacts to caribou and caribou habitat, from both the powerline industry and other industries, was reviewed to develop recommendations on current best management practices.

The project consisted of the following tasks:

1. Review existing utility documentation related to caribou protection or powerline vegetation management (including BMPs, where available).
2. Conduct interviews with participating utilities. Interview questions focused on current practices being utilized in boreal woodland caribou areas and operational concerns.
3. Complete a literature review of caribou behaviour and the impacts of linear features (including powerlines) on their behaviour, habitat use, and population. This information will inform the analysis section of this report and is used to validate potential mitigations.
4. Analyze the information and insights gained from the preceding tasks from the perspective of caribou biology and electric utility operations.
5. Summarize the information into mitigation techniques that are practical and feasible for utilities to incorporate into their operations.
6. Develop sketches to illustrate powerline caribou mitigations.
7. Compile all the information into a summary report (the present document).

3.0 ELECTRIC UTILITY INFORMATION

Documents were collected related to caribou protection and/or powerline vegetation management. Interviews which focussed on current vegetation management practices being utilized in caribou areas and related operational concerns were also conducted. Both the documents and interviews provided further insight into current practices and challenges. The following sections discuss the results of the document review and interviews, and information about electric utility practices is provided.

Pertinent information on the document review and interviews is presented in Section 5.

3.1 Right-of-Way Access

Transmission lines typically have a ground access trail running down the length of the powerline RoW. The access trail is used by the utility – albeit infrequently, every few years – to conduct routine maintenance and provide timely responses to emergency power outages. This access trail is typically a two-wheel dirt track covered with natural ground vegetation growing up to and in between the tracks, but devoid of trees which would impede access.

The utility will use a variety of vehicles and equipment to operate and maintain the line. For the purpose of this discussion, these will be divided into two categories: low sensory impact small ATVs (such as quads, side-by-side quads, and snowmobiles) and high sensory impact vehicles and equipment (including trucks, brush mowers, flex track equipment, and other heavy machinery).

Helicopters are used to conduct aerial patrols and can be used for some maintenance and repair activities.

3.2 Vegetation Management Program Activities

Vegetation management has become highly specialized, with considerable planning work completed upfront. This includes actions such as patrol cycle planning, vegetation management cycle planning, planning actionable thresholds, and developing integrated vegetation management plans. Vegetation management considers whole corridor management, including the vegetation surrounding the RoW. Additionally, utilities are moving to an integrated vegetation management approach, which includes management objectives beyond tree control (e.g., biodiversity and cultural values). The *Draft Operating Plan: SaskPower Transmission and Distribution Line Vegetation Maintenance on Forested Provincial Crown Resource and Agricultural Land* [1] defines integrated vegetation as:

> The practice of developing vegetation management programs and plans, and implementing treatment activities that integrate utility vegetation management with environmental management & protection, principles of plant ecology, cost effectiveness and operational efficiency, safety, socio economic values, and stakeholder engagement [1].

Electric utilities must prevent trees from contacting overhead energized powerlines. A tree contacting a powerline may cause a power outage, as there is potential for the electrical current to be conducted to the ground and become an electrical hazard. Trees contacting powerlines can also start wildfires. Electric utilities have vegetation management programs to prevent trees from growing into powerlines. Trees along the edge of a powerline RoW can pose a risk of falling onto a powerline.

Utility personnel will patrol a powerline via aerial or ground surveys to monitor tree heights and general conditions on a RoW. When tree regrowth nears a critical height which threatens a powerline, a tree control program is implemented.

3.2.1 Aerial Patrols

Aerial patrols are an effective way to observe hundreds of kilometres of powerline infrastructure and complete quick RoW assessments, especially across remote areas. The patrol will check the powerline and note any abnormal conditions as well as make notes on current RoW tree heights. Utility companies typically use helicopters to conduct these aerial patrols which consist of a low level flight (30 to 60 m feet aboveground) along a transmission line in a single pass. If damage or an abnormal condition is observed, the helicopter may circle back to take a second look or even hover for a few minutes to allow personnel to make notes and take pictures to facilitate future repair. Typically, routine aerial patrols begin in late August and continue through early fall, although a utility may need to conduct an aerial patrol any time of the year in response to powerline outages. Aerial patrols are usually conducted once every 1 to 3 years.

3.2.2 Ground Patrols

Ground patrols are typically conducted by two people travelling the full length of the powerline RoW. Where the powerline traverses cross-country (i.e., the RoW no longer is paralleling a road), utility personnel travel using a quad, snowmobile, or other type of ATV. The patrols periodically stop to make notes and take pictures of RoW conditions. Ground patrols are usually conducted once every 5 to 7 years.

3.2.3 Manual Tree Removal

Manual tree removal, also known as slashing or brushing, consists of manually cutting down trees using hand tools such as chainsaws. Manual tree removal crews target trees that have regrown on the RoW or those along the edge of the RoW that are tall enough to hit the powerline. If one of these edge trees begins to lean or appears weakened, it would be considered a danger tree (trees that are at high risk of falling into the line). and be removed by the brushing crew. Crews usually consist of 2 to 5 people and have support vehicles such as 4x4 trucks, quad ATVs, or other types of small ATVs, snowmobiles, helicopters, or amphibious vehicle sherps, depending on access conditions. Manual tree removal can be conducted any time of the year, though deep snow will hamper the ability of the crew to do this work effectively.

3.2.4 Brush Mowing

Brush mowers are large excavator tractor type machines with heavy duty mowing devices mounted in front. The brush mower cutting head mows through trees, similar to a lawn mower mowing through grass and creating grass clippings. Technically, brush mowing can be conducted any time of the year, though cutting trees in the spring and summer can produce more vigorous tree regrowth and there is a potential to impact active bird nests. Also, deep snow can limit the ability of a brush mower to travel along a RoW, hampering its ability to cut tree stems close to the ground.

3.2.5 Herbicide Applications

Herbicides are chemicals which are specifically developed to control vegetation. All herbicides undergo extensive environmental study before being approved by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) for specific use. Application equipment can be mounted

on a 4x4 truck where there is good vehicle access. On cross-country sections of a RoW, application equipment is mounted on large flextrack machines. Herbicide application can also be conducted using smaller ATVs such as a quad or side-by-side ATVs. This equipment can be used to either broadcast or do selective application of herbicides.

The usual timing for foliar herbicide applications occurs from early leaf out through to autumn. From mid-August onward, trees senesce. Leaves become less susceptible to foliar herbicides this time of year, and environmental considerations are important when deciding which herbicide to use.

Typically, herbicides are selectively applied to patches of target trees or individual trees using the hose and hand gun application method. This method effectively controls target trees and avoids potentially impacting non target trees and plants.

In locations where there is a high density of target trees, it becomes more effective to broadcast herbicides across the RoW. Once tree densities are reduced, subsequent herbicide applications can use the more selective hose and hand gun or backpack foliar methods.

The basal bark application method is the application of herbicides to the bark around the base of an individual tree using a backpack sprayer or hand gun. This is a labour-intensive operation, but the benefit of is it can be used all year (depending on snow depth). This application method is typically conducted using small ATVs or snowmobiles. In remote access or challenging terrains, helicopter-assisted basal bark or backpack foliar application may be required.

3.2.6 Manual Tree Trimming and Topping

Typically tree trimming (pruning) is conducted where powerlines are near residential areas. The objective is to reduce the height of the tree or remove branches to create clearance from the powerline and still have a healthy and aesthetically pleasing tree. Tree trimming is labour-intensive and typically conducted from an aerial lift mounted on a truck.

Tree topping is when the top of a tree is cut with no regard for shaping the tree or branches. The result of tree topping is often that the top of the tree will regrow as a multistem tree. A multistem tree creates more stems that need to be controlled and also has a greater risk of splitting or being blown over by the wind. Depending on the tree health and the amount that was topped, tree health may decline, and the tree may eventually die. These factors lead to greater vegetation management efforts from the utility.

Tree topping can be effective as an interim remedy to establish tree to powerline clearances or as an initial treatment to create a sightline adjacent to roadways.

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review on boreal caribou and vegetation management was conducted for this project, with an objective to inform a science-based approach to powerline vegetation management practices that would be considered beneficial in caribou areas. The literature review focussed on the following topics:

- policy and regulation
- caribou distribution and density
- caribou habitat preferences
- caribou habitat connectivity and caribou movement
- threats to caribou
- habitat restoration and vegetation management

The literature review considered information from:

- federal and provincial regulatory documents and guidelines
- government websites
- peer reviewed literature
- university theses
- industry reports and best management practices

4.1 Policy and Regulation

Woodland caribou are federally listed as threatened on Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act (SARA) because of widespread population declines throughout much of their population [2].

In 2012, The Government of Canada released the *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou* (Rangifer tarandus caribou), *Boreal population, in Canada* which broadly aimed to maintain the current status of existing self-sustaining populations and stabilize populations not self-sustaining [3]. Specific actions to maintain or stabilize populations vary among jurisdictions and caribou populations, but generally include four overarching strategies [3]:

- landscape level planning – undertake landscape level planning that considers current and future habitat requirements
- habitat management – manage habitats to meet current and future requirements
- mortality management – manage predators and alternate prey and manage direct human-caused mortality
- population monitoring – conduct population studies, monitor health and condition, and monitor/manage sensory disturbance

The recovery strategy [3] outlines objectives and strategies to maintain or achieve self-sustaining caribou populations, including defining and maintaining more than 65% of undisturbed caribou habitats in range. In 2017, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) produced the first 5-year report summarizing the implementation of the federal recovery strategy across the nine provinces and three territories with boreal caribou populations [4]. The most current regulatory concerns and plans applicable to the province or territory in which a powerline is located can be found in the ECCC report or on their website.

In 2018, the Government of Canada published the *Action Plan for the Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), Boreal Population, in Canada - Federal Actions* [5] outlining recovery measures, including:

- knowledge to support recovery
- recovery and protection activities
- reporting on progress

As part of the recovery strategy [3], the regions with boreal caribou populations were mandated to complete caribou range plans by 2017. Although the deadline was not met, some jurisdictions created draft forms of the recovery plan such as in Alberta [6] and Saskatchewan [7]. Two provinces (Saskatchewan and British Columbia) developed draft conservation agreements between the province and the federal government [8], [9] to address updates to the recovery strategy. These documents are expected to outline commitments to meet expectations of the recovery strategy and will be province-specific. For example, as part of the Saskatchewan draft Conservation Agreement, a different threshold for undisturbed caribou habitat is being proposed for the Boreal Shield Caribou Conservation Unit in Saskatchewan (SK1) [9]. Final range plans are intended to align with overall recovery and outline specific strategies that will support the goals of caribou population management.

Federal and provincial caribou regulations and range plans will need to be considered as they are developed, and as electric utilities develop and evolve their powerline vegetation management programs.

4.2 Caribou Distribution and Density

Woodland caribou are divided into at least six geographically distinct populations: Northern Mountain, Southern Mountain, Boreal, Forest Tundra, and Atlantic Gaspesie and Newfoundland [3]. The following sections deal specifically with the widespread boreal population distributed across the boreal forest. ECCC has defined 51 boreal caribou herds based on observation data and biophysical analysis. Across Canada, the ranges differ in level of certainty of how well their delineation represents caribou distribution. Range delineation may change as more information is obtained. Detailed information on each range can be obtained in [3].

Boreal caribou generally live in small groups (fewer than 15 individuals) and sometimes females are solitary during calving [3]. Caribou densities across Canada are generally low, averaging 2 to 3 individuals in 100 km^2 [3]. However, densities increase in high quality habitats.

Their wide dispersal makes it challenging to identify if woodland caribou are present in an area at a given time. As a result, knowledge of caribou habitat preferences and the identification of habitats most likely to support caribou populations are more effective as planning and operation tools. Electric utilities can use this knowledge to develop efficient vegetation management programs.

4.3 Habitat Preferences

Caribou habitat selection usually relates to forage availability and predator avoidance strategies. Generally, boreal caribou prefer old growth jack pine or black spruce forests that have abundant lichen for forage, as well as muskegs and peatland complexes with upland areas [3], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14]. Peatland complexes are selected by woodland caribou because they provide forage such as

terrestrial lichens [12], [15]. Within wetland complexes, caribou concentrate feeding activity in forested, raised bogs [16], which contain more lichens than other peatlands [17], [18]. Lichens may be particularly important to the caribou diet during late winter and early spring [19]. Within bogs and fens, caribou show significant preference for low to moderate tree cover [20], typically occupying these large wetland complexes year-round [21], [14]. Caribou also select peatland complexes, in part because they provide a partial refuge from predation [10], [13], [14]. Wolves and their primary prey, moose and deer, select upland habitats more than caribou [22], [23].

Habitat requirements change during and post calving, when pregnant caribou isolate themselves in areas that reduce the chance of predation and increase the availability of forage [3]. Typical calving habitat consists of islands within lakes, expansive peat lands or muskegs, lakeshores and old mature forests (Boreal Caribou ATK Reports, as in [3]). Pregnant females close to giving birth have shown shifts from bogs to fen-dominated areas, indicating a trade-off of increased predation within fens for the higher quality forage [24]. The existence of adequate habitat for calving is important for reproductive success and calf survival [25]. The timing of calving is likely to differ across the country; however, given the importance of reducing impacts to caribou during this sensitive time, the late winter, calving, and post-calving periods are generally protected and Restricted Activity Periods (RAPs) implemented.

Forest fires are a natural and recurring part of the boreal ecosystem and influence local population size and distribution of boreal caribou [26], [3]. Recent wildfires (i.e., <40 years of age) are not considered to provide caribou with the necessities required to maintain stable populations [3]; however, caribou have high fidelity and will use burned habitats and associated unburned islands [27]. Wildlife management decisions should take into consideration that the wetland habitat types caribou prefer may be relatively untouched by fire compared to upland forested areas, and may quickly regenerate to pre-burn conditions.

Human disturbance is an important factor in habitat selection by woodland caribou in northeast Alberta [28], [29], [30]. Although caribou avoid high-use linear features such as roads, low-use linear features such as seismic lines are not avoided if there is little to no recurring human use [30]. In particular, linear features that are frequently used or have maintained access can have the greatest impact during the winter, as vehicles can pack down the snow creating energetically efficient routes for predators to hunt along. The influence of powerlines on caribou behaviour is rarely studied on its own and is often analyzed with all linear features. The literature that considers only the impacts of powerlines on caribou and reindeer behaviour demonstrates varying degrees of avoidance and conflicting results. In one study on migratory caribou in Quebec and Labrador, caribou were shown to avoid all disturbances except power lines [31]. Studies on avoidance of power lines by reindeer in Scandinavia showed an avoidance effect starting 2.5 km from a power line [32]. Woodland caribou in Quebec rarely crossed power lines, and travelled at higher speeds while crossing power lines relative to travel before and after crossing [33]. Reference [34] showed similar results; caribou demonstrated resistance to cross powerline RoWs, were less likely to reside in areas 500 m from the powerline RoWs, and when they did cross the RoW, did so at relatively higher speeds.

Manitoba Hydro Bipole III Transmission Project Caribou Monitoring

Manitoba Hydro has undertaken extensive monitoring of boreal woodland caribou within the ranges intersected by the Bipole III Transmission Project (Bipole III; i.e., P Bog, N Reed, and Wabowden Ranges), as well as the Charron Range, which served as a control and is unimpacted by Bipole III. Four years of monitoring reports/information are publicly available with results summarized in the

Mammals Monitoring Program Technical Report Year 4 [35]. The report discusses pre-construction baseline conditions, when available, as well as the Bipole III construction phase, beginning in 2014. The monitoring program has focussed on understanding population dynamics and using satellite telemetry to monitor range use, site fidelity, resource selection and zone of influence, crossing analysis, and the effectiveness of vegetation mitigation strategies.

Population structures and trends suggest populations along the Bipole III are stable, with the N-Reed range population potentially increasing. Fidelity to calving areas was strong across all three ranges. Fidelity to wintering areas was demonstrated to be weaker than in spring and summer, with P-Bog cows showing a local lack of fidelity during the construction phase in February and March. Fidelity will continue to be monitored throughout the operations phase to see if it returns to pre-construction levels.

The initial information on a zone of influence from the RoW appears consistent with other studies that suggest caribou avoid linear features. In the Wabowden Range, where a RoW previously existed, caribou avoided that linear feature by approximately 1 to 2 km prior to the initiation of construction of Bipole III. Analysis of monitoring data did not suggest that there was any additional avoidance of the RoW during the construction phase when the RoW was widened. After several years of construction within the P-Bog range, caribou also showed avoidance of that RoW by 1 to 2 km.

Manitoba Hydro undertakes two types of vegetation clearing in caribou ranges: full clearing of the RoW and centreline clearing (only the centerline is cleared, along with any trees taller than 40% line of sight angle to the edge of the RoW and beyond). The locations of the centerline clearing are chosen based on the movement and distribution data collected during the pre-construction phase. Collared females continued to cross at areas where the mitigation was used. Monitoring caribou in the P Bog range and statistical comparisons of likely crossing locations during both pre-construction and construction suggest that caribou have not altered movement patterns in response to construction. This vegetation mitigation may have helped maintain some movement in the P-Bog range.

4.4 Habitat Connectivity and Caribou Movement

The importance of habitat connectivity and movement within caribou habitats should be considered in land management decisions and the implementation of best management practices. Gene flow and maintenance of genetic diversity through movement and breeding events within ranges increases resilience to ecological impacts such as extreme weather events and disease. Connectivity of habitats allows caribou to maintain seasonal movement and repopulate areas after local populations decline.

While some caribou do not use distinct summer and winter ranges, a substantial proportion of caribou exhibit seasonal movement [10], [14]. Movement rates by bulls peak during the rut, but are also high in late fall and spring, when bulls migrate between summer and winter ranges. Movement is variable among individuals, but bulls exhibit high fidelity with respect to the timing and direction of seasonal movements and the location of seasonal ranges [10]. Movement rates by cows primarily correspond to spring calving, but like bulls, increase during late fall, when cows move from summer to winter ranges. In northern Alberta, the distance between seasonal ranges has been found to be smaller in cows (17 to 20 km) than in bulls (23 to 48 km) [10]. Studies of radio collared caribou in Alberta have shown that home ranges of individual caribou are variable depending on location and season [36], [28], [10]. Home ranges in these studies spanned from 99.6 to 5,815.3 km^2.

The movement and genetic structure of caribou populations within portions of northeast Alberta are well studied relative to other populations in Canada, and findings on these populations are consistent, with the expectation that caribou exhibit metapopulation structures [14], [37]. A metapopulation is a regional population of caribou split up into spatially-separated subgroups. Each subgroup of the metapopulation demonstrates different demographics (i.e., death and birth rates). The metapopulation is sustained with movement between the subgroups, which is important to regional caribou conservation.

Very High Frequency (VHF) and Global Positioning System (GPS) collar data indicate that cows have high fidelity to individual ranges [38], [14]. Collar data provided by the province of Alberta [39] shows that nine out of 23 collared females in the Wiau herd and 12 out of 71 collared females in the Egg Pony herd spent some time within a neighbouring herd range. Although less is known about male movements because most collared individuals are females, 18 years of data have shown seasonal movement only once by a radio collared male between ranges in west-central Alberta. Reference [40] suggests that between one and 10 reproductively-effective migrants per generation should be sufficient to maintain genetic diversity among metapopulations; however, more migrants may be required, depending on the population trend of caribou [41]. It is unknown how many migrants are required to maintain population function.

4.5 Threats to Caribou Populations

Threats to caribou populations include both anthropogenic and natural sources (including habitat loss or alteration, sensory disturbance, vehicle collisions, predation, hunting, parasites, and disease) [3]. Relative to anthropogenic and predator threats, parasites and disease are not considered significant, and mitigations to control for their impacts are out of the scope of a powerline vegetation management program.

Cumulatively threats may interact and, as such, they should all be taken into consideration in landscape management. However, a single threat to caribou may warrant concern for a local population (e.g., mortality due to hunting or predation) in certain situations. In particular, increased disturbance from human made linear features (e.g., roads, pipelines, and powerlines) within caribou habitats are known to both directly decrease habitat availability and quality while also indirectly influencing caribou mortality by increasing alternate prey sources (i.e., moose and deer) of wolves and bears within caribou habitat, increasing predation risk and hunter access.

Boreal caribou populations are limited in their ability to recover from population declines due to reaching sexual maturity at three years of age (as opposed to deer, which reach sexual maturity between 1 and 2 years) and being limited to only one calf a year [42]. Maintaining caribou populations requires an understanding of the complex interactions between human development, caribou habitat preferences, and predation. Habitat management – including minimizing disturbance, maintaining connectivity, and restoring disturbances, as well as managing predators and human caused mortalities – is considered a positive action to promote recovery of caribou populations [3].

4.5.1 Habitat Loss or Alteration

ECCC defines disturbed caribou habitats as areas that include:

- human caused disturbance visible on Landsat at a scale of 1:50,000, including habitat within a 500 m buffer of human-caused disturbance
- fire disturbance in the last 40 years, as identified in data from each provincial jurisdiction (without buffer)

The 500 m buffer is a conservative method to represent the effects of predation and avoidance of anthropogenic disturbance. As a result, intact habitat within 500 m of human disturbance is considered disturbed.

Linear features used by humans may displace and impede the movement of caribou along corridors between seasonal ranges, foraging, and cover habitats, and may restrict dispersal of individuals, all of which can initiate population decline or local extirpations [16], [43], [44], [30]. Research conducted in northeast Alberta indicates that caribou exposed to loud noises (90 to 110 dB) above baseline levels increase movement rates to change habitat types [16]. The average ATV emits approximately 96 to 100 dB [45]. Snowmobiles produced after 1975 should emit no more than 78 dB from a distance of 50 feet [46]. Data from northeast Alberta also indicate that elevated levels of human activity increases nutritional stress in caribou [30].

Caribou are known to react to low flying aircraft – especially helicopters – by running or walking away, especially during and post calving [47], [48]. However, caribou have shown little difference in activity before and following disturbance from a helicopter [49]. Additionally, individual disturbance events (snowmobiles causing reindeer to flee) had negligible effects on energy availability [50].

In the event a flight path is over contiguous forest, the helicopter should remain 150 m above ground during the spring and fall and 300 m above ground during calving [51]. Additional details on helicopter use are provided in Section 5.2.1.

4.5.2 Vehicle Collisions

Increased traffic volumes along linear features such as roads can lead to increases in vehicle-wildlife collisions. Wildlife are killed on a variety of roads under a range of conditions [52], [53]. Large mammals (e.g., moose, caribou) are particularly susceptible to highway mortality because their large spatial requirements cause them to cross roads regularly. Typically, wildlife collisions occur at night and during spring and fall, and are most pronounced on sections of roads that intersect movement corridors or important habitat patches. Wildlife can also be attracted to roads by forage conditions along the edge or by salt, which is often applied to remedy icing conditions during winter [43]. Divided highways with large traffic volumes (≥10,000 average annual daily traffic) are known to act as wildlife barriers and are sources of mortality [54], [43]. Smaller roads and linear features with relatively low traffic volumes (e.g., 5 to 100 vehicles per day) might not inhibit wildlife movement, and are not often associated with collisions. Vegetation management along roads aims to reduce the likelihood of wildlife vehicle collisions by clearing vegetation and maintaining grass herb vegetation with mowing [55].

Powerlines adjacent to roads may result in improving driver safety if the powerline RoW has been cleared of trees and shrubs. Vehicle travel on a powerline RoW is not anticipated to be fast or frequent enough to pose a direct mortality threat to local caribou populations.

4.5.3 Predation

Predation by wolves is considered a significant factor limiting caribou populations [56], [57], [29], [14]. Studies show that predation is the most common source of mortality in adult woodland caribou [58], and predation rates are influenced by encounter rates and population size [59], [60]. Research suggests access into caribou habitats (e.g., roads, powerlines corridors, trails, seismic lines, or pipelines) provides increased opportunities for use by predators, which can result in increased mortality from wolves because linear features allow ease of movement into previously less-accessible areas [61], [57], [29]. In particular, [29] found that the locations of wolf-caused caribou mortalities in northeastern Alberta have been measured closer to linear features than randomly expected. Wolves in northeast Alberta select linear features in winter [30], where they move faster [57] and potentially encounter prey more efficiently [62]. Linear features that allow vehicular (e.g., snowmobile) use also provide more opportunities for wildlife travel because vehicles compact snow. Linear feature development may also extend the search effort of wolves further into areas of fens/bog (widely regarded as prime caribou habitat) that they might otherwise avoid [63]. This would then reduce the amount of secure habitat from predation in a given landscape.

Both wolves and bears have shown an increased use of peatland when linear features are present [24]. However, alternate prey, such as moose and deer, do not preferentially choose peatland habitat [63] and peatland has a low abundance of forage for black bears [23]. Linear features may increase selection of peatland for predators because of lowered barrier to movement between forage patches [64], [62] and while patrolling territory. Wide linear features, including within peatlands, may also have a higher abundance of suitable forage for bears [65].

An additional factor that can contribute to predation risk is alternate prey availability (e.g., moose, deer). Planting legumes is known to attract bears and alternate prey species such as deer, which in turn attract wolves and may increase the chances of caribou predation. Deer can also be carriers of diseases which can potentially affect caribou. Deer have been a focus of study because recent expansions into the boreal forest [66], [67] are believed to have consequences for predator and prey communities. Deer are key prey species for wolves in Canada [68], [30]. Because deer and wolf abundance may be related, an increase or decrease in deer abundance could incidentally have positive or negative effects on caribou predation rates by wolves [68]. Providing preferred forage species for moose and deer during reclamation or vegetation management may indirectly affect alternate prey species abundance, leading to increased predation of caribou. Deer are highly adaptable and often find preferred forage along edge habitats. Utilities have to control trees underneath powerlines on an ongoing basis. The creation of powerlines produces more edge habitat, resulting in a change in the mix of vegetation species to ones that survive better in more open, sunnier locations.

Recent research suggests that the actual vegetation height required to reduce wolf travel speeds along linear features is much lower than eye level for humans (0.5 m) [69]. However, to reduce speeds to those travelled in forests, more than 30% of the linear features required vegetation over 4.1 m. The research suggested that actively restoring vegetation along lines should be focussed in areas with vegetation heights below 0.5 m. This applies to fully restored lines. Powerlines are unlikely to see significant changes in wolf travel speeds due to the 5 to 6 m access trail that typically exists along powerline RoWs.

4.5.4 Hunting

While the impact of wolves as the primary cause for caribou mortality is well understood, the extent of caribou mortality due to human hunting or poaching is not well defined. Linear features provide opportunities for human hunters [30]. As much as is feasible given stakeholder considerations, mitigations that reduce hunting of caribou should be implemented. Access controls on linear features, particularly those stemming from local access roads that may run parallel to or intersect with a power line RoW, may limit the number of humans using those linear features to access hunting areas.

4.6 Habitat Restoration and Vegetation Management

Environment Canada has set a threshold of 65% undisturbed habitat within a range using prescribed disturbance criteria [3]. Many ranges fall far below that level, and efforts should be made to reduce clearing of habitats and restore habitat functionally, where possible.

The scope of this study is to summarize powerline vegetation management practices applicable to existing transmission lines which are most beneficial to woodland caribou. Given that the powerline is present or approved to be built, electric utility vegetation management programs should focus on mitigations that reduce impacts on caribou.

Powerline construction causes very little soil disturbance, especially compared to pipeline installation. Depending on the type of powerline structure used, there may be some soil disturbance immediately around the base of the structure, with individual structures spaced more than a hundred metres apart. For example, a typical 138 kV powerline would have wood poles ranging from 100 to 130 m apart. Typically, construction is conducted when the ground is frozen or dry. To facilitate construction access or access, mats may be used. Minimized soil disturbance results in minimally impacted ground cover vegetation over most of the RoW.

Of particular importance to caribou are the terrestrial lichens used as forage. Lichens preferred by caribou may recover within 50 years, if the surface of the soil layer is not disturbed [70], [71]. In these cases, recovery occurs within the timeline of a powerline operation. In contrast, it is uncertain if caribou foraging habitats will recover to pre disturbance conditions when peatland soil layers are disturbed by the construction of a powerline corridor or through vegetation management. If restoration or vegetation management plans reclaim disturbed peatlands to wetlands characterized by early colonizing wetland vegetation such as grasses and sedges, this may result in the irreversible loss of some caribou habitats. The feasibility of establishing lichen should consider the end goals for the disturbance and the vegetation management methods that will be used.

Low growing vegetation is typically maintained on powerline RoWs. However, restoration techniques for linear features used by logging and oil sands operations may be beneficial if creating sightline barriers or vegetated crossing corridors to facilitate safe movement across RoWs. This review did not yield any literature proving the efficacy of using vegetated sightline barriers alone to lower predator encounter rates with caribou.

Restoration techniques used on pipeline access corridors that could be applied to any unused or decommissioned access to transmission line RoWs and that are being trialed or being applied as standard practice include:

- Creation of microsite to protect seeds, establish plants, and control exposure to extreme conditions [72]. Microsite treatments include mounding [73], rollback and coarse woody material [72], and tree felling.
- Apply treatments to reduce soil bulk density and increase moisture and aeration [74]. Treatments include ripping with a dozer or plow [75].
- Reduction in traffic to minimize damage to vegetation. With reduced traffic, upland mesic sites show good natural revegetation [76].

Sites showing the least natural regeneration potential are usually either too wet (e.g., bogs and fens) or too dry (e.g., upland pine forests) [77]. Restoration at these sites may require treatments to correct any limiting factors and allow vegetation growth [74].

Sightline blocking for predators is a natural outcome of functional habitat restoration that includes species that grow higher than the eye level of caribou (1.7 m above ground) and wolves (1.2 m aboveground) [78]. In caribou habitat, black spruce, white spruce, and pine are used based on the biophysical characteristics of the site, surrounding vegetation, and restoration objectives [79]. While regenerating conifers provide a better visual barrier, deciduous species grow faster and provide more rapid growth results [79]. If shrubs are planted alongside trees, the trees will grow healthier and faster (COSIA 2017, as reported in [79]). The downside of using shrubs in coordination with trees, or for restoration activities such as shrub staking to create a rapid sightline barrier, is that shrubs may attract alternate prey species to caribou, such as deer and moose, which consequently attracts wolves.

Research on fladry, a technique in which flags hang from ropes, creating a visual barrier, has shown that it may be an effective short-term tool in deterring wolves from accessing prey [80], [81]. The research demonstrates that fladry can be useful in deterring wolves for 60 to 75 days, provided that it is properly maintained [80], [81]. This visual barrier has not been found to affect other mammals, including ungulates (hooved mammals such as caribou moose and deer) [82], [83], so it would not be disruptive to other species. Most research has been conducted on pasture land, but the findings may be applicable to larger areas and along linear features such as powerline RoWs if short-term deterrents suit the objective of a mitigation program.

5.0 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this report is to identify high value mitigations electric utilities could incorporate into their vegetation management programs on existing powerlines that would benefit caribou and not be overly taxing to electric utility maintenance costs.

Electric utilities provide an essential service of providing safe, reliable electric power to industries and communities. Powerlines and powerline RoWs are essentially permanent features within the landscape which may remain for decades.

Caribou face threats from several sources, including habitat loss or alteration (including sensory disturbance), vehicle collisions, predation, and hunting. Powerline RoWs, along with other linear features built through caribou ranges, contribute to these threats directly (e.g., direct loss from RoW construction) or indirectly (e.g., increased predation pressure from wolves).

This section will analyze and discuss specific topics in relation to caribou biology and powerline operations. The following discussion points are grouped into three categories: topics related to regional landscape, topics related to utility operations, and topics that are location-specific. The expected impact to caribou and the anticipated implication to utility operations are noted.

BMPs are proposed, based on professional opinions, which are feasible to incorporate into utility operations and will provide benefits to caribou (see Section 6).

5.1 Regional Landscape

Regional caribou habitat mapping is being conducted by provincial governments and stakeholders (e.g., provincial range planning). These mapping exercises aim to identify large areas important to caribou without identifying specific caribou habitat features. More detailed caribou habitat mapping relevant to a development can be a valuable tool in developing site-specific vegetation management programs that effectively incorporate caribou BMPs.

Caribou mapping can prioritize areas along a powerline RoW that are known to be used by caribou or represent high-quality caribou habitat. Integrated vegetation management programs that include mapping of vegetation types or ecological mapping relevant to caribou habitat needs can be used to effectively choose locations for BMPs (Figure 5-1).

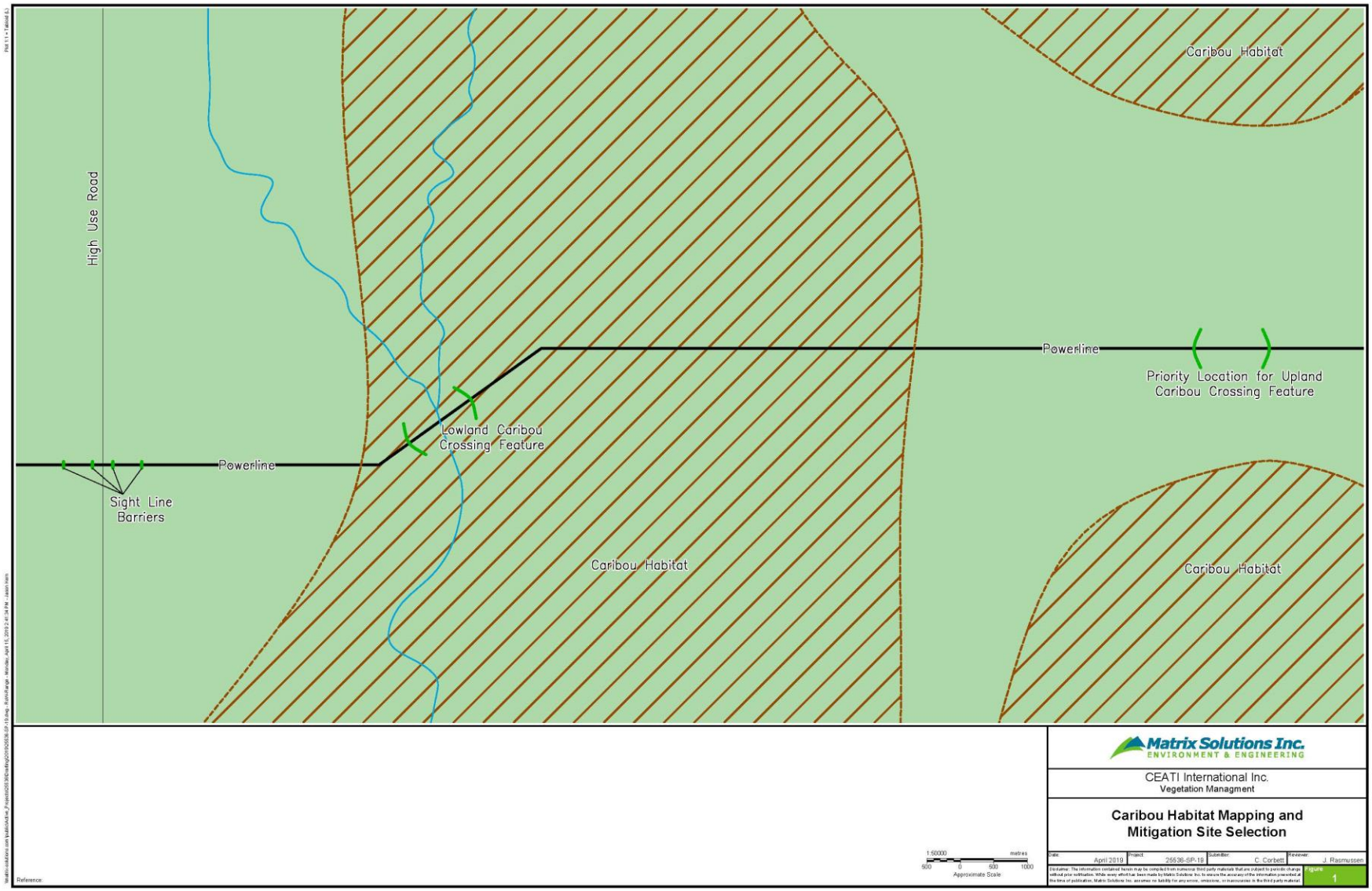

Figure 5-1: Caribou Habitat Mapping and Mitigation Site Selection

Areas with high use by caribou as indicated by survey data would be prioritized for implementation of BMPs. Since there are limitations in the extent and coverage of data, areas of high quality caribou habitat would also be prioritized for implementation of BMPs. With a properly scaled map, it is also possible to identify potential areas of lower quality habitat that may be used as movement corridors between higher-quality patches or ranges. Habitat maps can be created and overlaid onto transmission system maps by using information from:

- designated caribou ranges
- caribou field survey and tracking data (e.g., winter track count data, remote cameras, and GPS collars) that represent empirical data and may identify likely movement routes; data may be available from local regulatory agencies or other industries
- vegetation mapping that includes details on habitat preference discussed in Section 4.3 (e.g., identification of old growth jack pine forests, muskegs, and peatland complexes)
- traditional knowledge from local Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders
- disturbance layers that identify anthropogenic features including road ways, powerlines, and other features

Understanding areas that have a high likelihood of use by caribou can help vegetation managers of utilities to effectively focus and prioritize BMP implementation such as sightline barriers and caribou crossing areas. Understanding high-use locations also means that limited utility resources are not used to implement BMPs in low-use locations.

5.2 Utility Operations

5.2.1 Helicopter Access

Helicopter aerial patrols are typically conducted in a 1- to 3-year cycle as a low level (30 to 60 m above ground) single pass flight. Helicopters are also used to conduct some types of maintenance and repairs. As the focus of this report is for vegetation management activities, it does not consider mitigations for maintenance and repair.

Utilities make an effort to conduct routine helicopter patrols and helicopter-based maintenance outside of the caribou RAP for their area. However, some utilities will conduct patrols as required, including during a caribou RAP. The forested areas immediately adjacent to a powerline are generally less preferred by caribou, so the probability of caribou being present increases with distance to a powerline RoW. At most, the frequency of a helicopter survey is once per year.

Caribou are known to react to low flying aircraft, especially helicopters, by running or walking away, especially during calving and post calving (Section 4.5.1). In the event a caribou is present during an aerial patrol, that individual would be subject to sensory disturbance as the helicopter passes overhead. In the event caribou are spotted while conducting an aerial patrol, the helicopter should increase altitude to avoid disturbing them. Considering these factors, the potential impact to caribou is considered low. That this is an acceptable practice and should continue. It is recommended that flight plans be restricted to the powerline corridor as much as possible and avoid flying over contiguous caribou habitat. In the event a flight path is over contiguous forest, the helicopter should remain 150 m above ground during spring and fall and 300 m above ground during calving [51].

5.2.2 Low Sensory Disturbance Access

ATVs (i.e., quads, side-by-side quads, and snowmobiles) are used by utility personnel to access powerline RoWs to conduct ground patrols and other vegetation management related activities. ATVs can be used to support both foliar and basal bark herbicide applications (refer to Section 3.2.5).

On many powerline RoWs, the public and local Indigenous communities also have access to utility RoWs and will travel along a RoW on ATVs and snowmobiles throughout the year. The land base in the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario is primarily provincial Crown land, which allows open access for local Indigenous communities, trappers, and the general public. Where the public have access to RoWs, the sensory disturbance attributed to utility personnel could be difficult to quantify.

Noise associated with small ATVs such as quads, side-by-side quads, and snowmobiles can cause short-term changes in caribou behaviour and movements; however, given the duration and intensity of noise associated with small ATVs and factoring the low probability of caribou presence (Section 4.3) and low frequency of patrols, the potential impact to caribou is considered low, even if these activities are conducted during the caribou RAP. This is especially applicable where the public are also using accessing the RoW.

Although the sensory disturbance associated with most small ATVs is low, a much greater impact to caribou is the tracks left by snowmobiles. Snowmobile tracks become excellent paths for wolves, allowing them to travel faster and farther than through undisturbed snow. This increases predation impacts on caribou (Section 4.5.3). Snowmobile use should be limited to early winter, when snow depth is lower than mid-winter when the effect of packed snow along a linear feature is likely to have more of an impact on predator use.

It is difficult for a utility company to control public access. Where a utility has attempted to block RoW access, the public will often create new trails to bypass a utility's access control feature. In general, utilities have not restricted public use to their RoWs. On some newly built powerlines, a small amount of rollback has been used to create a brush windrow about 3 m in depth. In some jurisdictions, there is a concern that extensive use of rollback can contribute to wildfire fuel loading.

Although it would be beneficial to caribou to have no public access on utility RoWs, this is neither practical nor feasible for utilities to implement. The most effective public access control would require regulatory intervention in conjunction with local consultation. This is beyond the scope of this study. Given these factors, BMP for Public Access Control is not proposed.

5.2.3 High Sensory Disturbance Ground Access

High sensory impact vehicles and equipment includes trucks, brush mowers, flex track equipment, and chainsaws. While using small ATVs for access is considered a low sensory disturbance, the associated vegetation management activity, such as using chainsaws, would be considered a high sensory disturbance. Traveling along the RoW and conducting work with these types of vehicles and equipment, whenever possible, should not be conducted during the regional caribou RAP. The exception would be work being carried out in highly disturbed areas, such as along powerlines that parallel a high-use road, as noted in Section 5.3.1.

5.2.4 Vegetation Management Programs

5.2.4.1 Post Wildfire Management

A wildfire event may damage trees adjacent to a powerline and increase their risk of falling into the line. Immediately after a wildfire event, utilities will likely patrol the powerline and note danger trees. Crews will subsequently be sent out to manually remove these danger trees. Given the reduced likelihood of caribou presence in recently burned areas, danger tree removal should have a low probability of impacting caribou, even in the event these activities are carried out during the regional caribou RAP.

As the burn area begins to revegetate, the potential for caribou to use an area will continually increase. Caribou are known to show fidelity for burned areas and unburned islands (Section 4.3). Considering these factors, best practice suggests that utilities should patrol and address danger trees, as necessary, within 2 years following a wildfire event. This timeline allows a reasonable amount of time to deal with safety issues and should have minimal potential to disturb caribou. This work could be conducted during the regional caribou RAP.

5.2.4.2 Moose and Deer Browse Control

It is possible for utilities to develop vegetation management programs which, in addition to controlling target trees, would also control browse vegetation, such as new aspen shoots, alders, and willows. When these species are cut down or mowed, the plant will typically produce a flush of regrowth stems the following year, which is ideal browse. This regrowth can only effectively be controlled using herbicides. Herbicides could be selectively applied to patches of aspen, willow, and alders to significantly reduce both their presence on the RoW and the attraction of moose and deer This approach also has the added benefit of providing the utility a highly-effective RoW vegetation control program. In particular, aspen are a relatively fast-growing tree species which will trigger utility intervention sooner than if they were controlled using herbicides. The result is the utility will be able to extend the time between vegetation management cycles, which would further reduce sensory disturbances.

Having legumes in restoration seed mixes has been identified as a potential concern because legumes attract bears and deer. Legumes are not a powerline concern and thus are not typically subject to control measures. In some jurisdictions [6], seeding legumes are not allowed in caribou ranges. Utility vegetation management best practice would be to not use legume seeds in any mix used for reseeding any RoW ground disturbance or erosion areas.

5.2.4.3 V-Shaped Right-of-way Cross-section

One proposed wildlife mitigation is to manage the trees on a powerline RoW in a manner that creates a tree height profile that looks like a V or U in cross-section across the RoW (Figure 5-2). This could be achieved by selectively removing trees or tree topping, starting from the middle of the RoW and progressively leaving taller trees toward the edge. The result is a narrow strip down the RoW centre line that is tree-free or has very short vegetation. The rationale is that animals/caribou are more willing to cross a narrower RoW than one that has been cleared of all trees. A study proposing this as caribou mitigation was not identified.

Although, in theory, this approach has merit, it is not feasible or practical to implement. From a utility vegetation management perspective, this approach would be very expensive and difficult to

maintain. There are much higher-value caribou mitigations – such as establishing sightline barriers or RoW vegetated caribou crossing areas – that utilities should focus their resources on. There are much more practical and feasible vegetation management programs that can be implemented.

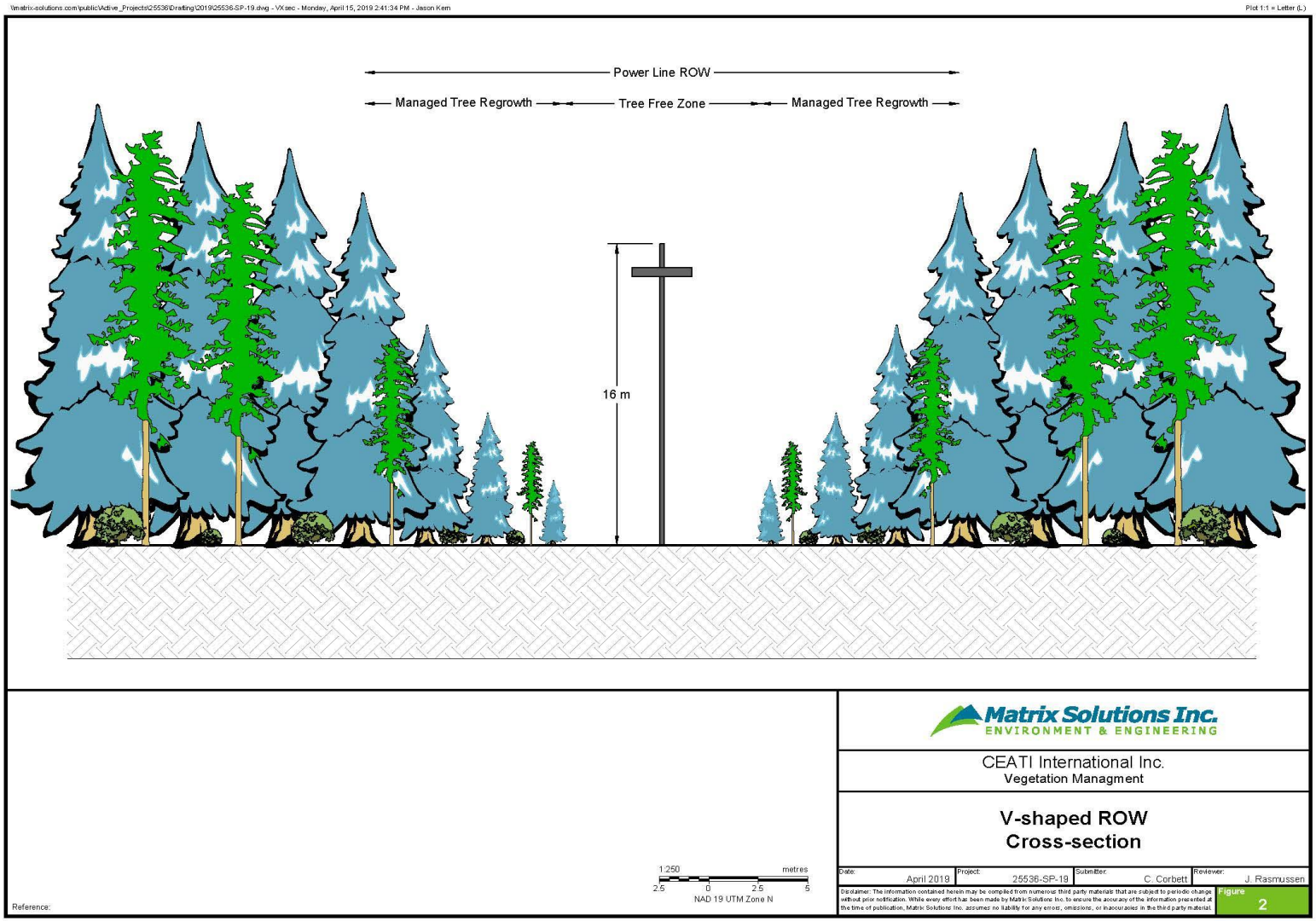

Figure 5-2: V-Shaped ROW Cross-section

5.2.4.4 Wire Zone/Border Zone

Another powerline vegetation management approach is to divide the RoW width into three sections, with the middle being called the wire zone and the two outside called the border zones. A utility will develop an integrated vegetation management plan for the whole RoW, though the wire and border zones may have different tree control methods.

The wire zone has the least tolerance of tree to powerline height clearances and will have its own vegetation management BMPs. The vegetation management objective within the wire zone is to maintain a virtually tree-free state while allowing the growth of lower-height shrubs. Incorporating herbicides into the vegetation management program is an effective method to manage trees within this wire zone.

The border zones have a higher tree height to powerline conductor clearance tolerance. Trees that regrow in this zone can be allowed to grow slightly taller before their height needs to be controlled. An effective approach is to brush mow the border zones once trees begin to violate line clearances. After a mowing cycle, trees and other vegetation will be allowed to regrow until the trees violate line clearances again, which triggers the next brush mowing cycle. The cycle of maintenance is likely longer than what is required for the wire zone, which may be 10 to 15 years.

This approach provides some benefit to caribou, as the border zones will provide a narrower corridor for crossing as the trees regrow. The exception will be the years immediately following a brush mowing cycle with the time to reach effective vegetation coverage dependent on the vegetation type.

5.3 Location Specific

5.3.1 Powerlines Parallel to Roads

Caribou will use anthropogenic features, but generally, the probability of selecting habitat decreases with greater human disturbance, like a high-use road. Vehicles using a road on a daily basis lead to ongoing sensory disturbance.

ECCC considers habitats up to 500 m from a road as disturbed. The 500 m buffer is a conservative method to represent the effects of predation and avoidance of anthropogenic disturbance (Section 4.5.1) [3].

The increased level of sensory disturbance attributable to utility vegetation management activities along or adjacent to high use roads is low. Disturbance is further reduced considering that the most frequent vegetation management activities occur on a 3-year cycle.

Considering these factors, best practice suggests that when a powerline parallels within 100 m of a road, vegetation management activities can occur with minimal risk of caribou disturbance. It should be acceptable to conduct these activities all year long, even during the regional caribou RAP. In Alberta, all activities contained within 100 m from an existing arterial all-weather road can be initiated at any time, including within the RAP, if ground conditions are favourable, as outlined in [6]. Utilities should discuss this approach with their local regulatory agencies.

5.3.2 Caribou Crossing Areas

Transmission lines, by nature of their function, cross hundreds of kilometres of landscape and varying topographies and habitats. Utilities must manage trees on electric utility RoWs to prevent them from contacting the powerline. Even with this requirement, there are situations where vegetated caribou crossings can be established without an undue burden on utility vegetation management programs.

Vegetated caribou RoW crossings are areas developed to facilitate caribou and other wildlife crossing powerline line RoWs. They should be created with the objective of restoring as much ecological function to the local caribou habitat as is feasible, given logistical and budget constraints. Woodland caribou demonstrate some resistance to cross a tree-cleared RoW and prefer to travel in bogs and fens with low to moderate tree cover [33], [20]. Establishing vegetated caribou RoW crossings is intended to reduce the resistance of caribou to movement across utility RoWs.

5.3.2.1 Vegetated Caribou Crossing Criteria

A vegetated caribou crossing area must have enough tree coverage to provide visual cover for caribou as they cross the RoW. Two general scenarios exist for identifying crossing areas:

- Establish a crossing in a low-lying area (Figure 5-3). When a crossing is being established in a low-lying, boggy area, it will essentially become the extent of the area which has short, slow growing trees. A low-lying area relative to the surrounding habitat, identified as having high power lines relative to the ground, can preferentially be left in place or minimally managed for vegetation (i.e., leaving only the access road). This is a low-cost option that requires planning prior to the vegetation management work, identification of potential areas, verification of suitability, and safety by field crews. This approach was used on the Manitoba Hydro Bipole III Transmission Project, and results have indicated that caribou continue to use these areas when vegetation is largely left in place (see Section 4.3).
- When an area is not low-lying (i.e., an upland habitat with taller growing trees and mineral soils with better drainage) but is identified through mapping as an important habitat for caribou (e.g., upland jack pine forests) or a potential route for movement between caribou ranges, there are opportunities for creating a corridor to facilitate movement in the area. Wildlife crossings guidance for aboveground pipeline in Alberta includes crossing widths of 20 m for below pipe and 8 m for over pipe crossings. Monitoring programs have found that wildlife successfully use these crossings. A 20 m width of vegetation is likely adequate for crossing utility RoWs. The upland caribou crossing scenario is discussed in Section 5.3.2.3.

The location of crossings will be influenced by the following factors:

- Ideal locations determined by habitat mapping (discussed in Section 5.1).
- Height of surrounding vegetation (when RoW adjacent vegetation heights do not offer much cover for caribou movement, better locations may be available).
- Existing vegetation species; an area with primarily coniferous vegetation will be more suitable than an area with aspens mixed in. Aspens are relatively fast growing and will require more frequent vegetation management control to maintain tree to powerline clearances.
- Sufficient understory in adjacent forests to make sightline barriers effective in an area. For example, a jack pine forest may have limited shrub understory [78].

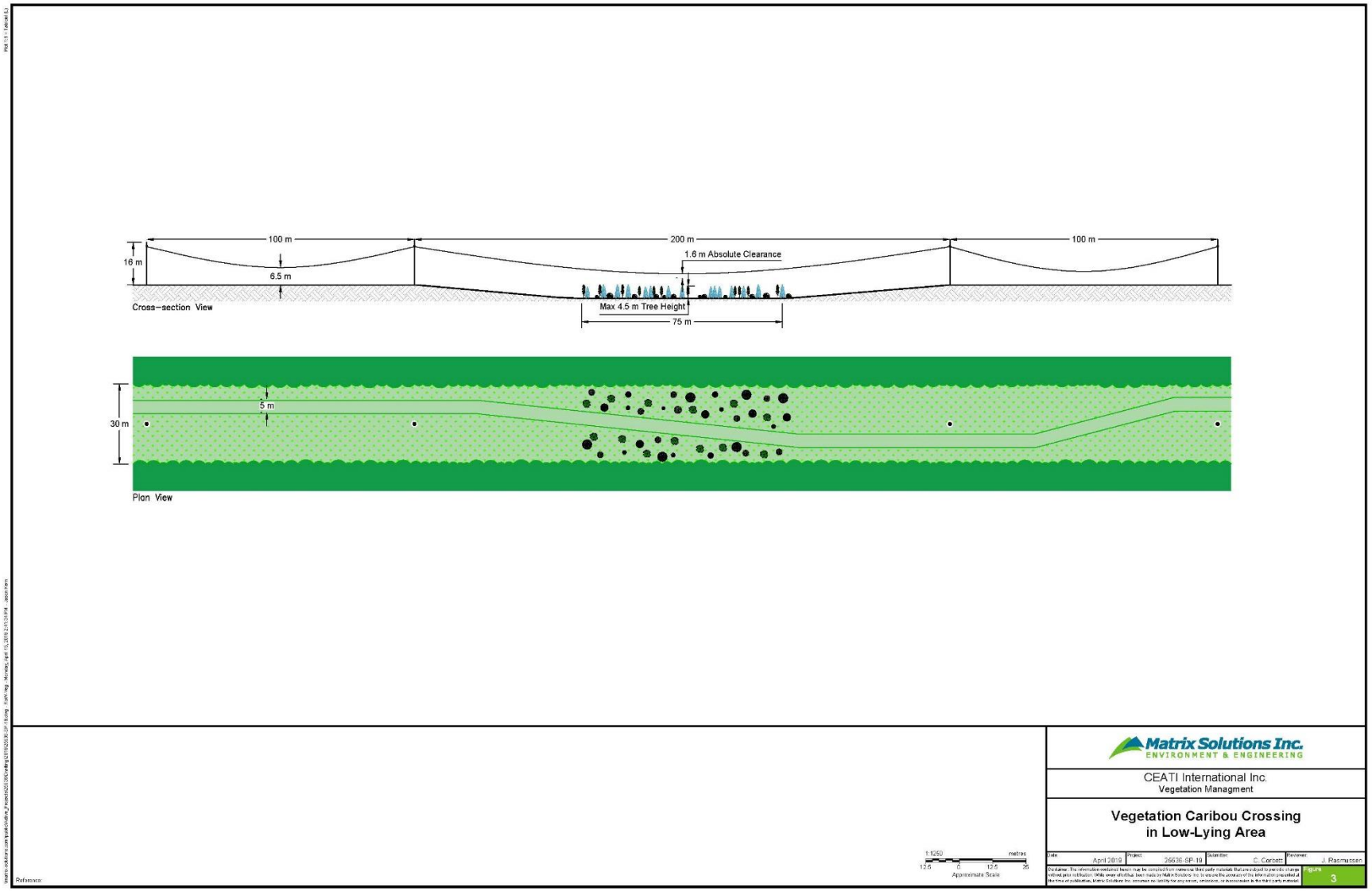

Figure 5-3: Vegetation Caribou Crossing in Low-lying Area

5.3.2.2 Management Constraints

Powerlines are essentially permanent structures and are managed with a need for maintaining vegetation growth below a maximum height and to provide access along the RoW. Caribou crossing areas need to consider maximum height requirements. For example, in Alberta, the Alberta Electric Utility Code defines the minimum clearance height that a powerline must have from the ground based on the design voltage and under all conditions (Table 5-1). The minimum distances that a tree must be from energized conductors for vegetation management crews to still be able to remove it are also defined. The difference between these two values is the maximum height for a tree under a powerline (Table 5-1). Each jurisdiction will have its own clearance requirements, and utilities should manage to them.

Table 5-1: Maximum Tree Heights (m) Under Powerlines in Alberta

	138 kV	240 kV	500 kV
minimum ground to conductor height cross-country	5	5.6	9.9
maximum tree height – cross-country sections	3.4	3.5	6.5
minimum ground to conductor height over road	5.5	6.1	15.4
maximum tree height adjacent to road	3.9	4	12

In locations where the adjacent forest habitat is composed of treed bogs or fens, the vegetation is typically composed of short, slow-growing vegetation such as black spruce, tamarack, and various other shrubs. With a minimal amount of selective removal or tree topping, trees can remain on the RoW. As seen in Table 5-1, low height trees can be left on the RoW. Due to the slow growth and low height characteristics of these trees, they are not likely to impact the utility's vegetation program.

Future utility engineering can potentially increase the height of infrastructures to allow taller growing trees along the RoW and, in particular, below the powerline. This was implemented during the Bipole III Project.

5.3.2.3 Upland Caribou Crossing Locations

Establishing RoW vegetated caribou crossings in lowlands will be beneficial to facilitate caribou movement and not overly onerous for utilities to manage. Establishing a caribou crossing area in drier upland habitats with taller trees (e.g., upland jack pine forests) and mineral soils with good internal drainage is more difficult and costlier for utilities to maintain, especially in remote locations. Upland areas are not preferred caribou habitats, so the effort and expense to establish a crossing in an upland location would not likely provide significant caribou value. The exception is where an area has been identified as having a high potential to be a movement corridor between areas of high use or high quality habitats.

In upland caribou habitats, the vegetation control program objective will be to control all the tree species across the RoW. Trees will regrow on the RoW until the next mowing cycle, in 7 to 12 years. In the interim, tree regrowth will offer some measure of cover for caribou to cross the RoW.

If there is a desire or a need to establish more tree cover across a RoW, one approach is to divide the brush mowing sections of the RoW into subsections and leap frog the mowing along the RoW. The alternated mowing allows some sections to grow, thus offering a greater measure of cover compared to a freshly mowed section. By staggering the removal of regrowth, some sections of the

RoW will have more advanced regrowth and cover until the next mowing cycle. The area would experience twice the amount of sensory disturbance; however, disturbance events could be as much as 5 years apart. This approach would result in additional costs related to crew mobilization and demobilization. The benefit is that it would be easier for a utility to manage RoW tree regrowth using a staggered mowing program, than manually and selectively cutting trees within a designated caribou crossing feature. This approach may have merit to be considered in specific sections of the RoW where there are long lengths of upland habitat and there is a desire or need to facilitate caribou crossings.

5.3.2.4 Right-of-Way Access Trails

Utilities typically require a 5 to 6 m wide access trail along the length of a RoW. The access trail will have ground cover vegetation but be clear of trees and shrubs which would hamper vehicle travel. The access trail through a sightline barrier or caribou crossing area should be at a diagonal to avoid creating a straight sightline down along the RoW (Figure 5-4).

It is important to establish only one access trail through sightline barriers and caribou crossing areas so that both utility personnel and the public who may also travel along the RoW use the established path. The intent is to facilitate a pathway for public RoW users to travel, reducing the potential of creating multiple paths across the vegetated caribou crossing area or sightline barrier. Multiple pathways would hamper vegetation regrowth and open up sightlines.

It is recommended that utilities identify areas along a RoW that have the potential to be effective vegetated caribou crossings. In the case of low-lying areas, the crossings may need little work other than their identification to field crews that would minimize clearing activities. In other upland areas, the identification of corridors that would facilitate movement across the RoW may require more frequent vegetation management, but could minimize impacts to caribou avoidance of powerline RoWs.

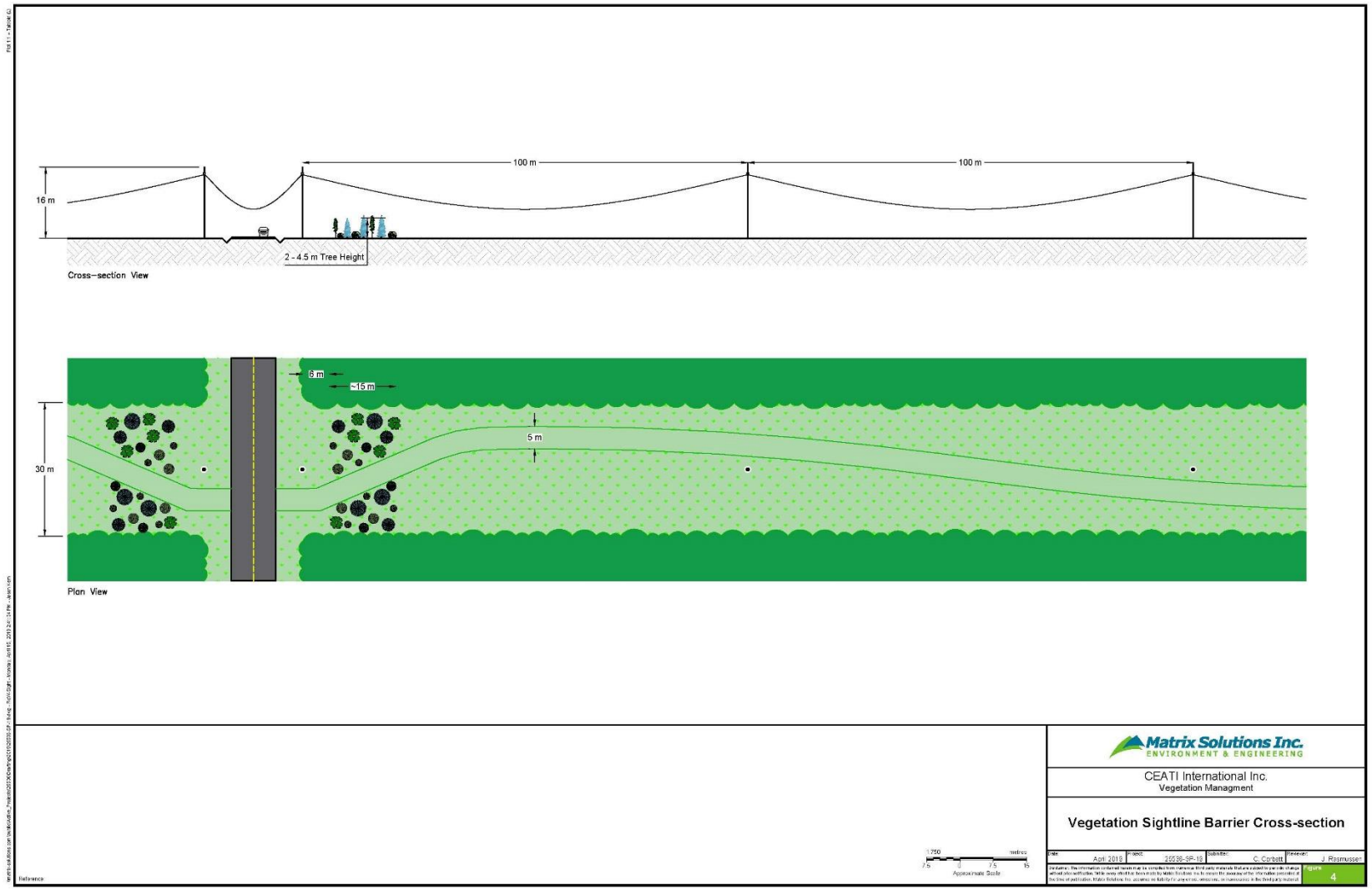

Figure 5-4:Vegetation Sightline Barrier Cross-section

5.3.3 Sightline Barriers

It is important to sustain a balance of safe, reliable, and cost-effective operation of transmission lines with appropriate, effective caribou mitigations. Sightline barriers should consider the eye-level of caribou and wolves (Section 4.6), as well as the site-specific sightline for humans and predators when travelling along raised access routes like roads. Selection of sightline barriers will depend on the same criteria as mentioned for vegetated caribou crossings (Section 5.3.2), as well as other criteria, such as distance of line of sight down existing feature and road orientation in relation to linear features.

5.3.3.1 Road and Powerline Right-of-Way Intersections

Where a powerline crosses over a road, controlling the sightline from the roadway down the RoW will reduce the likelihood of caribou mortality through opportunistic hunting or poaching, as well as block sightlines for predators hunting along the road. A road is considered a linear feature built and maintained to support at least daily vehicular traffic, and includes oil field roads, logging roads, and municipal roads.

The intent is to have enough tree cover to obstruct a clear line of sight of someone sitting in a vehicle as they travel along the road. These sightline barriers should be established by allowing existing RoW vegetation to grow to a sufficient height down the RoW from the road. On flat ground, a 2 m tree is enough to obstruct the sightline of a person sitting in their vehicle. Road bed elevation and topography will influence the tree height required to block sightlines. Ideally the sightline barrier will be established utilizing existing and regrowth trees and shrubs species that have a slower growth rate or low maturity height. The utility should utilize selective tree removal to establish the sightline barrier, with priority given to removing faster growing trees such as aspen species. Thinning tree densities can be beneficial to establishing an effective sightline barrier. Reducing tree stem densities will facilitate growth of new seedlings and provide enough space for the development of robust branches which will ultimately become effective future sightline barrier trees. During the next vegetation management cycle, crew would again utilize selective tree removal techniques.

Planting trees to create a sightline barrier is not advised. The use of nursery tree stock should be avoided, as there is concern that it will introduce foreign genetic makeup into the natural population (Figure 5-5).

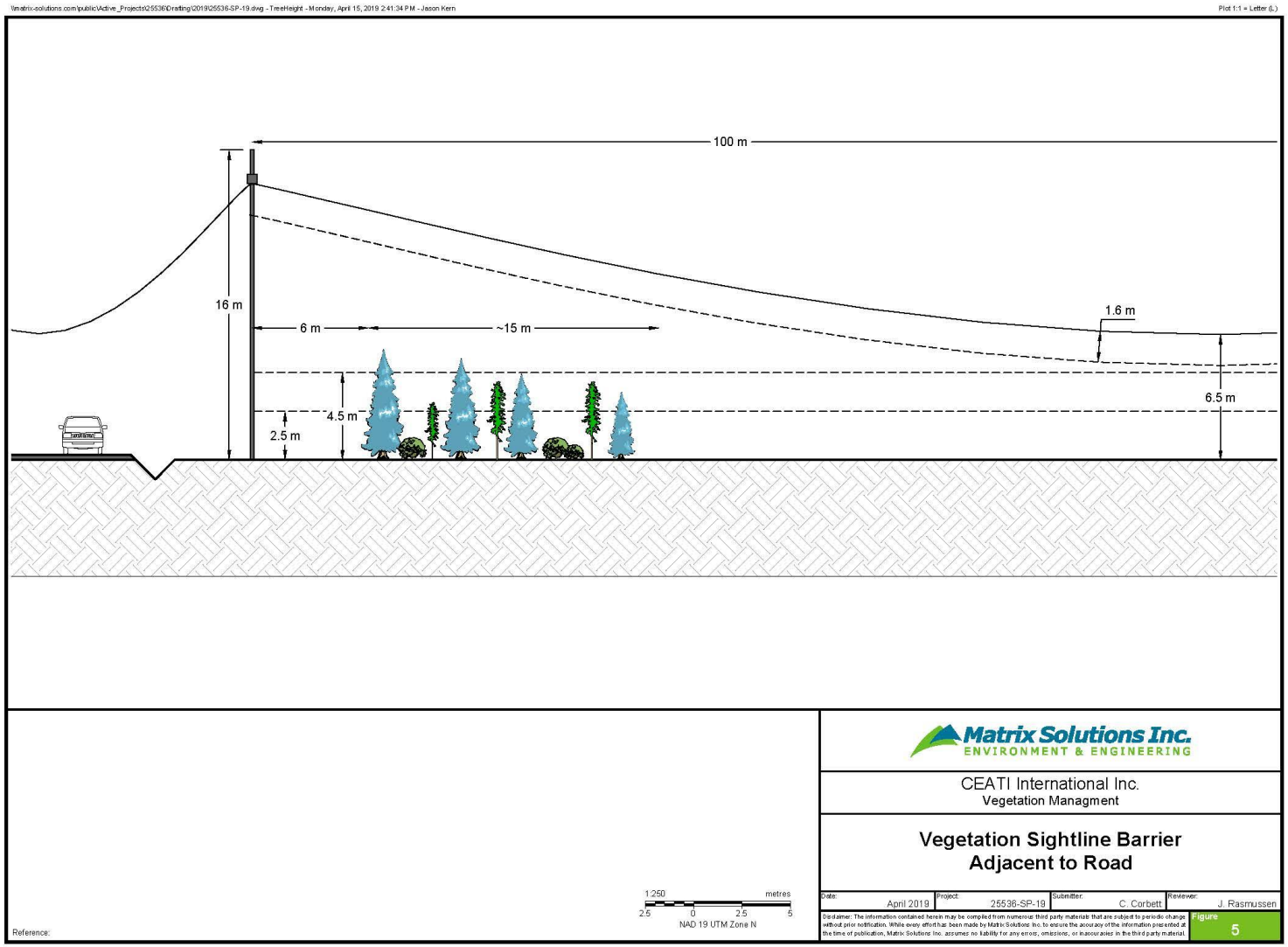

Figure 5-5: Vegetation Sightline Barrier Adjacent to Road

If tree planting is required, then same tree seedlings used in local reforestation programs should be utilized. Planting trees is labour-intensive, so the optimal practice is to allow natural regrowth to create sightline barriers.

Tree topping should only be used as an initial interim treatment to lower tree heights when establishing sightline barriers.

Sightline barriers should be established at every location where a powerline crosses over a road; they are considered a means of mitigation for predation and human hunting or poaching. Given the number of powerlines on the landscape, it could be difficult to establish this across the landscape, and it may be important to prioritize locations with known high human use and predation risk. If the local situation indicates a high concern of human hunting or poaching activities, then it may be advisable to establish a second sightline barrier approximately 500 m from the road (Environment Canada uses 500 m as a suitable buffer distance to denote compromised habitat adjacent to a human disturbance and natural habitat). From a human hunter perspective, a person could easily walk past a sightline barrier adjacent to road and look down the RoW. Having a second barrier 500 m away provides a level of cover to areas where caribou are more likely to reside.

Access trails through a sightline barrier should be established as described in Section 5.3.2.1 .

5.3.3.2 Cross-country Locations

The primary purpose of sightline barriers in cross-country sections of a RoW is to restrict the sightline of wolves. Terrain features and angles in the RoW alignment will also influence sightline distances. In some situations, sightline barriers have been mandated by regulatory agencies. Strategic placement of cross-country sightline barrier locations should follow the criteria from the vegetated caribou crossing (Section 5.3.2), as both mitigations serve to return some ecological function to the RoW and facilitate movement without predation.

Optimal locations for sightline barriers include the junctions of linear features with powerline RoWs, as wolves will hunt along linear features – particularly during winter, if the snow is packed [30]. Sightline barriers may also be preferentially applied to lines known for predator use, if that information is available (e.g., winter tracking, remote cameras, or VHF or GPS collar data). Spacing for locations should be determined based on the best available information on caribou use and in discussion with regulators.

It is recommended that powerline companies use sightline barriers to mitigate mortality to caribou from both hunters and predators. Appropriate locations for sightline barriers should consider proximity to road and pipeline junctions. In addition, cross-country locations should be considered at junctions of linear features with the powerline RoW where they overlap good caribou habitat.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Caribou face threats from habitat loss or alteration (including sensory disturbance), vehicle collisions, predation, and hunting. Powerline RoWs, along with other linear features built through caribou ranges, contribute to these threats directly (e.g., habitat loss from RoW construction) or indirectly (e.g., increased predation pressure from wolves in caribou habitats).

The objective of this document was to define best management practices within boreal woodland caribou ranges that avoid or reduce potential impacts to caribou. Knowledge of powerline vegetation management, caribou habitats, and habitat use helps identify high-value mitigations electric utilities can incorporate into their vegetation management programs on existing powerlines. These mitigation techniques benefit caribou and are not be overly taxing to electric utility maintenance costs. It is important to sustain a balance between the safe, reliable, and cost-effective operation of transmission lines and implementing appropriate and effective caribou mitigations. The intent of this report was to highlight mitigations that are most relevant to caribou protection, as well as practical and feasible for utilities to implement.

Utilities should be developing vegetation management plans with BMPs that take into account the RAPs for that jurisdiction and site-specific mitigations. The mitigations are ordered based on those that provide a balance between practicality and cost-effectiveness, while also improving regional caribou habitat. From Levels A to C, in ascending order, A indicates measures providing the most benefit to caribou for the least cost. The first grouping (A) of vegetation management caribou-beneficial practices can be readily incorporated into current utility operations with minimal additional effort. These practices would be applicable across the whole of utility operations. The next group of BMPs (B) are those that require minor alterations to current practices, as well as some planning and expenditures. The incorporation of "B" level BMPs should focus on higher priority sites using criteria outlined in this report and consideration of site-specific factors. As utility caribou protection programs evolve or critical caribou situations are identified, "C" level BMPs should be considered. Mapping is not assigned to a grouping, as having a regional perspective on caribou habitat and distribution is beneficial for developing protection programs.

Utilities are advised to assess their transmission line facilities within the context of regional caribou areas and develop and implement programs that prioritize reducing impacts to caribou, where possible. Programs should align with federal recovery strategy and relevant caribou range plans or conservation agreements that consider regional differences in RAPs and habitat requirements (Section 4.1). Utilities may need to consult with local regulatory agencies to gain input and support for the development of a mitigation program.

Regional Habitat Mapping

- Develop regional maps which show any known caribou utilization areas or movement routes. Infer potential movement routes between habitats. Anticipated caribou movement routes that intersect a powerline will have a high potential location for a vegetated caribou crossing feature and sightline barriers.
- Develop habitat/vegetation maps which show areas of lowlands composed of black spruce and bog/fen vegetation overlaid with the transmission line. The intersection of these will be candidate locations for developing lowland caribou crossing features.
- Develop a regional view of transmission line assets, roads, other access trails, and other anthropogenic features.

"A" Level BMPs

A.1 Aerial Patrols (Section 5.2.1)

- To the extent possible, helicopter flight path should follow the powerline RoW or road alignments.
- During the spring calving season (timing dependent on area, but roughly May to June/July), in the event a flight path deviates from a powerline or road alignment and is flying over contiguous forest, the helicopter should remain at least 300 m above ground.
- Conduct routine aerial patrols outside of the regional caribou RAP.
- If caribou are spotted while conducting an aerial patrol, the helicopter should increase its altitude to avoid disturbing them.

A.2 Wildfire Events (Section 5.2.4.1)

- Immediately following a wildfire event, patrol the powerline to identify potential danger trees.
- Dispatch vegetation management crews, as necessary, within 2 years post-wildfire event to address danger trees.
- Regional caribou RAP should not restrict optimal scheduling of patrols or vegetation management crews within recently burned areas.

A.3 Ground Patrols (Section 5.2.2)

- Use ATVs (quads, side-by-sides quads, or snowmobiles) to conduct ground patrols.
- Regional caribou RAP should not restrict optimal scheduling of ground patrols.
- Limit the use of snowmobiles to early winter, when snow is shallower; avoid snowmobile use during mid-winter to circumvent creating easier predator access.

A.4 Powerline Parallel to a Road (Section 5.3.1)

- Where a powerline RoW is within 100 m parallel to a road, regional caribou RAP should not restrict optimal scheduling.

A.5 Lowland Right-of-Way Vegetation Caribou Crossing Corridors (Section 5.3.2)

- Establish RoWs where topography, line clearance, and compatible vegetation exist.
- Share habitat information within the company and have these locations mapped to facilitate communication with field crews.

"B" Level BMPs

B.1 Sightline Barriers Adjacent to Roads (Section 5.3.3.1)

- Establish sightline barriers at locations where transmission lines intersect with roads (Figure 5-5).
- Designate an area across the RoW which will become the sightline barrier feature.

- Mark the depth of the sightline barrier on RoW asset maps or by using physical field markers. This alerts field crews that vegetation must be preserved and managed in a way to create a sightline barrier.
- Create a sightline barrier by selectively managing trees to prioritize low, mature height tree and shrub species or those slower growing.
- Record the coordinates of sightline barriers and include them in future mapping to be shared within the company.
- Facilitate RoW access to a defined trail through the sightline barrier to prevent vehicles from trampling seedlings within the barrier zone.
- Avoid straight line access to the ROW. Establish trails that obscure sightlines.

"C" Level BMPs

C.1 Upland Right-of-Way Vegetation Caribou Crossing Corridors (Section 5.3.2.3)

- Establish upland vegetated caribou crossings in areas with high use by caribou, as indicated by survey data, caribou ranges, or mapped caribou habitats and potential movement routes in lower quality caribou habitats between habitats. Consult with local regulatory agencies or utilize regional caribou habitat mapping to identify priority locations.

C.2 Control Moose and Deer Browse (Section 5.2.4.2)

- Where local moose and deer populations have been identified as a concern for caribou, develop and implement vegetation management programs which incorporate herbicides to control trees and shrub browse species.

C.3 Hunting and Poaching Sightline Barriers (Section 5.3.3.1)

- In locations identified with hunting or poaching concerns, establish an additional vegetation sightline barrier 500 m further down the RoW, away from the road.

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Appendix E:

Hatch - Summary Report - Wataynikaneyap Power Visual Audit - September 2024

Report

Summary Report - Wataynikaneyap Power Visual Audit - September 2024

H353781-00000-121-066-0001

2024-11-22	**0**	**Approved for Use**	**J. Bobowski**	**C. Sehl**	**D. Peckover**
DATE	**REV.**	**STATUS**	**PREPARED BY**	**CHECKED BY**	**APPROVED BY**
				Discipline Lead	**Functional Manager**

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1. Introduction

This report presents the results of the post construction visual assessment of the New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project. The report summarizes the observed accuracy of predicted visual impacts to the nine (9) key viewpoints described in the 2018 Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project by Golder Associates.

Each of the nine (9) viewpoints was visited during the week of July 15, 2024 and observed by a licensed landscape architect; Jason Bobowski, OALA. All viewpoints with the exceptions of VP5 and VP7 were observed from a motor vehicle. Viewpoints VP5 and VP7 were observed by low hovering helicopter.

With the transmission line completed, the task summarized in this report was to evaluate if the predicted visual effects have occurred, to identify any unforeseen effects and assess compliance with proposed impact management measures already in place.

2. Viewpoint 1 (VP1)

2.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

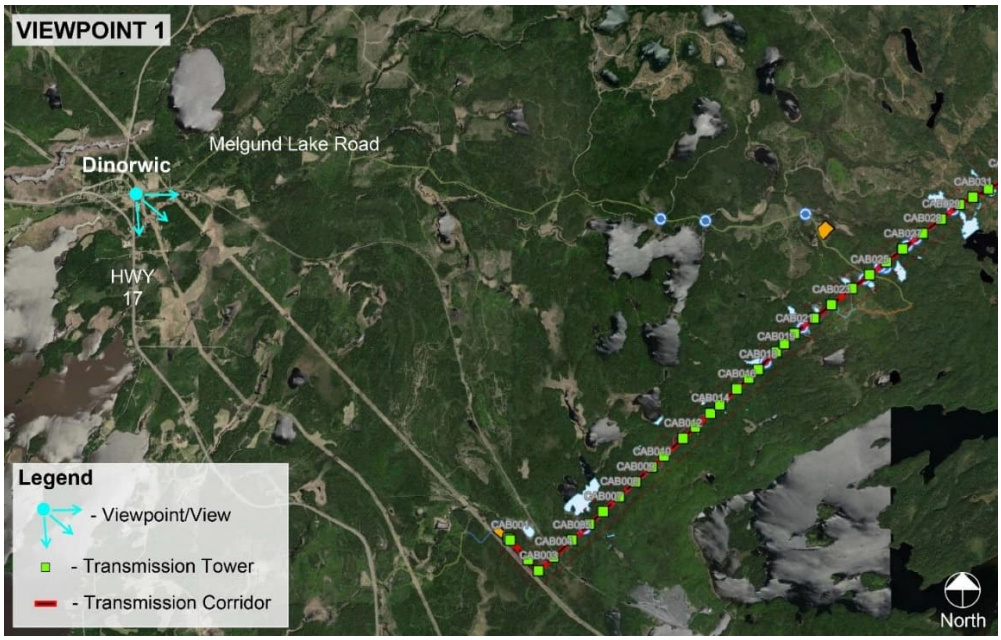

Figure 1: VP1 Plan

Viewpoint 1 is located within the Community of Dinorwic. A specific location is not identified but it appears the concern of visual impact is to the whole community (see the viewpoint description in Table 1 and Table 2 below). Table 2 further describes the concern as being for the community residents and motorists on the local roads and travel routes.

Table 1: VP1 Key Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Dinorwic	Lake Wabigoon (Ecoregion 4S)	Community; potential view of existing access road and transmission line corridor; and approximately 470 m distance to existing access road; approximately 8 km distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	BG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

There is a significant (8 km) distance between the community and the transmission line. This area of separation includes a significant amount of rolling forested terrain.

Table 2: VP1 Existing Visual Quality and Landscaping Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; and human cultural modifications related to residential and commercial land use.	Medium	Residential and motorists on local roads; and intermittent to temporary views from travel route.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

2.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

Based upon the above planning phase analysis, **it was assumed that the transmission line would not be visible to the community of Dinorwic.**

Table 3: VP1 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
0.22	Not Visible - Visibility is restricted to an existing access road. No additional visible Project disturbance is currently identified.	Low	None	None

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

2.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact to Dinorwic, Hatch drove the community's local roads and checked multiple locations for views of the transmission line. Below Is an image taken from Melgund Lake Road. The view is typical of what was observed; based upon topography, landcover and distance, no transmission line was visible.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was not visible from the community of Dinorwic or its local roadways or travel routes.

Figure 2: VP1 Site Visit Photo

3. Viewpoint 2 (VP2)

3.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

Figure 3: VP2 Plan

Viewpoint 2 is located at the Highway 17 pullout at Jackfish Lake. The apparent concern at this viewpoint is the potential visual impact of the scenic lake from the travel route and overlook (see the viewpoint description in Table 4 and Table 5 below). There is also a small campground and lake access point at this location which could also be visually impacted.

Table 4: VP2 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Highway 17/Jackfish Lake	Lake Wabigoon (Ecoregion 4S)	Transportation route (at pullout); potential view of the connection facility and terminus of transmission line corridor; and approximately 2.7 km distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	MG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

There is a significant distance between the lake and the transmission line. This area of separation includes a significant amount of rolling forested terrain.

Table 5: VP2 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Medium	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; prominent waterbody (i.e., Jackfish Lake); and human cultural modifications related to provincial highway corridor in mostly natural setting.	Medium	Motorists on provincial highway route; viewing opportunity at pull out; and intermittent to temporary views from travel route.	Moderate

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

3.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

Based upon the above planning phase analysis, **it was assumed that the transmission line would not be visible from Highway 17 and the Jackfish Lake pullout**.

Table 6: VP2 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
0	Not Visible - No Project components are visible.	Moderate	None	None

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

3.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact at this location, Hatch stopped at a number of locations on the highway along the lake including the identified pullout. Hatch also traveled through the campground and lake access points. Below is an image taken from Route 17 with the clearest/shortest view in the direction of the transmission line. The view is typical of what was observed and based upon topography, landcover and distance, no transmission line was visible.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was not visible from the Jackfish Lake pullout or Route 17.

Figure 4: VP2 Site Visit Photo

4. Viewpoint 3 (VP3)

4.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

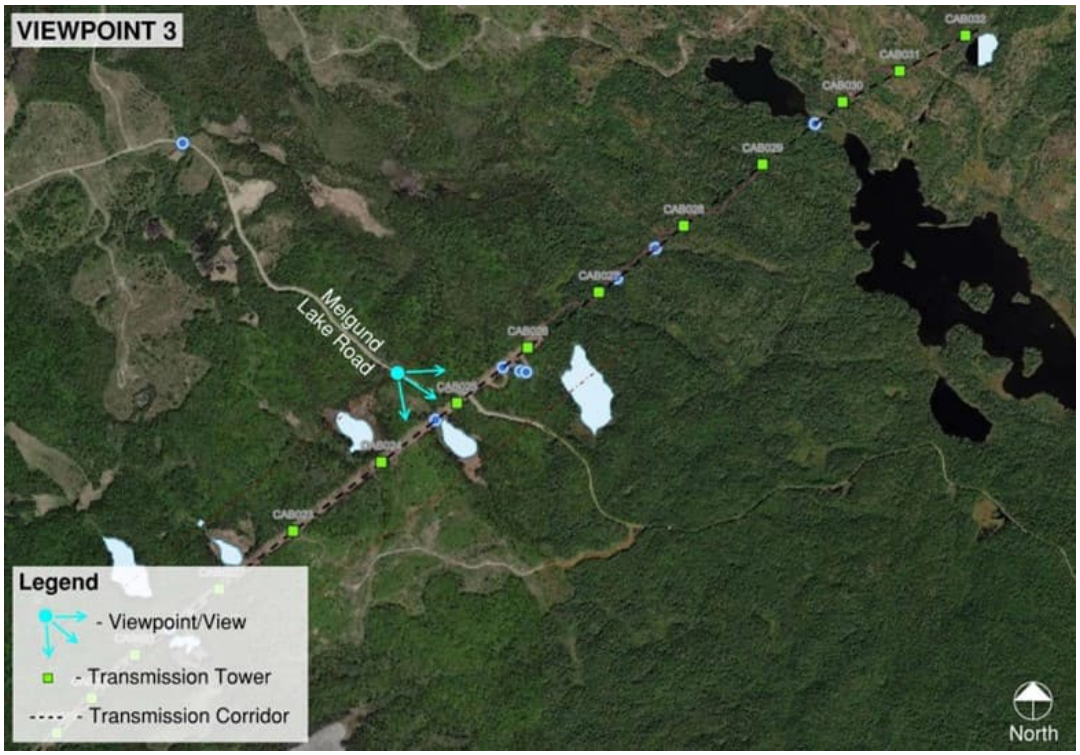

Figure 5: VP3 Plan

Viewpoint 3 is located on Melgund Lake Road, a gravel resource access road. The issue being assessed at this viewpoint is the potential visual impact for the users of this transportation route (see the viewpoint description in Table 7 and Table 8 below).

Table 7: VP3 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Melgund Lake Road	Lake Wabigoon (Ecoregion 4S)	Transportation route to recreation/tourism area (i.e., Melgund Lake); potential view of transmission line corridor, and laydown area; and approximately 500 m distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	FG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 8: VP3 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; and human cultural modifications related to resource road in mostly natural setting.	Low	Recreational users on resource access road; and intermittent view from travel route.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Melgund Lake Road runs directly under the transmission line. The impact assessed is the view of the transmission line for the travelers on Melgund Lake Road throughout the corridor leading toward the line. A baseline simulation of this condition is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: VP3 Baseline Characterization Simulation (Figure 7.5-20 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

4.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

The planning phase analysis determined that **the transmission line would be visible from Melgund Lake Road but the visual impact would be negligible**.

The study acknowledged that the upper portions of the transmission structures would be visible at or above the tree line (Figure 7). However, due to a number of factors the visual impact would be ultimately negligible (see analysis in Table 9 and Table 10 below).

Figure 7: VP3 Net Effects Simulation
(Figure 7.5-21 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

Table 9: Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
2.34	Visible - Visible portion of transmission structures and conductors.	Low	Negligible	Negligible

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 10: VP3 Contrast Ratings for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visual Dimension	Contrast Rating	Rationale
Colour	Weak	Dark colour of transmission structures and conductors.
Form	Weak	Angular forms of transmission structures and conductors.
Line	Weak	Additional horizontally oriented transmission conductors and vertically oriented transmission structures.
Texture	None	Texture of transmission structure not visible.
Scale dominance	Inconspicuous	Project transmission structures occupy a very small part of the setting.
Spatial dominance	Co-dominant	Transmission structures are partially obscured by vegetation with the tops of transmission structures seen against a backdrop of sky.
Overall contrast rating	Negligible	

*From Table 7.5-13 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

4.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact of Viewpoint 3, Hatch drove Melgund Lake Road eastward toward the transmission line and checked multiple locations for views of it. Below is an image taken from the road which was typical of what was observed as we came close to the line. Based upon topography and landcover, only the top of the transmission line was visible. The ability to see the line above the treetops did not dominate or negatively impact the view of the dense woodland road.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was visible from Melgund Lake Road, however the impacts were negligible.

Figure 8: VP3 Site Visit Photo

5. Viewpoint 4 (VP4)

5.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

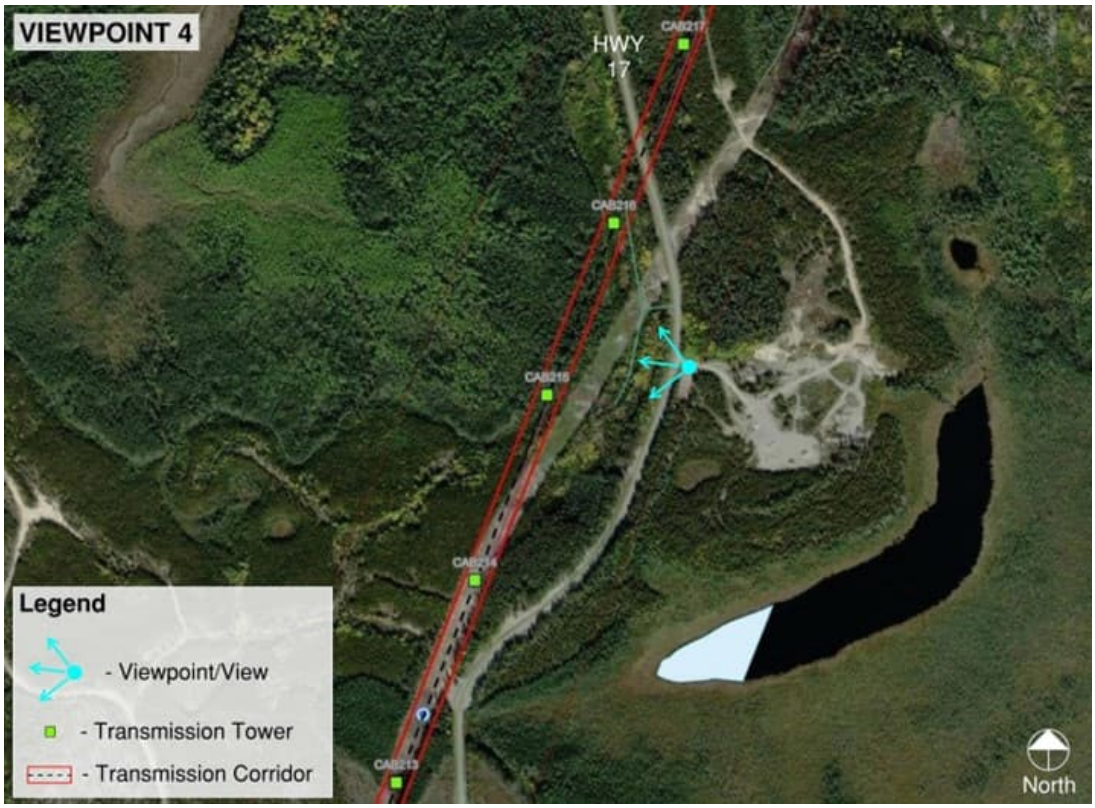

Figure 9: VP4 Plan

Viewpoint 4 is located along Highway 642 at the entrance of a gravel access road approximately 170 m south of the transmission line Right-of-Way (RoW). The assessment is of the view impacts of the transmission line for the travelers on Highway 642 and this secondary route (see the viewpoint description in Table 11 and Table 12 below).

Table 11: VP4 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Highway 642	Lake Nipigon (Ecoregion 3W)	Transportation route; potential view of transmission line corridor, and laydown area; and approximately 50 m from the edge of a temporary laydown area and 170 m distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	FG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 12: VP4 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; and cultural modifications related to secondary highway corridor in mostly natural setting.	Medium	Motorists on secondary highway route; and intermittent view from travel route.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Highway 642 runs directly under the transmission line. The impact assessed is the view of the transmission line for the travelers on Melgund Lake Road throughout the corridor leading toward the line. A baseline visual simulation from this specific location is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: VP4 Baseline Characterization Simulation
(Figure 7.5-22 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

5.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

The planning phase analysis **determined that the transmission line would be visible from Viewpoint 4 but that the visual impact would be low**.

The study acknowledged that the upper portions of the transmission structures would be visible through the tree line (Figure 11). However, due to a number of factors the visual impact would be ultimately low (see analysis in Table 13 and Table 14 below).

Figure 11: VP4 Net Effects Simulation
(Figure 7.5-23 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

Table 13: VP4 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
13.77	Visible - Visible portion of transmission structures and conductors.	Low	Low	Low

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 14: VP4 Contrast Ratings for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visual Dimension	Contrast Rating	Rationale
Colour	Weak	Dark colour of transmission structures and conductors, light colour of laydown area.
Form	Weak	Angular forms of transmission structures and conductors.
Line	Weak	Additional horizontally oriented transmission conductors and laydown area, and vertically oriented transmission structures.
Texture	Moderate	Reduced texture from roadside trees, and smooth texture from clearing for laydown area.

Visual Dimension	Contrast Rating	Rationale
Scale dominance	Subordinate	Project transmission structures and laydown area occupy a minor part of the setting (mostly screened by vegetation).
Spatial dominance	Co-dominant	Transmission structures are partially obscured by vegetation with the tops of transmission structures seen against a backdrop of sky.
Overall contrast rating	Low	

*From Table 7.5-13 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

5.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

Hatch assessed the visual impact of Viewpoint 4. Below Is an image taken from the identical location of the visual simulations (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Based primarily upon a dense forested buffer between the corridor and Highway 642, only the top of the transmission line was visible. The ability to see the line above the treetops did not dominate or negatively impact the view of the area.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was visible from Viewpoint 4, however the visual impacts were very low.

Figure 12: VP4 Site Visit Photo

6. Viewpoint 5 (VP5)

6.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

Figure 13: VP5 Plan

Viewpoint 5 is located on and around Marchington Lake. Assessment of visual impact is understood to be for the whole lake and surrounding areas for uses including seasonal tourism operations and lake focused recreation (see the viewpoint description in Table 15 and Table 16 below).

Table 15: VP5 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Marchington Lake	Lake Nipigon (Ecoregion 3W)	Recreation (boating, fishing), nearby cottages/residents of McDougall Mills and Botsford Lake (within 2 km), nearby railway route and tourism operations on Marchington Lake (e.g., Sturgeon River Lodge, Ghost River Lodges); water-based view of transmission line; and approximately 700 m distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	FG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

The region to assess is large with vague limits. There is at times a significant distance between areas of the region and the transmission line which includes a significant amount of rolling forested terrain.

Table 16: VP5 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Medium	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; dominant waterbody (i.e., Marchington Lake); and human cultural modifications related to nearby railway corridor and residential/camp properties in a mostly natural setting.	High	Residents and tourism operations; short-term to sustained views; and visual quality expressed as area of concern during engagement.	High

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

6.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

The planning phase analysis determined that **the transmission line would not be visible from the Marchington Lake tourism and recreation region**.

Table 17: VP5 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
0	Not Visible - No Project components are visible.	High	None	None

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

6.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact to the Marchington Lake region, Hatch flew over the lake and checked multiple locations for views of the transmission line. Below is an image taken above the lake in the direction of the transmission line. The view is typical of what was observed; based upon topography, landcover and distance, no transmission line was visible.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was not visible from Marchington Lake.

Figure 14: VP5 Site Visit Photo

7. Viewpoint 6 (VP6)

7.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

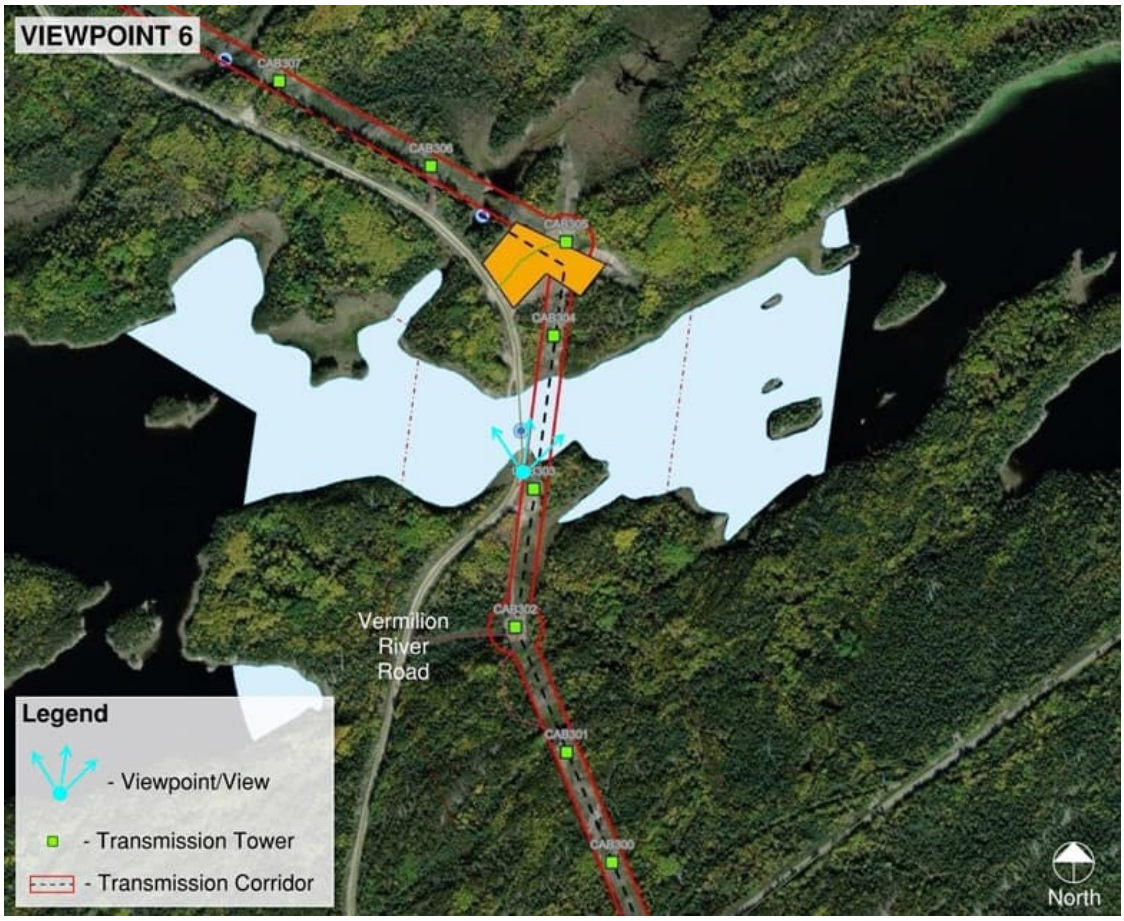

Figure 15: VP6 Plan

Viewpoint 6 is located at the Bindo Bay Causeway where Vermillion River Road crosses Bindo Lake. Assessment of visual impact at this location includes locations that users of local roads and lake focused recreation would be (see the viewpoint description in Table 18 and Table 19 below).

Table 18: VP6 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Bindo Bay Causeway	Lake Wabigoon (Ecoregion 4S)	Transportation route; potential recreation use (fishing); potential view of transmission line corridor at waterbody crossing, and laydown area; and approximately 50 m distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	FG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

The transmission line through this area runs parallel to Vermillion River Road as it crosses the lake just 50 m to the east. A baseline visual simulation from this specific location is shown in Figure 16.

Table 19: VP6 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Medium	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; prominent waterbody (i.e., Bindo Lake); and human cultural modifications related to access road and bridge in mostly natural setting.	Low	Motorists on local road, recreational users (i.e. fishing); and intermittent to short-term view.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Figure 16: VP6 Baseline Characterization Simulation
(Figure 7.5-24 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

7.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

The planning phase analysis determined that **the transmission line would be visible from Viewpoint 4 and that the visual impact would be moderate**.

The study acknowledged that the transmission line would be highly visible as it crosses the lake adjacent to the roadway (Figure 17) and its perceived scale would be prominent (see analysis in Table 20 and Table 21 below).

Figure 17: VP6 Net Effects Simulation
(Figure 7.5-25 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

Table 20: VP6 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
7.66	Visible - Visible portion of transmission structures and conductors at a waterbody crossing.	Low	Strong	Moderate

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 21: VP6 Contrast Ratings for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visual Dimension	Contrast Rating	Rationale
Colour	Moderate	Dark colour of transmission structures and conductors, light colour of vegetation in RoW clearing.
Form	Moderate	Angular form of transmission structures and conductors, and the linear, geometric form of the RoW clearing.
Line	Strong	Additional diagonal transmission conductors and short, angular transmission structures; parallel lines of RoW.
Texture	Moderate	Moderate texture of RoW clearing (reduced texture of roadside trees) and a fine internal texture of structures.
Scale dominance	Co-dominant	Project transmission structures are a similar size as natural vegetation and the RoW occupies a relatively major part of the setting.
Spatial dominance	Dominant	Transmission structures are prominent and seen against a backdrop of sky.
Overall contrast rating	Strong	

*From Table 7.5-13 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

7.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

Hatch assessed the visual impact of Viewpoint 6. Below Is an image taken from the identical location of the visual simulations (Figure 16 and Figure 17). The transmission line was highly visible as it crossed the lake close to the road.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was visible from Viewpoint 6 and the visual impacts were moderate.

Figure 18: VP6 Site Visit Photo

8. Viewpoint 7 (VP7)

8.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

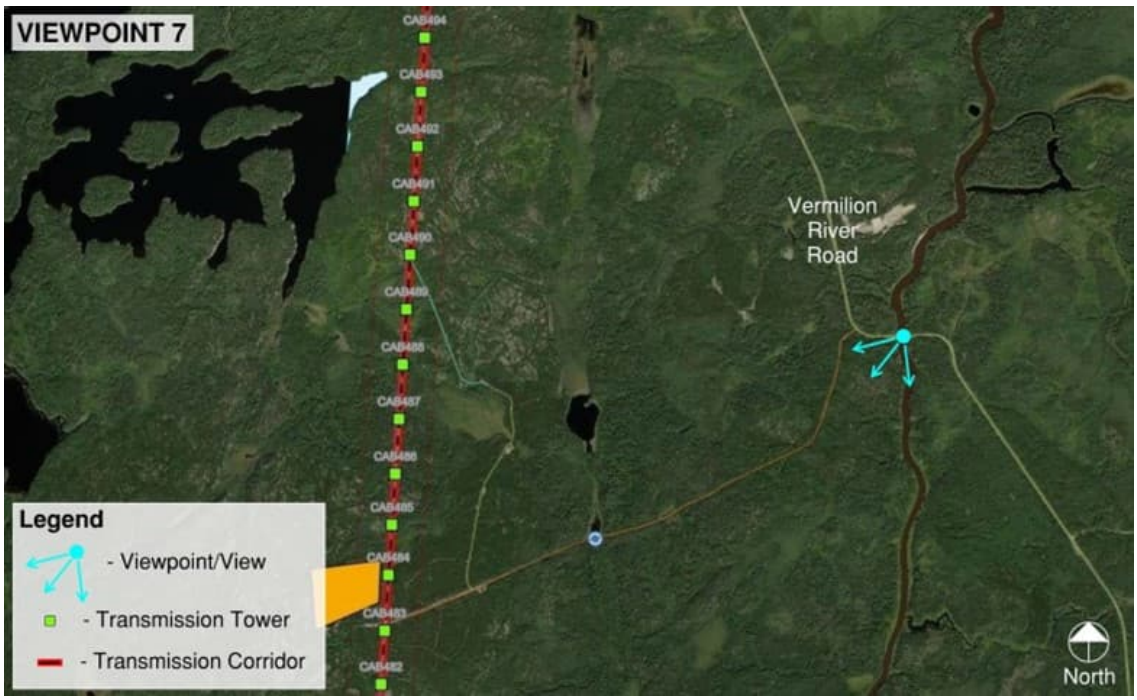

Figure 19: VP7 Plan

Viewpoint 7 is located along the area of the intersection of the Root River and Vermillion River Road approximately 2.75 km west of the transmission line RoW. The assessment is of

the view impacts of the transmission line for the travelers on the access roads and travel routes in this area (see the viewpoint description in Table 22 and Table 23 below).

Table 22: VP7 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Root River	Lake St. Joseph (Ecoregion 3S)	Transportation route; potential view of transmission line corridor, and laydown area; and approximately 2.75 km distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	MG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

There is a significant (2.75 km) distance between this area and the transmission line. This area of separation includes a significant amount of rolling forested terrain.

Table 23: VP6 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; evident waterbody (i.e., Root River); and human cultural modifications related to access road corridor in mostly natural setting.	Low	Recreational users on access road; and intermittent view from travel route.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

8.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

Based upon the above planning phase analysis, **it was assumed that the transmission line would not be visible to the from this area**.

Table 24: VP7 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
0	Not Visible - No Project components are visible.	Low	None	None

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

8.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact to this region of the Root River, Hatch flew the area by helicopter and checked multiple locations for views of the transmission line. Below Is an image taken from above the Vermillion River Road as it crosses the Root River. The view is typical of what was observed; based upon topography, landcover and distance, no transmission line was visible.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was not visible from this portion of the Root River or its access roads or travel routes.

Figure 20: VP7 Site Visit Photo

9. Viewpoint 8 (VP8)

9.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

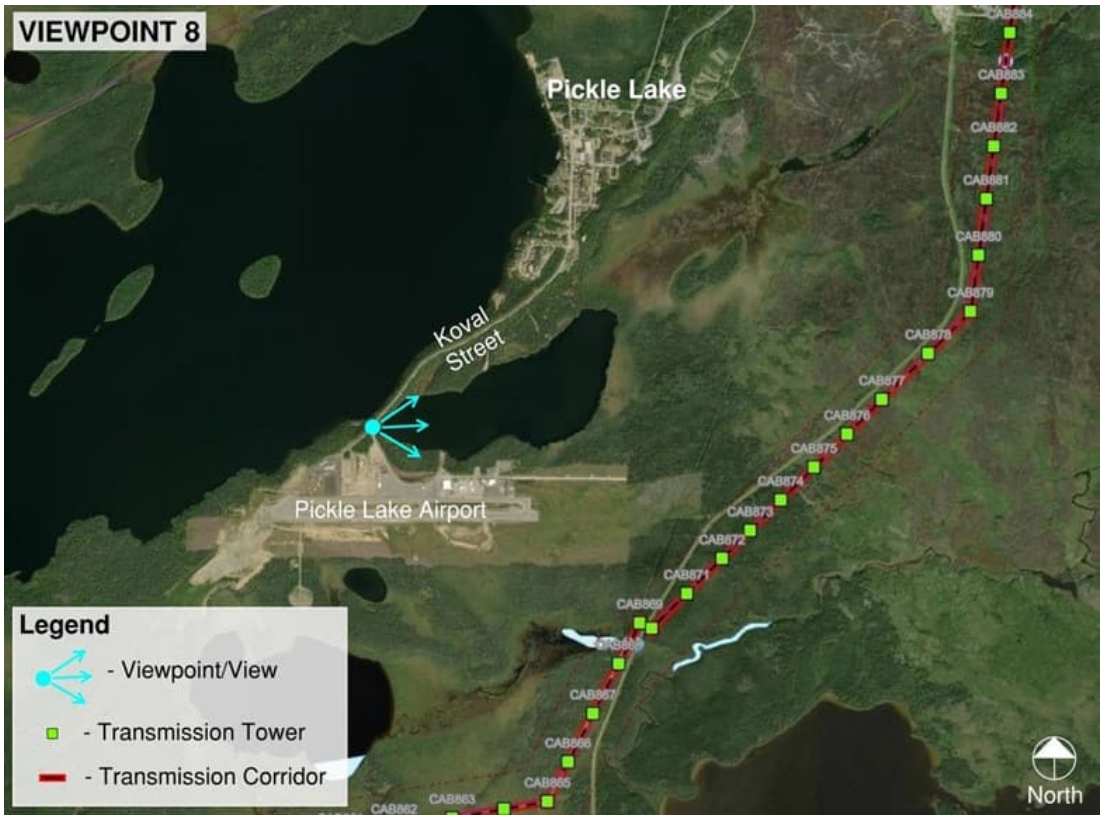

Figure 21: VP8 Plan

Viewpoint 8 is located on the access road between Pickle Lake Airport and the community of Pickle Lake, approximately 1.5 km east of the transmission line RoW. The assessment is of the view impacts of the transmission line for the residents and travelers on the local roads and travel routes in this area (see the viewpoint description in Table 25 and Table 26 below).

Table 25: VP8 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Pickle Lake	Lake St. Joseph (Ecoregion 3S)	Community, local transportation route; potential view of transmission line corridor; and approximately 1.5 km distance to 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	MG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

There is a significant (1.5 km) distance between the community and the transmission line. This area of separation includes a large lake and a significant amount of rolling forested terrain.

Table 26: VP8 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; and human cultural modifications related to residential and commercial land use.	Medium	Residential and motorists on local roads; and intermittent view from travel route between residential area and commercial activity (i.e., Pickle Lake Airport).	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

9.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

Based upon the above planning phase analysis, **it was assumed that the transmission line would not be visible to the community of Pickle Lake**.

Table 27: VP8 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
0	Not Visible - No Project components are visible.	Low	None	None

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

9.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

During the assessment of the visual impact to Pickle Lake, Hatch drove the community's local roads and checked multiple locations between the community and the airport for views of the transmission line. Below Is an image taken from Koval Street. The view is typical of what was observed; based upon topography, landcover and distance, no transmission line was visible.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was not visible from the community of Pickle Lake or its local roadways or travel routes between the community and the airport.

Figure 22: VP8 Site Visit Photo

10. Viewpoint 9 (VP9)

10.1 Viewpoint Description and Analysis

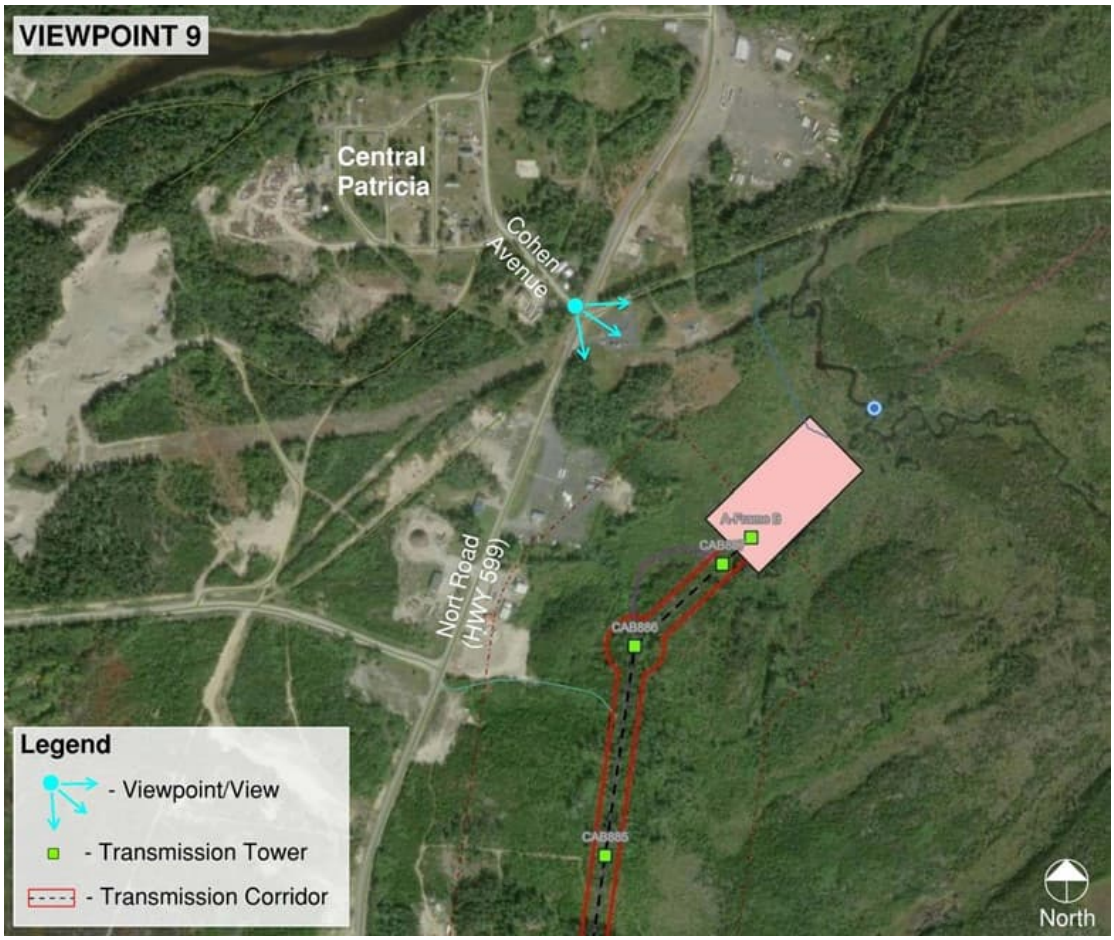

Figure 23: VP9 Plan

Viewpoint 9 is located on Cohent Avenue looking east at the intersection of Nort Road (Hwy 599). Assessment of visual impact at this location includes the potential visual impact for the community and users of this transportation route (see the viewpoint description in Table 28 and Table 29 below).

Table 28: VP9 Viewing Conditions for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Location	Landscape Character Unit	Description	Viewing Distance Zone
Central Patricia	Lake St. Joseph (Ecoregion 3S)	Community; potential view of the connection facility and terminus of transmission line corridor; and approximately 170 m distance to transformer station and connecting 40-m-wide transmission line alignment ROW.	FG

*From Table 7.5-4 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 29: VP9 Existing Visual Quality and Landscape Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Scenic Quality Rating	Scenic Quality Rationale	Viewer Sensitivity Rating	Viewer Sensitivity Rationale	Landscape Rating
Low	Low, gently rolling terrain with uniform coniferous forest; and human cultural modifications related to residential and commercial land use.	Medium	Residential and motorists on local roads; and intermittent to temporary views from travel route.	Low

*From Table 7.5-7 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

The proposed transmission structure would appear directly behind an existing transmission structure from this viewpoint. A baseline visual simulation from this specific location is shown in Figure 24.

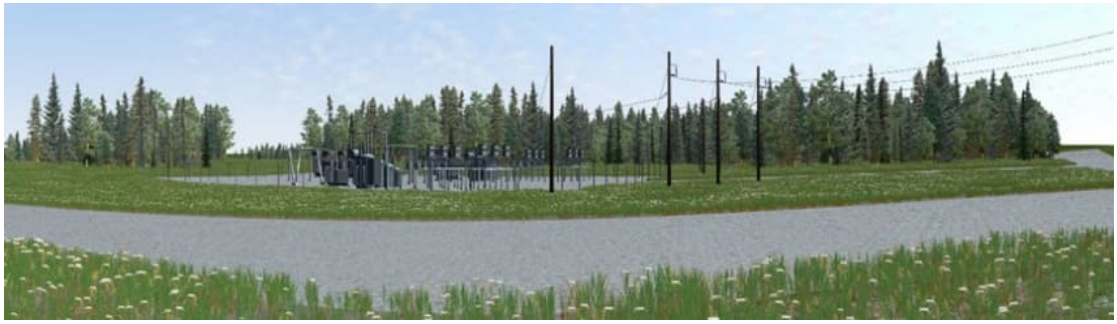

Figure 24: VP9 Baseline Characterization Simulation
(Figure 7.5-26 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

10.2 Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Corridor

The planning phase analysis determined that **the transmission line would be visible from Viewpoint 9 but that the visual impact would be low**.

The study acknowledged that the transmission structures and conductors would be visible from the travel route (Figure 25). However, since the proposed structure would be of a similar size to the existing structures, the visual impact would ultimately be low (see analysis in Table 30 and 31 below).

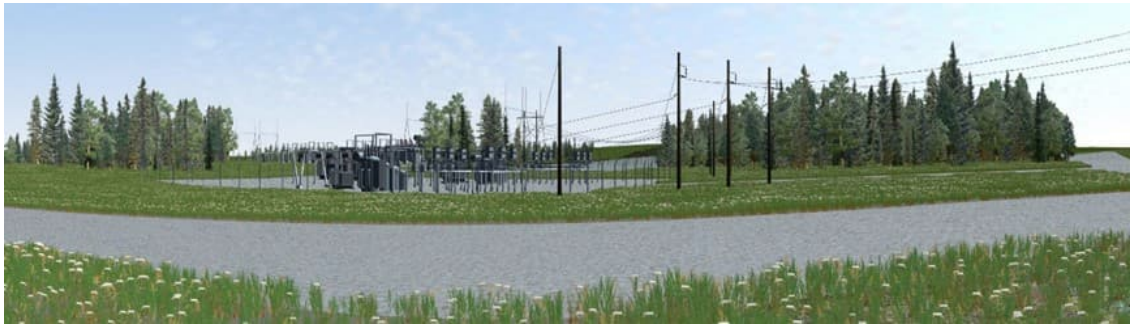

Figure 25: VP9 Net Effects Simulation
(Figure 7.5-27 in the Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment)

Table 30: VP9 Visibility Summary and Visual Impact Rating for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visible Area (ha)	Description or Potential Visibility	Landscape Rating	Contrast Rating	Level of Visual Impact
2.82	Visible - Visible portion of transmission structures, conductors, corridor ROW, and transformer station.	Low	Moderate	Low

*From Table 7.5-12 and Table 7.5-14 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

Table 31: VP9 Contrast Ratings for the Preliminary Proposed Corridor*

Visual Dimension	Contrast Rating	Rationale
Colour	Weak	Dark colour of transmission structures and conductors, light colour of transformer station surfacing.
Form	Moderate	Angular form of transmission structures, conductors, and transformer station, and the geometric form of the RoW and transformer station clearing.
Line	Moderate	Additional horizontally oriented transmission conductors and vertically oriented transmission structures.
Texture	Moderate	Fine internal texture of transformer station, and smooth surface of transformer area.
Scale dominance	Subordinate	Project transmission structures are a similar size as existing transmission structures and occupy a relatively minor part of the setting.
Spatial dominance	Co-dominant	Transmission structures are within existing disturbance pattern with the tops of transmission structures seen against backdrop of sky.
Overall contrast rating	Moderate	

*From Table 7.5-13 in the Amended Environmental Assessment report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project Section 7.0: Socio-Economic Environmental Baseline Characterization and Effects Assessment.

10.3 Observed Impact of Proposed Corridor

Hatch assessed the visual impact of Viewpoint 9. Below Is an image taken from the identical location of the visual simulations (Figure 24 and Figure 25). The transmission line was visible beyond the existing transmission structures as anticipated.

Hatch's findings were consistent with the planning phase assumptions. The transmission line was visible from Viewpoint 9 but the visual impacts were low.

Figure 26: VP9 Site Visit Photo

11. Conclusion

Hatch visited and assessed each of the nine (9) specific viewpoints that were referenced in the 2018 Amended Environmental Assessment Report for the Phase 1 New Transmission Line to Pickle Lake Project by Golder Associates. Below is a summary of the post-construction findings included in this report as compared to the planning phase anticipated impacts.

Table 32: Visual Impact of Viewpoints

Viewpoint No.	Predicted Visual Impact	Observed
1	Not Visible	Not Visible
2	Not Visible	Not Visible
3	Visible but low impact	Visible but low impact
4	Visible but low impact	Visible but low impact
5	Not Visible	Not Visible
6	Visible with moderate impact	Visible with moderate impact
7	Not Visible	Not Visible
8	Not Visible	Not Visible
9	Visible but low impact	Visible but low impact

Based upon the summary above it is our determination that the predicted visual effects of the transmission line project have been met for all locations. No unforeseen effects of the project related to these viewpoints were observed.