

Appendix A: Issues Raised by Stakeholders During the Information and Consultation Process

Main issues raised

1 Northeastern Ontario

Table A.1: Stakeholders present during the Gazoduq Project announcement in Ontario

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders
Municipal authorities	Mayors of municipalities and districts within the Study Corridor
Federal authorities	Federal Member of Parliament whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Regional agencies and directorates of relevant ministries and departments
Commercial organizations and associations	Environmental organizations Chamber of commerce

1.1 Group meetings with stakeholders

Table A.2: Main issues raised during group meetings held in Ontario

Kirkland Lake – January 24, 2019
Watercourse crossing Economic benefits Maintaining recreational/tourism activities Protection of species of conservation interest and their habitats Conservation and protection of surface water resources and hydrous environments Access to natural gas

Public information and consultation meetings (Dates)	Cities and locations of meetings	Number of participants
February 26, 2019	Black River – Matheson – Matheson Arena	30
February 27, 2019	Larder Lake — Municipal Gymnasium & Banquet Hall	42
February 28, 2019	Kirkland Lake – Heritage North Conference Centre	6

A total of 78 participants attended the three public information and consultation meetings. Comments received during these meetings are categorized by topic in the following table,

Table A.3: Synthesis of feedback received in Ontario, by topic

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
The Project	Major interest in the distribution of and access to natural gas in Black River Matheson, Larder Lake and McGarry; Requests for information regarding the Project's economic benefits; Concern regarding the possibility that the natural gas transmission line could possibly be used to transport gasoline to Saguenay.
Water and wetlands	Request for information on construction methods, environmental impacts of the work (mainly on watercourses) and land rehabilitation.
GHG	Concerns regarding the Project's environmental assessment.
Safety and risk of accidents	Concerns about the risk of incidents/accidents, wildfires, the role of local emergency services and the training that will be provided by Gazoduq.
Indigenous communities and cohabitation	Request for clarification on the First Nations consultation process; Economic opportunities for neighbouring Indigenous communities.
Suggested additional topics	Management of emergency measures; Fire control.
Other	Prioritize local contractors and service providers; Hold a meeting with the community after a preliminary route and route variants have been identified; Consultation request from the Northern Prospectors Association.

2 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Since the Project's announcement, a representative of Gazoduq has been on the ground working to establish and maintain a channel of communication with stakeholders. In June 2019, Gazoduq announced the opening of a liaison office in the region in the fall of 2019.

During the Project's announcement in November 2018, Gazoduq met with the following stakeholders in the region.

Table A.4: Stakeholders present during the Gadozuq Project announcement in Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders
Municipal and regional authorities	Mayors of cities within the Study Corridor Prefects of RCMs within the Study Corridor
Provincial and federal authorities	Members of the Legislative Assembly whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Federal Members of Parliament whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Regional agencies and directorates of relevant ministries and departments

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders
Commercial organizations and associations	Chambers of commerce Environmental organizations Forestry and mining associations UPA Recreational/tourism associations (hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, etc.)

During these meetings, the following main issues were addressed:

- Economic benefits for the region;
- Impacts on the environment and hunting territories;
- Route selection.

The following table shows the main issues raised, by city, during group meetings held in Abitibi-Témiscamingue in January 2019.

Tableau A.3.7.5: Main issues raised during group meetings held in Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Issues
Val-d'Or – January 14, 2019
Justification of the Project at a time of energy transition Impacts of the construction work Economic benefits Maintenance of the resort industry and associated activities Access to natural gas Integrity of water environments Risk management Cohabitation with recreational/tourism activities Protection of eskers Safeguarding of Indigenous communities' interests
Senneterre - January 15, 2019
Risk management Maintenance of biodiversity and protection of species Integrity of water environments Cohabitation with economic activities
Amos - January 15, 2019
Risk management Consideration of cumulative effects with other projects Risk of contamination in the case of accidents Social acceptability of the Project Cohabitation with recreational/tourism activities Protection of eskers Cohabitation with economic activities
La Sarre – January 16, 2019

Issues
Access to natural gas Source of the natural gas Justification of the Project at a time of energy transition Possibility of conversion into an oil pipeline Consultation process Maintenance of recreational/tourism activities Cohabitation with economic activities
Rouyn-Noranda – January 16, 2019
Consultation process Drainage systems (agricultural activities) Justification of the Project at a time of energy transition Risk management Natural gas source, composition and extraction method Protection of eskers Cohabitation with other projects and activities Integrity of water environments Openness of territory and improved access

2.1 Public information and consultation meetings

In February 2019, Gazoduq held public information and consultation meetings in five cities in Abitibi-Témiscamingue. A total of 248 participants attended.

Table A.6: Dates and locations of public information and consultation meetings in Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Dates	Cities and locations of meetings	Number of participants
February 15 and 16, 2019	Val-d'Or — Hôtel Forestel	38
February 16, 2019	Amos — Amosphere Resort	49
February 17 and 18, 2019	Rouyn-Noranda — Le Noranda Congress Centre	59
February 18, 2019	La Sarre — Club de l'âge d'or Saint-André	53
February 19, 2019	Senneterre — Salle des chevaliers de Colomb	49

Comments received during these meetings are categorized by topic in the following table.

Table A.7: Synthesis of feedback received in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, organized by topic

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
The Project	Use existing corridors for the route Suggestion: Plan the route south of Abitibi-Ouest given the high proportion of agricultural lands

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
Water and wetlands	<p>Concerns: Increase in maritime transport and impact on marine mammals (beluga whales), protection of eskers and moraines;</p> <p>Compensation for revegetating buffer strips;</p> <p>Suggestions: Learn about the eskers by consulting documentation issued by SESAT, GRES, The <i>UQAT Groupe de recherches sur l'eau souterraine</i> and books on esker geology by researcher J.J. Veillette;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the protection of eskers.</p>
Cohabitation with tourism and recreational activities	<p>Avoid sensitive areas such as the <i>Club de ski de fond Skinoramik</i> and the resorts in Rapide-Danseur and Duparquet;</p> <p>Take into account trapping areas and bogs when identifying a route;</p> <p>Suggestion: Consult outfitters who have exclusive rights in the region.</p>
Wildlife	<p>Concerns: Destruction and loss of connectivity between wildlife habitats;</p> <p>Avoid wildlife reproduction periods to reduce impacts;</p> <p>Plant milkweed (for butterflies), shrubs and perennials (blueberries, raspberries and strawberries);</p> <p>Concerns regarding the protection of woodland caribou;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the possible disturbance of certain fish species such as the smallmouth bass (difficulty reproducing).</p>
Cohabitation with economic activities	<p>Comments concerning issues related to work camps and “fly-in/fly-out” operations;</p> <p>Concerns regarding housing shortfalls and potential rent increases;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the social and environmental impacts of workers arriving from outside the region, including the management of waste material;</p> <p>General interest in local benefits and the distribution of natural gas in the region;</p> <p>Not limiting access to forest resources.</p>
Land use (agriculture)	Private landowners request to be consulted.
GHG	<p>Comments on shale gas exploitation;</p> <p>Relevance of investing in fossil fuels when a transition to green energy is needed;</p> <p>Fears that the natural gas transmission line will be repurposed to transport something other than natural gas (gasoline);</p> <p>Suggestions: Offsetting GHG emissions resulting from the Project’s construction and operation; Invest in emission offsets by planting trees via Agence Abitibi; Achieving carbon neutrality by planting trees in Amos;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the Project’s GHG emissions and doubts about the actual reduction in the use of coal;</p> <p>Comments: Contesting the major investment in fossil fuel, at the expense of renewable energy.</p>
Safety and risk of accidents	<p>Concerns: Wildfires, terrorism, leaks related to gas production and transport, stream bed erosion;</p> <p>Concerns related to watercourse contamination due to natural gas line leaks and subsequent impacts on plants, wildlife, wetlands and hydrous environments.</p>
Indigenous communities and cohabitation	Engagement with Indigenous communities, not just the chiefs, and adapt the Project according to their requests.

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
Suggested additional topics	Cohabitation with mining activities; Systematic and global vision of the Project; Municipal land; After installation; Access to gas; Agricultural drainage; Forestry industry.
Other	Suggestion: Create Facebook events to encourage the participation of a greater number of citizens; organization of public meetings for citizens; restoration of the site and implementation of an end-of-life plan; Comments from citizens affirmed that the meeting format (kiosks) and the available information does not allow the Project to be assessed; Concerns regarding the noise impacts of compressor stations; Request for additional information on investors in the communication materials; Suggestion that Gazoduq learn about Rouyn-Nouranda's archaeological sites; Comments from citizens voicing opposition to the Project.

3 Haute-Mauricie

Table A.8: Stakeholders present during the Gadozuq Project announcement in Haute-Mauricie

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders
Municipal authorities	Mayor of the urban agglomeration of La Tuque
Provincial and federal authorities	Member of the Legislative Assembly whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Member of Parliament whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Regional agencies and directorates of relevant ministries and departments
Commercial organizations and associations	Chamber of commerce Environmental organizations Forestry associations UPA Recreational/tourism associations (hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, etc.)

During these meetings, the following main issues were addressed:

- Environmental authorization process;
- Economic benefits for the region.

3.1 Group meetings with stakeholders

Table A.9: Main issues raised during group meetings held in Mauricie

La Tuque – January 22, 2019
Cohabitation with recreational/tourism activities Job creation and economic benefits Natural gas source, composition and extraction method Justification of the Project at a time of energy transition Consultation process Consideration of cumulative effects with other projects Risk management

3.2 Public information and consultation meetings

Dates	Cities and locations of meetings	Number of participants
February 26, 2019	La Tuque — Complexe Culturel Félix-Leclerc	31
March 27, 2019	Parent — École Notre-Dame-de-L'Assomption	20

A total of 51 participants attended the two public information and consultation meetings. Comments received during these meetings are categorized by topics in the following table.

Table A.10: Synthesis of the feedback in Haute-Mauricie, organized by topic

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
The Project	Request that the route avoid the Lac Fox watershed.
Water and wetlands	Concern regarding construction of the gas transmission line near watercourses and the techniques used to cross watercourses.
Cohabitation with tourism and recreational activities	<p>Numerous hunting camps and resorts in the Corridor within the urban agglomeration of La Tuque;</p> <p>Comment: The Project represents an opening of the territory and a great opportunity for vacationers, snowmobilers and other users of the territory;</p> <p>Concern regarding the construction period in a resort and forest industry area; Major resort and outfitting area, particularly around the Gouin Reservoir and near Parent;</p> <p>Comments on the importance of recreational/tourism activities in the region, such as camping, snowmobiling, quad riding, hunting and fishing.</p>
Cohabitation with economic activities	<p>Local interest in unique landscape near Lac Fogh, suggestion to contact the local mining committee:</p> <p>Prevent the gas transmission line from impeding logging operations by increasing the cost of fibre.</p>
Indigenous communities and cohabitation	Comment: Important to consider Indigenous businesses in awarding contracts.
Suggested additional topics	Crossing watercourses and wetlands.

Other	A number of requests to prioritize local contractors to maximize the economic benefits; Invitation to hold an information and consultation meeting during the summer to meet vacationers.
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4 Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

Table A.11: Stakeholders present during the Gadozuq Project announcement in Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

Stakeholder groups	Stakeholders
Municipal and regional authorities	Mayors of cities within the Study Corridor Prefects of RCMs within the Study Corridor
Provincial and federal authorities	Provincial Members of the Legislative Assembly whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Federal Members of Parliament whose constituency lies within the Study Corridor Regional agencies and directorates of relevant ministries and departments
Commercial organizations and associations	Chambers of commerce Environmental organizations Forestry associations UPA Recreational/tourism associations (hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, etc.)

During these meetings, the following main issues were addressed:

- Economic benefits for the region;
- Process of defining the route.

4.1 Group meetings with stakeholders

Table A.12: Main issues raised during group meetings held in Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean

Roberval – February 4, 2019
Cohabitation with recreational/tourism activities Risk management Reduction of pressure on communities Job creation and economic benefits Cohabitation with agricultural activities Access to natural gas Possibility of conversion into an oil pipeline Maintaining recreational/tourism activities Drainage systems (agricultural activities) Protection of surface water resources and hydrous environments Natural gas source, composition and extraction method Watercourse crossing Consultation process
Alma - February 5, 2019

Roberval – February 4, 2019
Access to natural gas Consultation process Natural gas source, composition and extraction methods Risk management Cohabitation with forestry activities Safeguarding of Indigenous communities' interests Cohabitation with agricultural activities Preservation of resort areas and maintenance of recreational/tourism activities Economic benefits
Saguenay – February 5, 2019
Conservation and protection of surface water resources and hydrous environments Justification of the Project at a time of energy transition Economic benefits Natural gas source, composition and extraction method Consideration of cumulative effects with other projects Consultation process Access to natural gas Possibility of conversion into an oil pipeline Cohabitation with agricultural activities Risk management Maintenance of recreational/tourism activities Protection and enhancement of sensitive environments

4.2 Public information and consultation meetings

Dates	Cities and locations of meetings	Number of participants
Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean		
February 22 and 23, 2019	Saguenay — Hôtel Le Montagnais	143
February 24, 2019	Roberval — Château Roberval	59
February 25, 2019	Alma — Hôtel Universel	17

A total of 219 participants attended the three public information and consultation meetings. Comments received during these meetings are categorized by topic in the following table.

Table A.13: Synthesis of the feedback in Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean, organized by topic

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
The Project	<p>Suggestion for the route: Use existing rights-of-way (Énergir network, snowmobile trails, highways, hydro lines, railways);</p> <p>Industrial area to avoid: Lac de bauxite (Rio Tinto);</p> <p>Sensitive areas to avoid: Proposed protected areas, Domaine Le Cageot winery, watercourses and underground water, Lac Kénogami, power lines;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the conversion of the natural gas transmission line into an oil pipeline;</p> <p>Request that the route avoid protected areas that are still being studied by MELCC.</p>
Water and wetlands	Avoid placing the route near watercourses as much as possible.
Cohabitation with tourism and recreational activities	<p>Allow the recreational/tourism sector to use the right-of-way once the gas transmission line is built;</p> <p>Incorporate watercourse crossing strategies (riprap) for ATVs;</p> <p>Concerns regarding cohabitation among landowners and recreational/tourism land users;</p> <p>Concerns regarding mushroom harvest;</p> <p>Avoid construction on public land during hunting season (end of September to mid-October).</p>
Wildlife	<p>Concerns regarding the division and parcelling of land, whereby gas transmission lines and oil lines become corridors for predators with an ensuing drop in deer populations;</p> <p>Concerns about disturbing terrestrial wildlife within the corridor due to reduced vegetation along the route;</p> <p>Opposition of local organizations to a government tree-cutting project to control the spread of spruce budworm;</p> <p>Invitation to assess the presence of reptiles and amphibians in the impact assessment.</p>
Cohabitation with economic activities	<p>Comments highlighting the positive economic impacts, the creation of good jobs and a diversification of the regional economy;</p> <p>Granting annual rights-of-way to farmers.</p>
GHG	<p>Project helpful to the fight against climate change and the reduction of air pollutants;</p> <p>Global reduction of GHG emissions (298 million tonnes per year);</p> <p>Scepticism regarding truth of the proponent's claims with respect to the global reduction of GHG emissions and the desire to be a part of the energy transition;</p> <p>Low environmental impacts, since the line will transport natural gas rather than gasoline;</p> <p>Concerns regarding the environmental impacts at every stage of the Project;</p> <p>Inclusion of cumulative impacts of maritime transport and gas extraction in the Project's impact assessment (overall assessment).</p>
Safety and risk of accidents	<p>Concerns related to the risk of incidents and accidents (leaks and explosions);</p> <p>Concern: Worries with respect to the consequences of an electrical arc from the Hydro-Québec power lines coming into contact with a gas leak;</p> <p>Necessity of having a safety action plan in place.</p>
Indigenous communities and cohabitation	<p>Question: What percentage of jobs will be set aside for First Nations members;</p> <p>Keeping in mind Indigenous ancestral knowledge and needs of these communities.</p>

Topics	Shared comments, concerns and opportunities
Suggested additional topics	Cohabitation with neighbouring industries; Threatened species; Protection of old growth forests; Threatened species; Other sources of natural gas.
Other	Question: Will private landowners be expropriated; Questions Regarding the restoration of the natural gas line, once its life cycle is complete; Concerns regarding the identity of investors and whether the Project is actually financed; A number of citizens would like to see all the material presented at meetings put online and shared more widely with the public; Request that the Gazoduq and Énergie Saguenay projects be assessed jointly; Schedule a similar meeting later in the process when more information will be available.

Appendix B: Stakeholders

1 Stakeholders

The potentially affected stakeholders are categorized, but not limited to, the large groups presented in the table below.

Table B-1: Stakeholder groups

Groups of potentially affected stakeholders	Sub-groups of potentially affected stakeholders (non-exhaustive list)
Government authorities	Local and regional governments (municipalities, RCMs, townships) Federal, provincial, regional and municipal elected representatives Federal and provincial government bodies Municipal groups
Owners and occupants	Landowners, occupants, tenants Landowner groups Agricultural and silvicultural producers Forestry or mining industry Resort leaseholders Neighbouring residents
Interest groups	Recreational groups Trappers, guides and outfitting operations Waterway users Hunting and fishing clubs Snowmobile and quad groups
Environmental groups and NGOs	Local, regional and national environmental groups Watershed organizations Environmental protection associations
Socio-economic groups	Chambers of commerce Unions Potential suppliers
Post-secondary educational institutions	CÉGEPs Universities Centres collégiaux de transfert technologique (College centres for technology transfer)
Public	

Appendix C: Press Release - Announcement

**Gazoduq pledges to support the economic and social development
of the project's host communities**

The company will invest \$34 million per year in Quebec

Montréal, September 12, 2019 – Gazoduq is pleased to make its first announcement of the economic benefits from its project – amounting to 36 million dollars – to Quebec and Ontario. This amount represents an annual recurring contribution that will be paid to the project's host communities in the form of planned tax payments and the newly established Community Fund. This is a sign of the company's strong commitment to the long-term support for the economic and social development of the host communities where the company's underground natural gas transmission line passes.

With the Community Fund, Gazoduq proposes a unique and tailored-made formula that will allow the company to contribute significantly to the host communities and municipalities located in the preferred planning area (PPA). Unveiled on April 24th, the preferred planning area is located on 82% of public land. The location of the transmission line on public land significantly reduces associated tax expenses in Quebec, unlike the case in other Canadian provinces. However, creating the Community Fund reflects Gazoduq's willingness to significantly increase the economic and social benefits for the project.

According to the proposal, the company's investment in the Community Fund will be managed by an independent firm to ensure an equally rigorous management. The amounts would then be shared amongst the riverside municipalities (65%), the RCMs (25%) and community bodies (10%) in each region. Furthermore, a portion of the *Community Fund* – 2.2 million dollars to be exact – will be allocated to the universities located on the host communities' territories. That corresponds to the amount of school taxes that would have been paid had the preferred planning area on public land been taxable.

It is worthy to note that the *Community Fund* is designed to meet the host communities' realities and needs. Gazoduq looks forward to presenting Community Fund details to the stakeholders involved.

Gazoduq is planning to build an underground natural gas transmission line transporting natural gas from Western Canada to the Énergie Saguenay liquefaction plant project. The natural gas transported by our transmission line will be exported to Asia and Europe to replace more polluting forms of energy, like coal and fuel oil. The project will entail a 4.5-billion-dollar investment, bringing considerable economic benefits to Quebec and Ontario, not to mention reducing GHG emissions on a global scale.

Quote

“With the implementation of this Community Fund, Gazoduq is taking an additional positive step to show our commitment to the communities engaged in our project. From the very outset, we have taken the time to do things right, striving to minimize the project’s environmental and social impacts and to increase benefits for host communities. We are unwavering in its commitment.”

- Louis Bergeron, President, Gazoduq

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About Gazoduq

Gazoduq Inc. is a Quebec company led by a highly skilled team with extensive experience and expertise in large-scale North American natural gas transmission line projects. It is supported by major investors with international expertise in developing large-scale natural gas projects. Gazoduq intends to build an underground natural gas transmission line, nearly 782 km long, between northeastern Ontario and Saguenay, Quebec, in collaboration with local communities and through the development of business partnership with local companies. www.gazoduq.com

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Gazoduc s'engage à soutenir le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil du projet

L'entreprise investira annuellement 34 millions de dollars au Québec

Montréal, le 12 septembre 2019 – Gazoduc est heureuse d'effectuer une première annonce en matière de retombées économiques de son projet de l'ordre de 36 millions de dollars par année au Québec et en Ontario. Ce montant correspond à une contribution annuelle récurrente versée aux communautés d'accueil de son projet sous forme de taxes et par l'entremise de son Fonds pour les communautés. Ainsi, l'entreprise s'engage à soutenir à long terme le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil de son projet de conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel.

Avec le Fonds pour les communautés, Gazoduc propose une formule unique et développée sur mesure qui permettra à l'entreprise de contribuer significativement aux communautés d'accueil, entre autres aux municipalités où est située la zone d'aménagement privilégiée. Cette dernière, dévoilée le 24 avril, est située à 82 % sur des terres publiques, ce qui diminue toutefois les charges fiscales afférentes au projet. En effet, la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terres publiques n'est pas taxable au Québec, contrairement à d'autres provinces canadiennes. La création du Fonds vient donc répondre à la volonté de Gazoduc de maximiser les retombées économiques et sociales de manière responsable et respectueuse.

Selon la formule proposée, la contribution annuelle de l'entreprise sera administrée par une firme indépendante afin d'assurer une gestion tout aussi rigoureuse des fonds. En raison de leur grande connaissance des besoins de leur communauté, quatre acteurs clés ont été identifiés par Gazoduc afin d'utiliser les sommes du Fonds de manière à avoir un maximum d'impact. En effet, les montants seraient partagés entre les municipalités riveraines (65 %), les MRC (25 %), et des organismes communautaires (10 %) de chacune des régions. De plus, une partie du Fonds pour les communautés sera remise aux fondations des universités situées sur le territoire des communautés d'accueil. Il s'agit d'un montant de 2,2 millions de dollars correspondant à l'équivalent des taxes scolaires qui auraient été versées si la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terre publique avait été taxable.

Soulignons que le Fonds pour les communautés a été développé de manière à refléter le mieux possible les réalités et les besoins des communautés d'accueil. Gazoduc sera heureuse de présenter les détails du Fonds aux intervenants concernés. Ceux-ci auront d'ailleurs 60 jours pour faire part de leurs commentaires sur la formule proposée.

Rappelons que Gazoduc prévoit la construction d'une conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel destinée à alimenter la future usine de liquéfaction du projet Énergie Saguenay. Le gaz

naturel qui sera transporté par notre conduite servira à l'exportation vers l'Asie et l'Europe pour remplacer des énergies plus polluantes, comme le charbon et le mazout. Il s'agit d'un investissement de 4,5 milliards de dollars, qui permettra des retombées économiques importantes pour le Québec et l'Ontario et contribuera à la réduction des émissions de GES à l'échelle mondiale.

Citation

« Avec la mise sur pied du Fonds pour les communautés, Gazoduq assume ses responsabilités et ceci correspond à un jalon important dans le développement de son projet. Depuis le début, nous prenons le temps de bien faire les choses afin de travailler à minimiser les impacts sociaux et environnementaux du projet et d'accroître ses retombées pour les communautés d'accueil. Nous allons poursuivre nos efforts en ce sens. »

- Louis Bergeron, Président, Gazoduq

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À propos de Gazoduq

Gazoduq est une entreprise québécoise pilotée par une équipe composée de gens dont la compétence à réaliser des projets de gazoducs à grande échelle en Amérique du Nord a été plusieurs fois démontrée. Elle compte sur le soutien d'investisseurs importants détenant une expertise internationale dans le développement de projets de gaz naturel. Gazoduq souhaite réaliser un projet de conduite souterraine de gaz naturel de près de 782 km entre le nord-est de l'Ontario et le Saguenay en collaboration avec les communautés concernées et de développer des partenariats d'affaires avec des entreprises locales. www.gazoduq.com

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Gazoduc s'engage à soutenir le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil du projet

L'entreprise investira annuellement 14 millions de dollars en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Rouyn-Noranda, le 12 septembre 2019 – Gazoduc est heureuse d'effectuer une première annonce en matière de retombées économiques de son projet de l'ordre de 36 millions de dollars par année au Québec et en Ontario, dont près de 14 millions de dollars par année aux communautés concernées en Abitibi-Témiscamingue. Ce montant correspond à une contribution annuelle récurrente versée aux communautés d'accueil de son projet sous forme de taxes et par l'entremise de son Fonds pour les communautés. Ainsi, l'entreprise s'engage à soutenir à long terme le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil de son projet de conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel.

Avec le Fonds pour les communautés, Gazoduc propose une formule unique et développée sur mesure qui permettra à l'entreprise de contribuer significativement aux communautés d'accueil, entre autres aux municipalités où est située la zone d'aménagement privilégiée. Cette dernière, dévoilée le 24 avril, est située à 82 % sur des terres publiques, ce qui diminue toutefois les charges fiscales afférentes au projet. En effet, la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terres publiques n'est pas taxable au Québec, contrairement à d'autres provinces canadiennes. La création du Fonds vient donc répondre à la volonté de Gazoduc de maximiser les retombées économiques et sociales de manière responsable et respectueuse.

Selon la formule proposée, la contribution annuelle de l'entreprise sera administrée par une firme indépendante afin d'assurer une gestion tout aussi rigoureuse des fonds. En raison de leur grande connaissance des besoins de leur communauté, quatre acteurs clés ont été identifiés par Gazoduc afin d'utiliser les sommes du Fonds de manière à avoir un maximum d'impact. En effet, les montants seraient partagés entre les municipalités riveraines (65 %), les MRC (25 %), et des organismes communautaires (10 %) de chacune des régions. De plus, une partie du Fonds pour les communautés sera remise aux fondations des universités situées sur le territoire des communautés d'accueil. Il s'agit d'un montant de 2,2 millions de dollars correspondant à l'équivalent des taxes scolaires qui auraient été versées si la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terre publique avait été taxable. Ainsi, la Fondation de l'Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) obtiendrait de la part de Gazoduc un montant annuel de 720 000 \$.

Soulignons que le Fonds pour les communautés a été développé de manière à refléter le mieux possible les réalités et les besoins des communautés d'accueil. Gazoduc sera heureuse de présenter les détails du Fonds aux intervenants concernés. Ceux-ci auront d'ailleurs 60 jours pour

faire part de leurs commentaires sur la formule proposée.

Rappelons que Gazoduq prévoit la construction d'une conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel destinée à alimenter la future usine de liquéfaction du projet Énergie Saguenay. Le gaz naturel qui sera transporté par notre conduite servira à l'exportation vers l'Asie et l'Europe pour remplacer des énergies plus polluantes, comme le charbon et le mazout. Il s'agit d'un investissement de 4,5 milliards de dollars qui permettra des retombées économiques importantes pour le Québec et l'Ontario et contribuera à la réduction des émissions de GES à l'échelle mondiale.

Citation

« Avec la mise sur pied du Fonds pour les communautés, Gazoduq assume ses responsabilités et ceci correspond à un jalon important dans le développement de son projet. Depuis le début, nous prenons le temps de bien faire les choses afin de travailler à minimiser les impacts sociaux et environnementaux du projet et d'accroître ses retombées pour les communautés d'accueil. Nous allons poursuivre nos efforts en ce sens. »

- Louis Bergeron, Président, Gazoduq

- 30 -

À propos de Gazoduq

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Gazoduc s'engage à soutenir le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil du projet

L'entreprise investira annuellement 10 millions de dollars à La Tuque

Montréal, le 12 septembre 2019 – Gazoduc est heureuse d'effectuer une première annonce en matière des retombées économiques de son projet de l'ordre de 36 millions de dollars par année au Québec et en Ontario, dont près de 10 millions de dollars par année aux communautés concernées sur le territoire de La Tuque, en Mauricie. Ce montant correspond à une contribution annuelle récurrente versée aux communautés d'accueil de son projet sous forme de taxes et par l'entremise de son Fonds pour les communautés. Ainsi, l'entreprise s'engage à soutenir à long terme le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil de son projet de conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel.

Avec le Fonds pour les communautés, Gazoduc propose une formule unique et développée sur mesure qui permettra à l'entreprise de contribuer significativement aux communautés d'accueil, entre autres aux municipalités où est située la zone d'aménagement privilégiée. Cette dernière, dévoilée le 24 avril, est située à 82 % sur des terres publiques, ce qui diminue toutefois les charges fiscales afférentes au projet. En effet, la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terres publiques n'est pas taxable au Québec, contrairement à d'autres provinces canadiennes. La création du Fonds vient donc répondre à la volonté de Gazoduc de maximiser les retombées économiques et sociales de manière responsable et respectueuse.

Selon la formule proposée, la contribution annuelle de l'entreprise sera administrée par une firme indépendante afin d'assurer une gestion tout aussi rigoureuse des fonds. En raison de leur grande connaissance des besoins de leur communauté, quatre acteurs clés ont été identifiés par Gazoduc afin d'utiliser les sommes du Fonds de manière à avoir un maximum d'impact. En effet, les montants seraient partagés entre les municipalités riveraines (65 %), les MRC (25 %), et des organismes communautaires (10 %) de chacune des régions. De plus, une partie du Fonds pour les communautés sera remise aux fondations des universités situées sur le territoire des communautés d'accueil. Il s'agit d'un montant de 2,2 millions de dollars correspondant à l'équivalent des taxes scolaires qui auraient été versées si la portion de la zone d'aménagement privilégiée en terre publique avait été taxable. Ainsi, la Fondation de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR) obtiendrait de la part de Gazoduc un montant annuel de 580 000 \$.

Soulignons que le Fonds pour les communautés a été développé de manière à refléter le mieux possible les réalités et les besoins des communautés d'accueil. Gazoduc sera heureuse de présenter les détails du Fonds aux intervenants concernés. Ceux-ci auront d'ailleurs 60 jours pour faire part de leurs commentaires sur la formule proposée.

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Gazoduq s'engage à soutenir le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil du projet

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Saguenay, le 12 septembre 2019 – Gazoduq est heureuse d'effectuer une première annonce en matière de retombées économiques de son projet de l'ordre de 36 millions de dollars par année au Québec et en Ontario, dont près de 10 millions de dollars par année aux communautés concernées au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean. Ce montant correspond à une contribution annuelle récurrente versée aux communautés d'accueil de son projet sous forme de taxes et par l'entremise de son Fonds pour les communautés. Ainsi, l'entreprise s'engage à soutenir à long terme le développement économique et social des communautés d'accueil de son projet de conduite souterraine de transport de gaz naturel.

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Soulignons que le Fonds pour les communautés a été développé de manière à refléter le mieux possible les réalités et les besoins des communautés d'accueil. Gazoduq sera heureuse de présenter les détails du Fonds aux intervenants concernés. Ceux-ci auront d'ailleurs 60 jours pour faire part de leurs commentaires sur la formule proposée.

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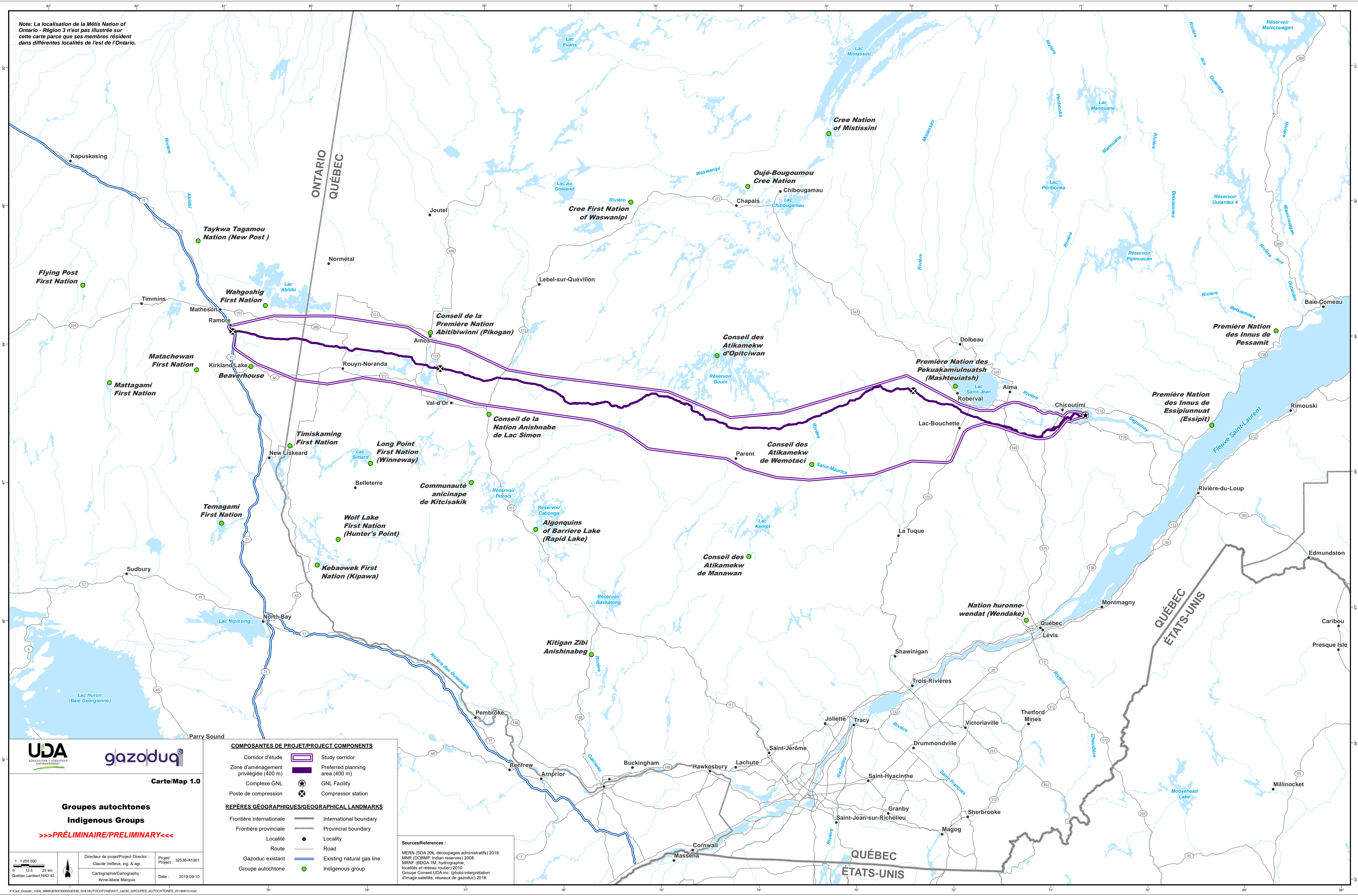
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Appendix D: Map - Indigenous Groups

Note: La localisation de la Métis Nation of Ontario - Région 3 n'est pas illustrée sur cette carte parce que ses membres résident dans différentes localités de l'est de l'Ontario.



Carte/Map 1.0

**Groupes autochtones
Indigenous Groups**
>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS	
Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée (400 m)	Preferred planning area (400 m)
Complexe GNL	GNL Facility
Poste de compression	Compressor station
REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS	
Frontière internationale	International boundary
Frontière provinciale	Provincial boundary
Localité	Locality
Route	Road
Gazoduc existant	Existing natural gas line
Groupe autochtone	Indigenous group

1 : 1 250 000
0 12.5 25 km
Québec Lambert NAD 83

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis
Projet / Project : 32538-A1001
Date : 2019-08-10

Sources/References :
MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MNR (DOEMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MNF (BOCA TM, hydrographie, localités et réseau routier) 2010.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

Appendix E: Indigenous Groups

1 Indigenous communities in Quebec

1.1 Algonquins of Barriere Lake (Rapid Lake)

The *Algonquins of Barriere Lake (Rapid Lake)* has a registered population of 793 members, 305 of whom live on the Rapid Lake reserve (AANDC, 2019).

Covering 29.7 hectares, the Rapid Lake reserve is located 134 km north of Maniwaki, on the shores of the Cabonga Reservoir, and 104 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Algonquins of Barriere Lake (Rapid Lake)* are represented by a band council composed of a Chief and six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.2 Communauté anicinape de Kitcisakik

The *Communauté anicinape de Kitcisakik* has 516 members (AANDC, 2019). In 2016, 274 of those members lived on the Grand Lac Victoria reserve. The main languages spoken in the community are Anishinabe and French (Statistics Canada, 2019).

Located 66 km south of Val-d'Or, where the Ottawa River enters Grand Lac Victoria (AANDC, 2015), this reserve covers 1.08 km² and is 83 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Communauté anicinape de Kitcisakik* is represented by a band council composed of a Chief, a Vice-Chief and three councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.3 Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac-Simon (Lac Simon)

As of 2019, the *Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac Simon (Lac Simon)* has 2,233 members of which 1,744 registered members live on the Lac Simon reserve (INAC, 2019). Their members speak primarily Algonquin, French and English (AAN, 2016).

The reserve is located on the western shore of Lac Simon, 32 km southeast of the city of Val-d'Or. With a surface area of 678.40 ha, the Lac Simon reserve is 26 km south of the Project's PPA.

The current band council, which represents the *Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac Simon (Lac Simon)*, is composed of a Chief, a Vice-Chief and three councillors. (INAC, 2019).

1.4 Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)

As of 2019, the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)* has 1,078 members, of which 584 registered members live on one of the two reserves assigned to this community (INAC, 2019). French, English and Algonquin are the three primary languages used by this community (AAN, 2016).

The *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)* governs the Pikogan reserve, located 3 km north of the city of Amos, on the western shore of the Rivière Harricana. It shares the Abitibi 70 reserve, located on the south shore of Lac Abitibi, with Wahgoshig First Nation. These reserves cover, respectively, 274.60 ha and 7,770.10 ha (INAC, 2019). The Pikogan reserve is 25 km north of the Project's PPA.

The current band council representing the *Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)* is composed of a Chief, a Vice-Chief and three councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.5 Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan

The *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* community has a registered population of 3,003 people, 2,536 of whom live on the reserve (INAC, 2019). In 2016, Atikamekw was the mother tongue of 95.6% of the reserve's members. French is the most commonly used official language in the community, spoken by 86.7% of its members (Statistics Canada, 2019).

The Manawan reserve is located on the south shore of Lac Métabeskéga, 113 km northeast of Mont Laurier (INAC, 2019). With a surface area of 773 ha, the reserve is 100 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan* is composed of a Chief and six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.6 Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci

The *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* has a registered population of 2,007 people. A total of 1,494 members live on the two reserves occupied by this community. The primary languages spoken are French and Atikamekw. In 2016, French was the mother tongue of 95.8% of the community's members (AANDC, 2019).

The two reserves, governed by the *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci*, are located on the north shore of Rivière Saint-Maurice. They are the Wemotaci reserve (3,331 ha), located 32 km south of the Project's PPA, and the Coucoucache reserve (5.6 ha), located southeast of the former. The two are, respectively, 100 km and 53 km north of the urban centre of the municipality of La Tuque (INAC, 2019).

The *Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci* is composed of a Chief and six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.7 Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan

The *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* has a registered population of 3,084 people. Of the 2,477 registered members living on the Obedjiwan 28 reserve, 97.5% declared Atikamekw as their mother tongue. French is the primary official language known and spoken within the Community of Opitciwan.

The Obedjiwan reserve 28 is located on the north shore of Réservoir Gouin, between the Lac Saint-Jean plain and the Abitibi region, 143 km south of Chibougamau and 193 km from Roberval (INAC, 2019). With a surface area of 927 ha, this reserve, governed by the Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan Council, is 48 km north of the Project's PPA.

The *Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan* is composed of a Chief and six councillors.

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

The *Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government* represents the Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee, as contemplated under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) in areas such as environment, hunting, fishing and trapping regimes, and economic and community development (CNG, 2011; Hydro-Québec, 2004). Currently, the JBNQA encompasses nine Cree communities: Whapmagoostui, Chisasibi, Wemindji, Eastmain, Waskaganish, Nemaska, Waswanipi, Oujé-Bougoumou and Mistissini.

“The tenth Cree First Nation, Washaw Sibi, is in the process of establishing its own community and will eventually become part of the Treaty. The eleventh Cree First Nation is MoCreebec, whose members reside on the Ontario side of James Bay and maintain a unique affiliation with the other Eeyou First Nations” (CNG, 2019).

Each Cree First Nation is governed independently through a local government. Each elected Chief sits on the Board of Directors of the *Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government* to address common Cree Nation issues (CNG, 2019).

“In Québec, the Cree population numbers more than 14,500. The Crees are spread out over nine villages along the shores of James Bay and Hudson Bay as well as inland. The Cree Nation belongs to the greater Algonquin linguistic and cultural family. The entire population speaks Cree, while English is the second language of the majority” (SAA, 2019).

PPA is partially located in the south portion of the territory covered by the JBNQA and south of Cree family hunting grounds in Quebec.

The headquarters of the *Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government* are in Nemaska; there are also satellite offices in other communities and Montréal.

1.9 Kebaowek First Nation (Kipawa)

The *Kebaowek First Nation (Kipawa)* has a registered population of 1,024 members, 293 of whom live on the reserve. The language spoken is primarily English (INAC, 2019).

With a surface area of 50.6 ha, the Kebaowek reserve is located on the shores of Lac Kipawa, 10 km west of Témiscamingue and 174 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Kebaowek First Nation (Kipawa)* Council represents the *Kebaowek First Nation* and is composed of one Chief and three councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.10 Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg

Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg has a registered population of 3,488 people, 1,654 of whom live on the reserve (INAC, 2019). In 2016, Algonquin was the mother tongue of 18.4% of members. English is the most commonly used official language in the community and is spoken by 84.4% of its members (Statistics Canada, 2019).

The Kitigan-Zibi reserve is located 50 km from Maniwaki (INAC, 2019). With a surface area of 21,009 ha, it is 192 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg* Council represents the *Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg* community. It is composed of six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.11 Long Point First Nation (Winneway)

As of 2019, the *Long Point First Nation (Winneway)* has a registered population of 902 people, 390 of whom live off-reserve (INAC, 2019). The primary languages spoken are Algonquin and English, but many community members also speak French (ANN, 2016).

Winneway is a small reserve (36.8 ha) located 90 km south of the Project's PPA (INAC, 2019). It is nestled on the south shore of Rivière Winneway, 114 km east of Ville-Marie – a municipality in Témiscamingue (ANN, 2016).

The *Long Point First Nation (Winneway)* Council represents the community and is composed of one Chief and four councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.12 Nation huronne-wendat

As of 2019, the *Nation huronne-wendat* has 4,090 registered members, 1,495 of whom live on the Wendake reserve (INAC, 2019). The Huron-Wendat are part of the greater Iroquoian-speaking family and culture. French and English are the two most commonly spoken languages. However, in 2016, 8.2% of the population on the reserve reported that they knew one or more Indigenous languages (INAC, 2019).

The Wendake reserve has an area of approximately 4.36 km². It is located 148 km south of the Project's PPA, in the northwestern periphery of Québec City, in the borough of Haute-Saint-Charles between the districts of Saint-Émile and Loretteville.

The *Nation huronne-wendat* is represented and governed by the *Nation huronne-wendat* Council. The Council is led by a Grand Chief, assisted by eight Family Chiefs (councillors) who assume responsibility for various areas including the elderly, education, health, recreation, youth, economic development and the Nionwentsio (NHW, 2019b; IVPSA, 2015).

1.13 Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)

The *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)* has a registered population of 818 members, 198 of whom live on the Innu reserve of Essipit. Founded in 1882, it is located on the shores of the Saint-Lawrence, near Baie des Escoumins, 40 km northeast of Tadoussac. It has a surface area of 86.5 ha and is connected to Route 138. The reserve is 104 km southeast of the Project's PPA. The language spoken by the Innu of Essipit is French (INAC, 2019).

The *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)* is represented by the *Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)* Council, composed of a Chief and three councillors, each elected for a four-year term (ESS, undated).

1.14 Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit

The *Première Nation des Innus de Pessamit* has a registered population of 3,973 people, 2,810 of whom live on the Betsiamites reserve (INAC, 2019). The languages spoken are French and Innu.

The Betsiamites reserve is located on the north shore of the Saint-Lawrence River, 54 km south of Baie-Comeau on the North Shore, at the mouth of Rivière Betsiamites. It covers an area of 255.4 km² and is 164 km southeast of the Project's PPA.

The *Première Nation des Innus de Pessamitis* Council is composed of a Chief and six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.15 Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)

The *Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)* has a registered population of 6,871 people, 2,075 of whom live on the Mashteuiatsh reserve. The Pekuakamiulnuatsh speak French, but their ancestral language, Nehlueun, is considered to be their most important heritage. (Pekuakamiulnatsh Takuhikan, 2005; INAC, 2019).

The Mashteuiatsh reserve covers 1,522 ha and is located 12 km north of the Project's PPA, or, more precisely, 6 km from Roberval on the western shore of Lac-Saint-Jean.

The *Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh) Council* is composed of a Chief and six councillors (INAC, 2019).

1.16 Timiskaming First Nation

As of 2019, *Timiskaming First Nation* has 2,240 members, most of whom (1,580) live off-reserve (INAC, 2019). English, French and Algonquin are the languages spoken in this community.

Covering an area of 1,852 ha, the Timiskaming reserve is adjacent to the municipality of Notre-Dame-du-Nord in Quebec, 82 km south of the Project's PPA.

The *Timiskaming First Nation* band council is composed of a Chief and six councillors.

1.17 Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point)

Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point) has 237 registered members (INAC, 2019). With no land base, the members of this community currently live in the municipality of Témiscamingue and elsewhere in Quebec. This nation's spoken language is English (ANN, 2016).

The band council offices and health centre are located at Hunter's Point, in the municipality of Témiscaming, 155 km south of the Project's PPA (WLFN, 2019).

The *Wolf Lake First Nation (Hunter's Point)* council is composed of a Chief, supported by three councillors.

2 Indigenous communities in Ontario

2.1 Beaverhouse Indigenous Community

The *Beaverhouse Indigenous Community* is an Algonquin community currently seeking reserve land and band status from the federal government. The community is not accessible by road. It is accessible in summer by boat and in winter by snowmobile, through a winter road.

The *Beaverhouse Indigenous Community* operates a band office out of Kirkland Lake, located approximately 25 km south of the PPA, and is governed by four members elected through an election process established by the community and held every three years (Ontario North, 2019a).

2.2 Flying Post First Nation

The *Flying Post First Nation* is an Ojibway and Cree community of 227 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 226 live off-reserve (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada 2019a).

The *Flying Post First Nation* signed Treaty 9 in 1906 (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada 2013a). The *Flying Post First Nation* has one reserve, Flying Post 73, located 40 km southwest of Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, and approximately 122 km northwest of the PPA. The reserve covers 5,957.1 ha (Energy East Pipeline Ltd. 2016, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019b).

The *Flying Post First Nation* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community is represented by a Chief and four councillors (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019c).

2.3 Matachewan First Nation

The *Matachewan First Nation* is an Ojibway community with 851 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 794 live off-reserve (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019d).

The *Matachewan First Nation* signed Treaty 9 on June 20, 1906 (Matachewan First Nation, 2019a). The *Matachewan First Nation* has one reserve, Matachewan 72. Located 42 km west of Kirkland Lake and approximately 40 km southwest of the PPA, the reserve covers 4,158.60 ha (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019e). A claim filed with the Government of Canada by the *Matachewan First Nation* concerning treaty land entitlement (TLE) was accepted in 2011, negotiations with Canada and Ontario have been ongoing.

Under the *Indian Act*, the *Matachewan First Nation* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community is represented by a Chief and eight councillors (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019f).

2.4 Mattagami First Nation

The *Mattagami First Nation* is an Ojibway community of 582 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 401 live off-reserve (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019g).

The *Mattagami First Nation* signed Treaty 9 on July 7, 1906 (Wabun Tribal Council, 2018b). The *Mattagami First Nation* has one reserve, Mattagami 71. Located 113 km southwest of Kirkland Lake and approximately 104 km southwest of the PPA, it covers 5,261 ha (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019h).

Under the *Indian Act*, the *Mattagami First Nation* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community is represented by a Chief and five councillors (Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, 2019i).

2.5 Métis Nation of Ontario

The *Métis Nation of Ontario* is the governing body of nearly 18,000 Métis citizens in Ontario as well as thousands of people with pending applications for Métis citizenship (Métis Nation of Ontario, 2019a). The *Métis Nation of Ontario* has a democratic, province-wide governance structure with province-wide ballot box elections held every four years (Métis Nation of Ontario, 2019b). The Provisional Council of the *Métis Nation of Ontario*, which takes its direction from citizens and is required to report to citizen representatives at Annual General Assemblies, is comprised of a five-member Executive Council, nine regional councillors, four senators, a youth representative and a post-secondary representative. Women's interests are represented by the Vice-Chair of the Provisional Council. The members of the *Métis Nation of Ontario* are elected through democratic ballot box elections and represent members of the Métis community across the province (Métis Nation of Ontario, 2019c).

The Project is located on the territory Region 3 of the *Métis Nation of Ontario*, which comprises the Northern Lights Métis Council, Timiskaming Métis Council, Chapleau Métis Council and the Ontario-Timmins Métis Council. Each of these Councils receive their mandate to support local governance from the *Métis Nation of Ontario* through signed Community Charter agreements and work

collaboratively with the *Métis Nation of Ontario* and other Community Councils to represent the rights and interests of regional rights-bearing Métis communities throughout the province (*Métis Nation of Ontario*, 2019b).

2.6 Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post)

The *Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post)* is a Cree community of 628 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 473 live off-reserve (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019j).

The *Taykwa Tagamou Nation* signed Treaty 9 in 1905 (*Taykwa Tagamou Nation*, 2019a). It has two reserves: New Post 69 and New Post 69A. The closer of the two, New Post 69A, is approximately 73 km northwest of the PPA. New Post 69 is located 88 km northwest of Cochrane and 4 km east of the Abitibi River. The reserve covers 2,072 ha (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada* 2019k). New Post 69A reserve is located 14 km southeast of Cochrane and covers 116.8 ha (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada* 2019l).

The *Taykwa Tagamou Nation (New Post)* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community has a Chief, a Deputy Chief, three councillors, and one honorary councillor (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019m).

2.7 Temagami First Nation

The *Temagami First Nation* is an Ojibway and Cree community of 894 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 619 live off-reserve (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019n).

The *Temagami First Nation* has one reserve, Bear Island 1. Located 88.5 km northwest of North Bay and approximately 155 km southwest of the PPA, it covers 293.4 ha (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019o).

The *Temagami First Nation* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community has a Chief and Second Chief, as well as six councillors (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019p).

2.8 Wahgoshig First Nation

The *Wahgoshig First Nation* is an Ojibway and Cree community of 372 registered members as of July 2019. Of that number, 208 live off-reserve (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019q).

The *Wahgoshig First Nation* signed Treaty 9 in 1906 (*Wahgoshig First Nation* 2019a). The *Wahgoshig First Nation* has one reserve, Abitibi 70. Located on the south shore of Abitibi Lake, approximately 17 km north of the PPA, it covers 7,770.1 ha (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019r).

The *Wahgoshig First Nation* follows an electoral system based on traditional governance. The community is represented by a Chief and five councillors (*Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada*, 2019s).

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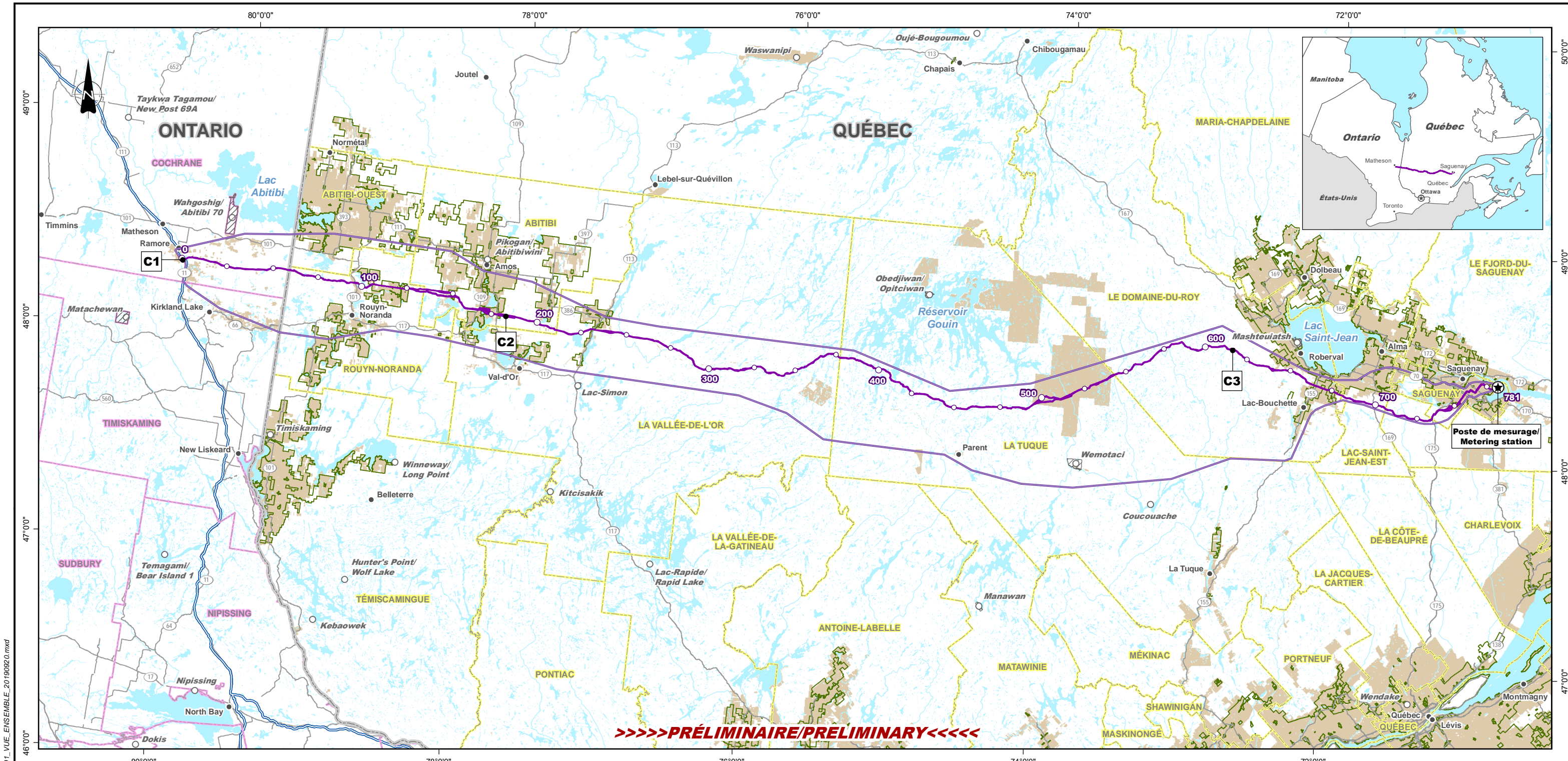
Appendix F: Summary of Information Sent by Gazoduq to Indigenous Groups

Table F-1: Summary of Information Sent by Gazoduq to Indigenous Groups

Topics - Information Sent by Gazoduq to Indigenous Groups	Algonquins of Barrier Lake	Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik	Conseil de la Nation Anishnabe de Lac-Simon	Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni	Conseil des Atikamekw de Manawan	Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan	Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee) / Cree Nation Government	Kebaowek First Nation (Kipawa)	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	Long Point First Nation (Winneway)	Nation huronne-wendat	Première Nation des Essipiunnuat (Essipit)	Première Nation des Pessamit	Première Nation des Pekuakamiulnuatsh (Mashteuiatsh)	Timiskaming First Nation	Wolf Lake First Nation	Beaverhouse Indigenous Community	Flying Post First Nation	Matachewan First Nation	Mattagami First Nation	Métis Nation of Ontario	Taykwa Tagamou Nation	Temagami First Nation	Wahgoshig First Nation
Consultation on the Project Planning Phase ¹			•	•		•	•						•	•	•										•
Pre-Application Project Description	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Unveiling of the PPA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Field Inventory Studies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
TLRU and Offer of Technical and Financial Support	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PPA Shapefiles	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
PPA Map in Relation to the Indigenous Groups	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ It's important to note that this step occurred prior to the drafting of the Pre-Application Project Description and receipt of the Crown's preliminary list of Indigenous groups to be consulted.

Appendix G: Maps – Preferred Planning Area



X:\Cad_Dossier_1000_9999\3250033000\32538_GNL\LES\PROJETS\IPD_001_VUE_ENSEMBLE_20190920.mxd

**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- Corridor d'étude Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée Preferred planning area
- Poste de compression projeté Proposed compressor station
- Point kilométrique Kilometer point
- Complexe GNL GNL Facility

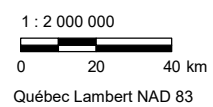
**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

- Frontière Boundary
- Limite de MRC RCM boundary
- Limite de district District boundary
- Municipalité Municipality
- Communauté autochtone Indigenous community
- Route principale Major road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie) Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
- Zone agricole Agricultural area
- Terre privée Private land

Sources/References :

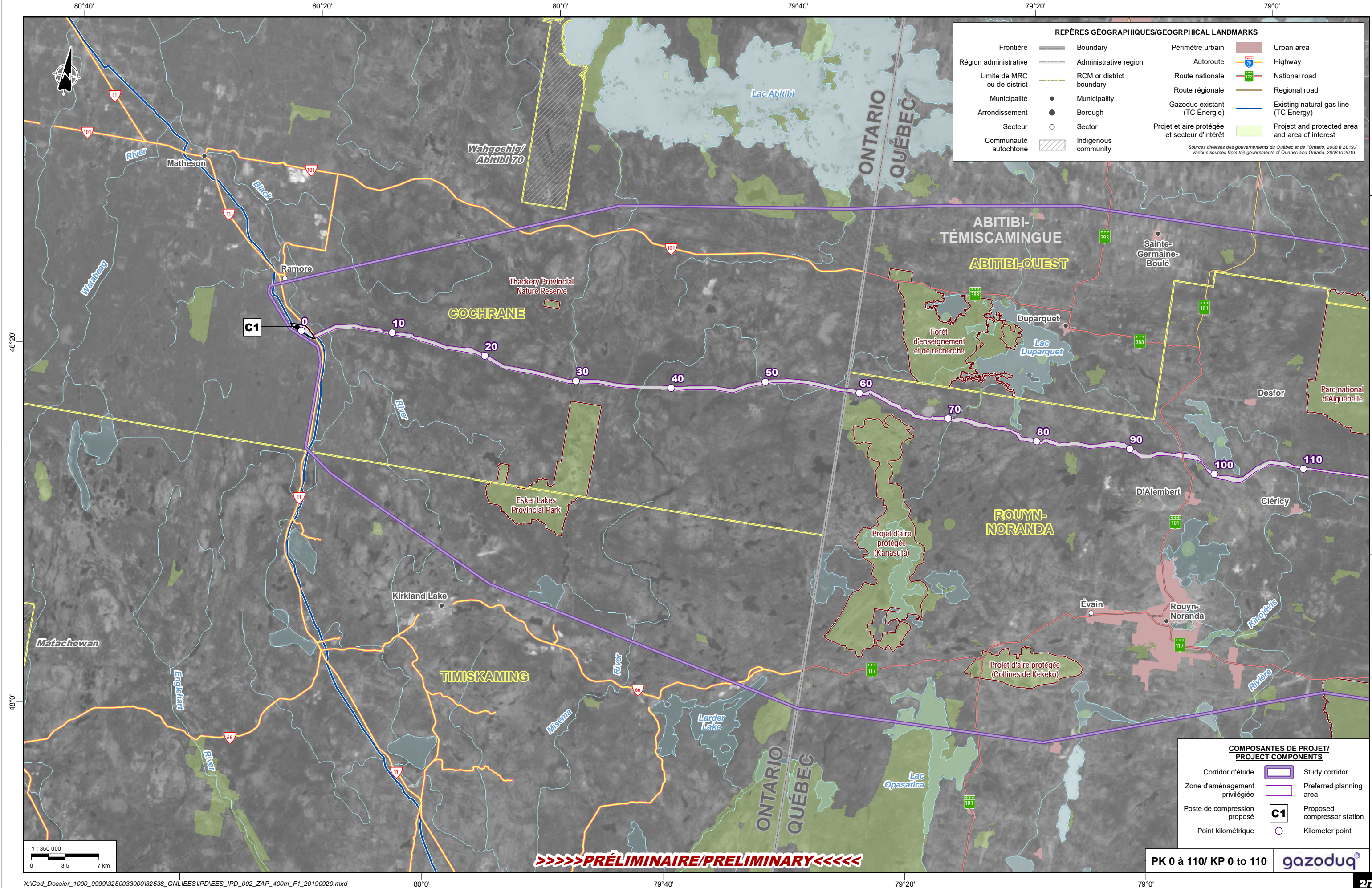
QUÉBEC
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 MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
 MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
 RNCan (BDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
 MDDELCC (CRHQ-BDTQ 20k, réservoirs) 2013.
 MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
 MERN (Registre foncier, cadastre) 2018.
 CPTAQ (zone agricole) 2018.
 Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

ONTARIO
 OMMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
 OMNR (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
 MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
 MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
 RNCan (BDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
 OMNRF (OHN 10k-20k-50k, réservoirs) 2011.
 OMNRF (ORN, road network) 2010.
 TERANET (Ontario parcelle) 2019.
 Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.



**Vue d'ensemble
Overview**

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Projet/Project : 32538-450
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis	Date : 2019-09-20



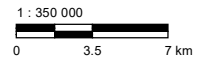
REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS

Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Quebec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.

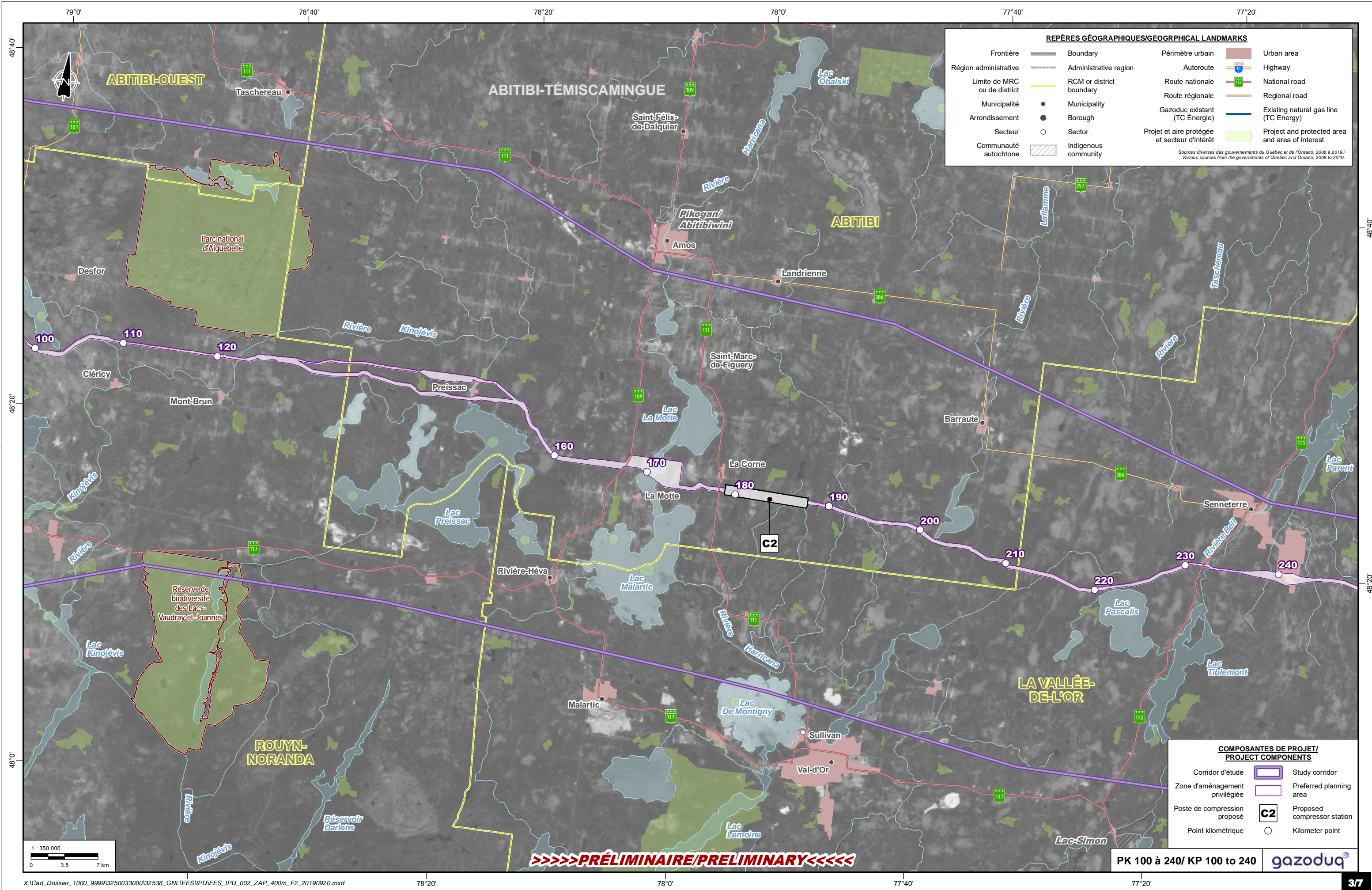
COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS

Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

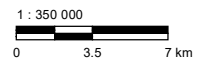
PK 0 à 110/ KP 0 to 110 **gazoduq**



REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS			
Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Québec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS	
Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point

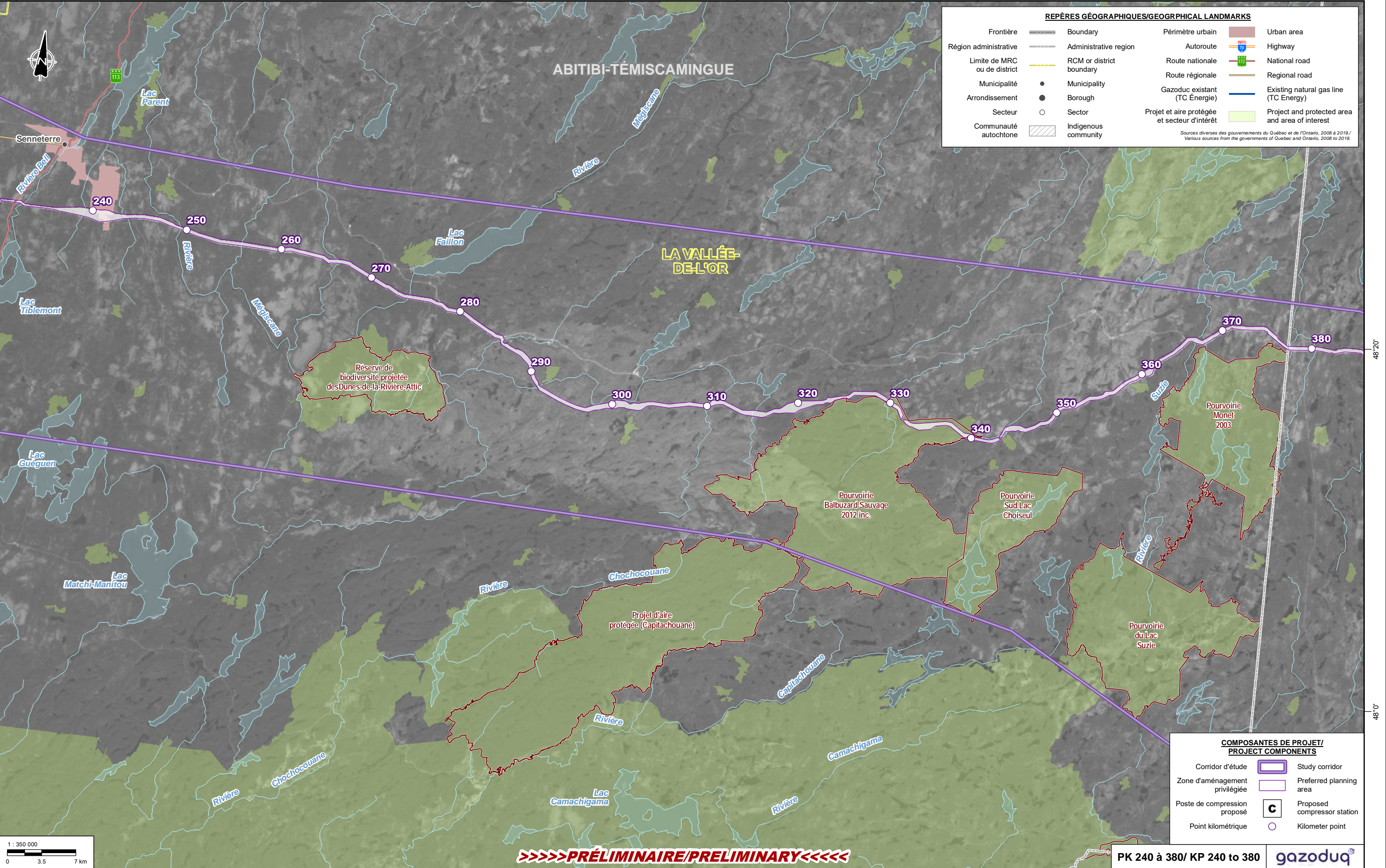


>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

PK 100 à 240/ KP 100 to 240 **gazoduc**

REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS			
Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

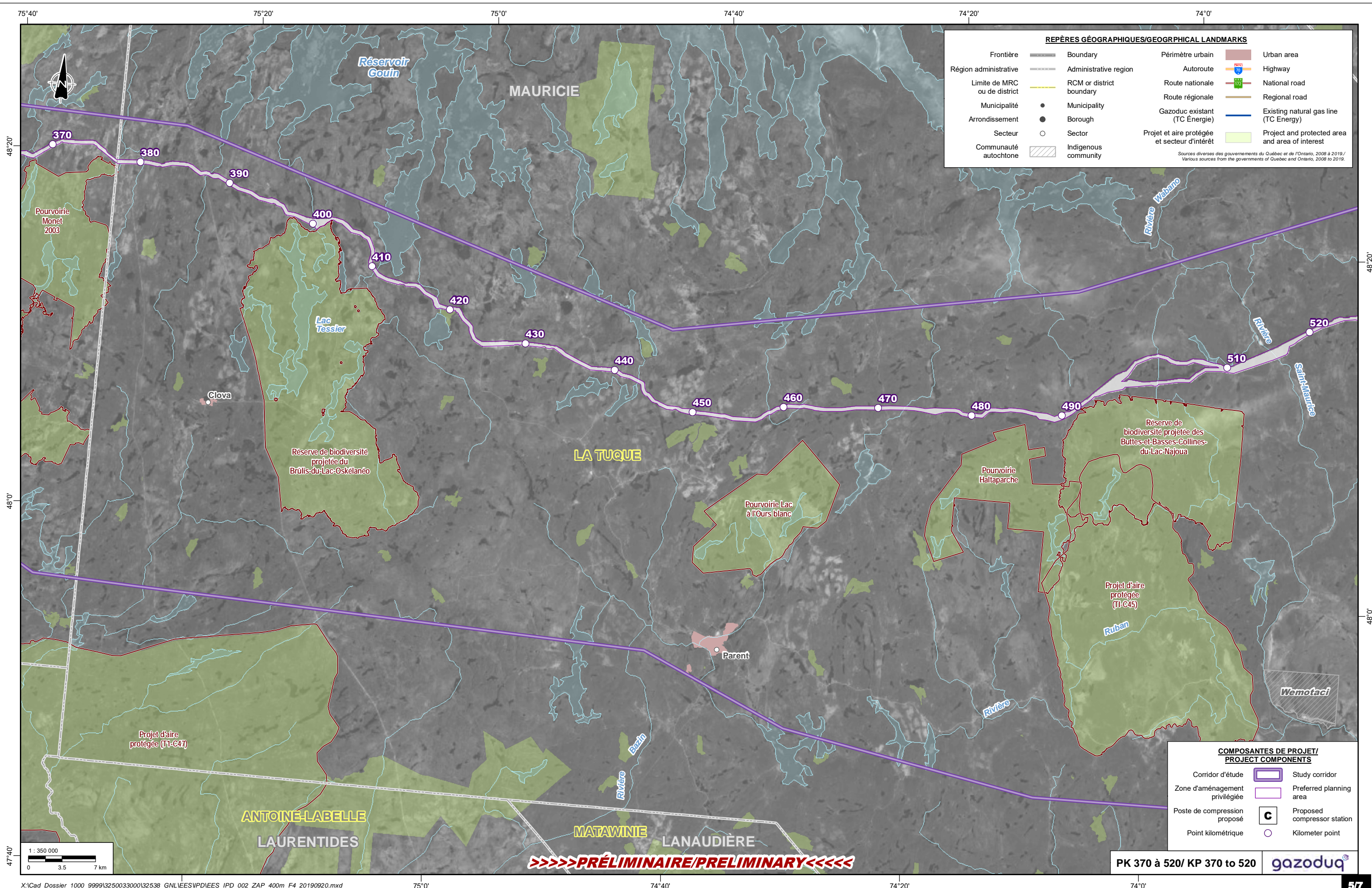
Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Quebec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.



COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/ PROJECT COMPONENTS	
Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point

>>>> PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY <<<<

PK 240 à 380/ KP 240 to 380 **gazoduc**



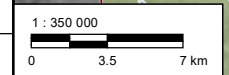
REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS

Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Québec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS

Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point



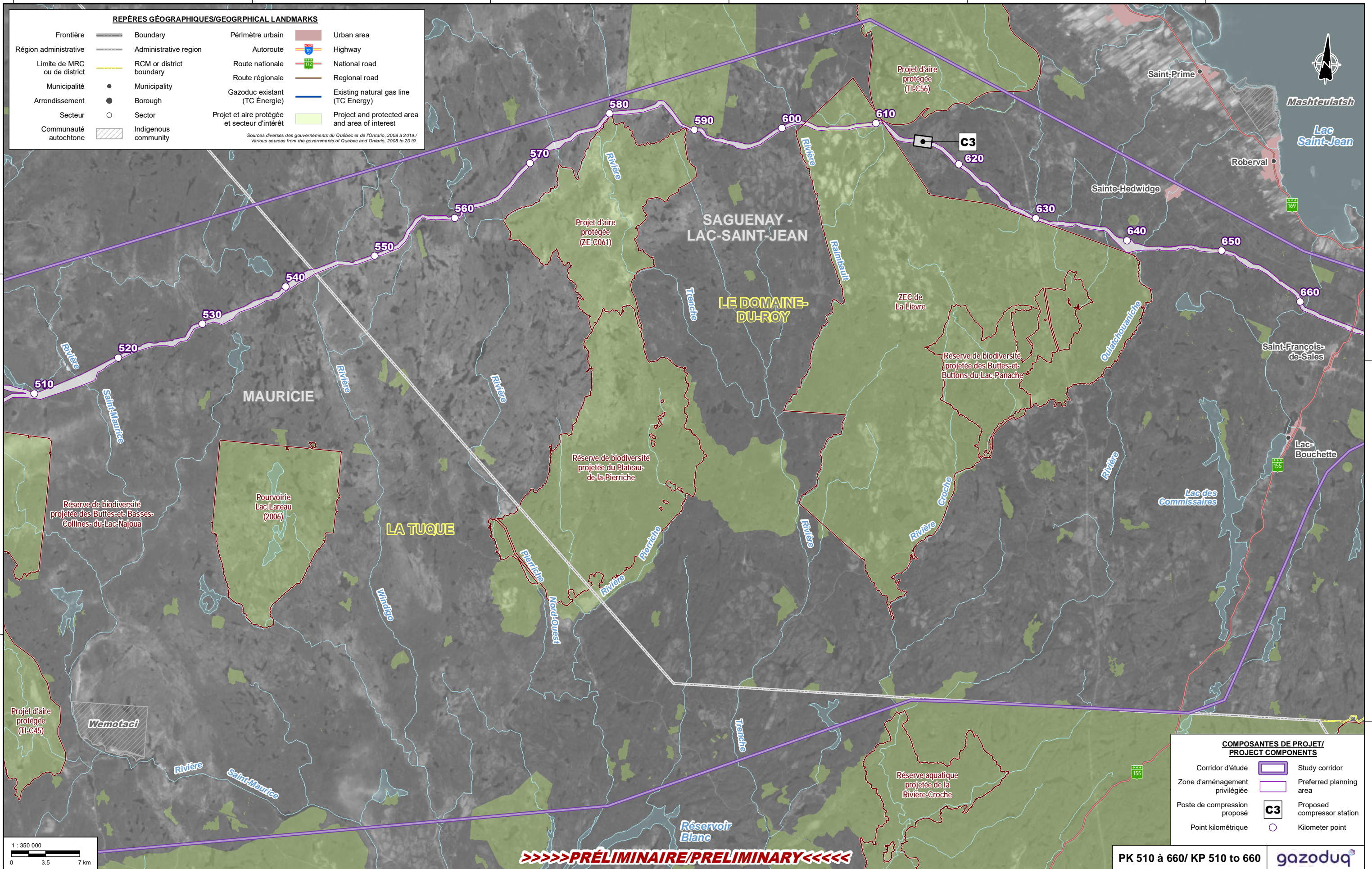
>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

PK 370 à 520/ KP 370 to 520 **gazoduc**

74°0' 73°40' 73°20' 73°0' 72°40' 72°20'

REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS			
Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Québec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.

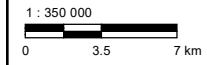


48°20'

48°0'

48°20'

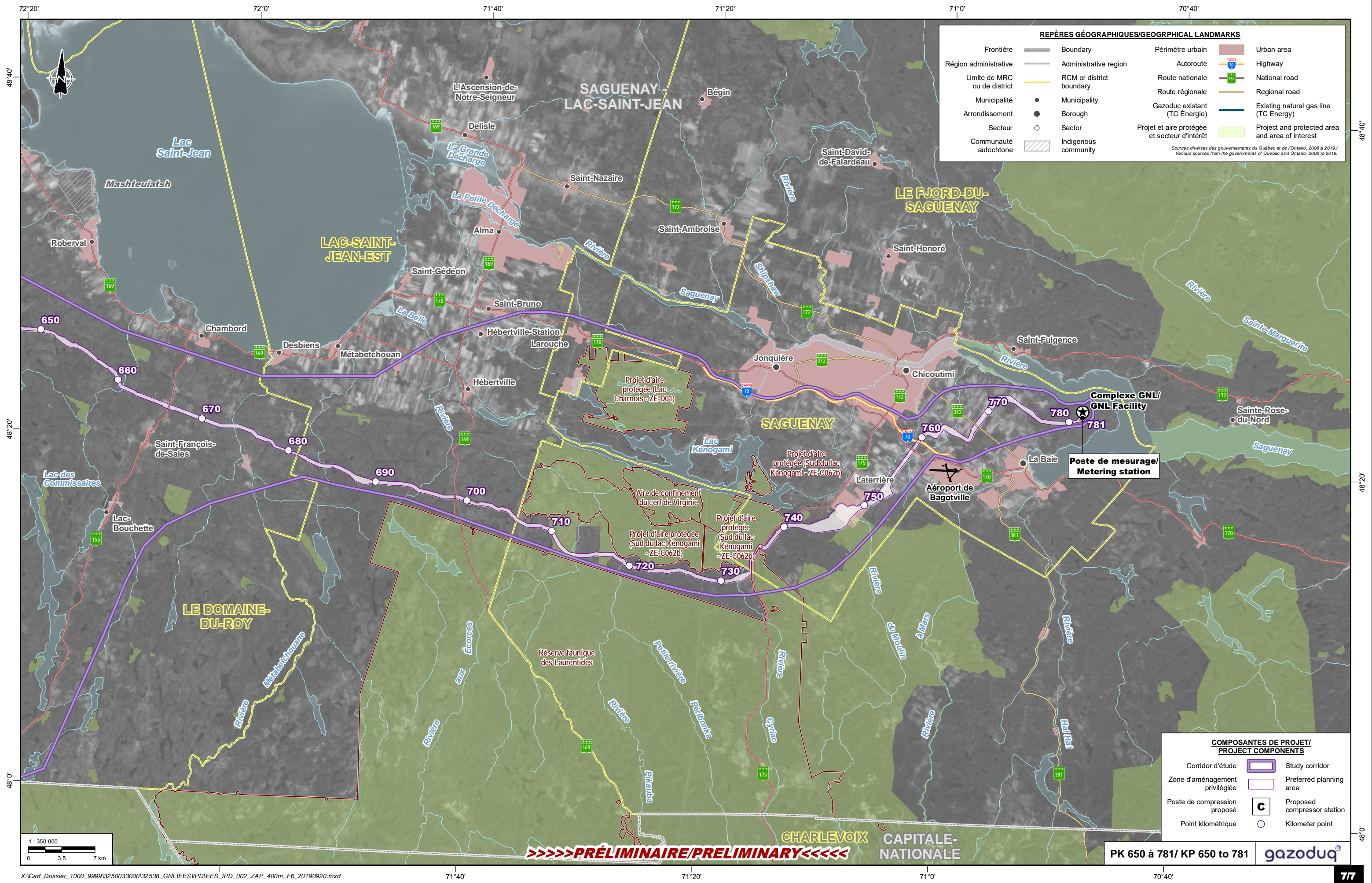
48°0'



>>>> PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY <<<<

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS	
Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point

PK 510 à 660/ KP 510 to 660 gazoduc



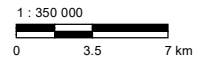
REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS

Frontière	Boundary	Périmètre urbain	Urban area
Région administrative	Administrative region	Autoroute	Highway
Limite de MRC ou de district	RCM or district boundary	Route nationale	National road
Municipalité	Municipality	Route régionale	Regional road
Arrondissement	Borough	Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)	Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)
Secteur	Sector	Projet et aire protégée et secteur d'intérêt	Project and protected area and area of interest
Communauté autochtone	Indigenous community		

Sources diverses des gouvernements du Québec et de l'Ontario, 2008 à 2019 / Various sources from the governments of Québec and Ontario, 2008 to 2019.

COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/PROJECT COMPONENTS

Corridor d'étude	Study corridor
Zone d'aménagement privilégiée	Preferred planning area
Poste de compression proposé	Proposed compressor station
Point kilométrique	Kilometer point



>>>> PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY <<<<

PK 650 à 781/ KP 650 to 781 **gazoduc**

Appendix H: Compilation of Private Lots in the PPA

Table H-1: Preliminary Compilation of Private Lots in the PPA – (2019-09-24)

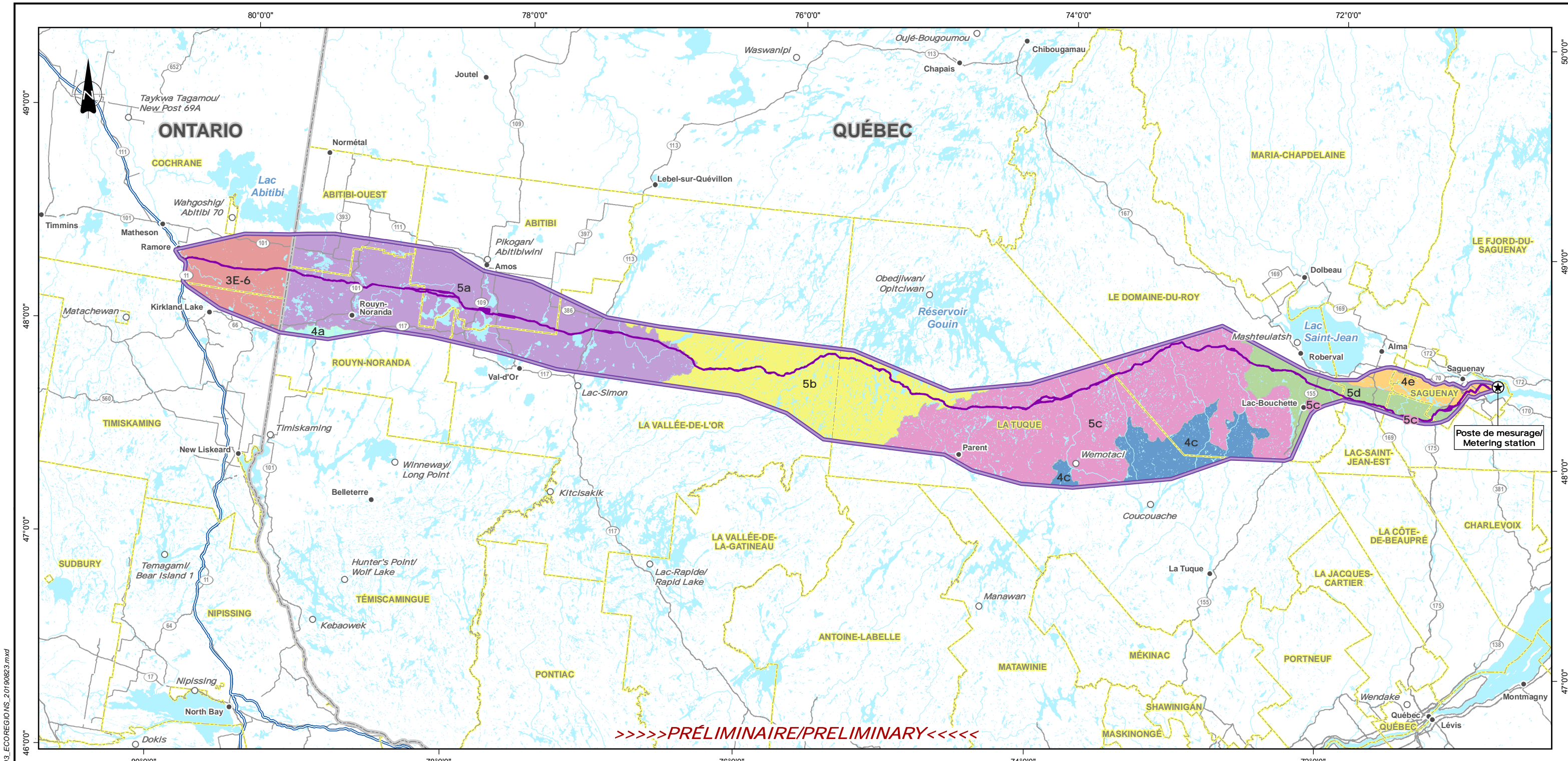
ADMINISTRATIVE REGION / DISTRICT	RCM/ NON-RCM	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF PRIVATE LOTS	
Cochrane		1 - Black River-Matheson	14	
		2 - Cochrane	-	
TOTAL - ONTARIO			14	
Abitibi- Témiscamingue	Rouyn-Noranda	1 - Rouyn-Noranda	79	
	Abitibi	1 - Preissac	52	
		2 - La Motte	34	
		3 - La Corne	73	
		4 - Barraute	4	
	TOTAL			163
	La Vallée-de-l'Or	1 - Belcourt	-	
		2 - Senneterre (P)	12	
		3 - Senneterre (V)	5	
	TOTAL			17
TOTAL			259	
Mauricie	La Tuque	1 - La Tuque	-	
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	Le Domaine-du-Roy	1 - Lac-Ashuapmushuan	-	
		2 - Sainte-Hedwidge	24	
		3 - Roberval	-	
		4 - Chambord	37	
		5 - Saint-François-de-Sales	44	
		6 - Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean	32	
	TOTAL			137
	Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	1 - Métabetchouan - Lac-à-la-Croix	-	
		2 - Hébertville	-	
	TOTAL			-
Fjord-du-Saguenay		1 - Lac-Ministuk	-	
Saguenay		1 - Saguenay	317	
TOTAL			454	
TOTAL - QUÉBEC			713	
GRAND TOTAL			727	

SOURCES

MERN (SDA 20k, administrative boundaries) 2018. Municipal Affairs and Housing (municipal boundaries) 2012.

TERANET (Ontario parcel) 2019. MERN (Land registry) 2019.

Appendix I: Main Ecological Regions of the Study Corridor



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- Corridor d'étude Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée Preferred planning area
- Complexe GNL GNL Facility

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

- Frontière Boundary
- Limite de MRC ou de district RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité Municipality
- Communauté autochtone Indigenous community
- Route principale Major road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie) Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)

RÉGIONS ÉCOLOGIQUES/ECOLOGICAL REGIONS

- Collines ceinturant le lac Saint-Jean 5d Hills surrounding Saint-Jean Lake
- Collines du haut Saint-Maurice 5c Hills of Upper Saint-Maurice
- Collines du moyen Saint-Maurice 4c Hills of the middle Saint-Maurice
- Coteaux du réservoir Gouin 5b Gouin reservoir hillsides
- Plaine de l'Abitibi 5a Abitibi plain
- Plaine du lac Saint-Jean et du Saguenay 4e Lake Saint-Jean and Saguenay Plain
- Plaines et coteaux du lac Simard 4a Plains and hillsides of Lake Simard
- Kirkland Lake 3E-6 Kirkland Lake

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC
MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCan (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
MDELCC (CRHQ-BDTQ 20k, réservoirs) 2013.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MFFP (écorégions) 2016.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

ONTARIO
OMMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
OMNR (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MRNF (BDGA 1M, hydrographie) 2010.
RNCan (BNDT 250k, hydrographie) 2004.
OMNRF (OHN 10k-20k-50k, réservoirs) 2011.
OMNRF (ORN, road network) 2010.
OMNRF (EcoDistricts) 2012.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

1 : 2 000 000
0 20 40 km
Québec Lambert NAD 83



**Régions écologiques
Ecological Regions**

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Projet/Project : 32538-450
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis	Date : 2019-09-23
I - 1/3	

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Table I-1: Characteristics of the Main Ecological Regions of the Study Corridor

Characteristics	Kirkland Lake (3 E-6) ¹	Abitibi Plain (5a) ³	Plains and Hillside of Lake Simon (4a) ⁴	Gouin Reservoir Hillside (5b) ⁵	Hills of Upper Saint-Maurice (5c) ⁵	Hills of Mid Saint-Maurice (4c) ⁶	Hills surrounding Lake Saint-Jean (5d) ⁵	Lake Saint-Jean and Saguenay Plain (4e) ⁸
Relief	Relatively flat ²	Plains with occasional hills, especially around Rouyn-Noranda	Gently sloping hillsides and large plains with rocky hills	Slightly rolling plateaus	Moderate sloped hills	Moderate to steep hills	Rugged with high hills	Uneven plains and hillsides near Saguenay
Altitude (m)	181–503	200–400	200–400	300–500	400–600	200–600	300–100	100 and less
Average annual temperature (0°C)	-0.5–2.52	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0–2.5	0.0–2.5	-2.5–2.5	2.5
Growing season (days)	167–185	160	160–170	150–160	150–160	160–170	140–170	160–170
Average annual precipitations (mm)	652–1,029	800–900	800–1,000	900–1,100	900–1,100	900–1,100	800–1,000	800–1,000
Predominant types of forestry stands ⁷	Mixed stands > conifers > deciduous		Conifer stands > mixed > deciduous		Mixed stands > conifers > deciduous		Eastern mixed forest (4th)	
No. of ecological types ⁹	N/A	42	39	28	34	34	36	51
Potentially dominant vegetation ¹⁰	Mixed stands: balsam fir, black spruce, white birch, trembling aspen and white spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Black spruce–trembling aspen (ME1) Balsam fir–white birch stand (MS2)	Yellow birch–Conifer stand (MJ2), Black spruce forest–trembling aspen (ME1), Black spruce forest–moss (<i>Bryophyta</i>) (RE2), Black spruce forest–sphagnum (RE3), Balsam fir–black spruce stand (RS2)	Balsam fir–white birch stand (MS2), Black spruce forest–moss (RE2), Black spruce forest–sphagnum (RE3), Balsam fir–black spruce stand (RS2)	Fir to yellow birch (MS1), Fir to white birch (MS2), Black spruce to moss (RE2), to sphagnum (RE3), Fir to black spruce (RS2)	Fir to white birch (MS2), Yellow birch to fir (MJ1), Fir to black spruce (RS3), Black spruce to moss (RE2), Maple forest to yellow birch (FE3)	Fir to yellow birch (MS1), Fir to white birch (MS2), Black spruce to moss (RE2), to sphagnum (RE3), Fir to black spruce (RS2)	Fir to yellow birch (MS1), Fir to white birch (MS2), Fir to red maple (MS6), Black spruce to moss (RE2), Fir to black spruce and sphagnum (RS3)
Potential specific vegetation	Eastern white cedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) Tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>) Red pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>) White pine and jack pine	Balsam fir–red maple (MS6), Cedar bush–balsam fir (RC3), Balsam fir–white cedar (<i>Thuja</i>) (RS1)	Balsam fir–white birch stand (MS2)	Balsam fir–yellow birch stand (MS1)	Sugar maple–yellow birch stand (ErBj) and (FE3) near or in the southern ecological regions of the western or eastern balsam fir–yellow birch stand.	White or red pine forest (RP1)	Sugar maple–yellow birch stand (ErBj) and (FE3) near or in the southern ecological regions of the western or eastern balsam fir–yellow birch stand.	Sugar maple–yellow birch stand (FE3), Black ash woodland–balsam fir (MF1), White spruce stand and farmed cedars (RB1)
(Codes ¹¹)	Glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial and moraines	Glaciolacustrine (4GA > 7 > 4GS) = 1A	Glaciolacustrine (4GA > R > 1AR)	Glacial & glaciofluvial 1A > 1AR > 2BE	Glacial & glaciofluvial 1A > 1AR > 2BE	1AR > 1A > (2BE=2A)	Glacial 1A = 1AR	Glaciomarine Lac-Saint-Jean: 5A > 5S Saguenay: 5S > 1A
Area in the Study Corridor (ha) ^{12 13}	218,146.77	859,592.25	16,958.20	511,722.60	919,023.14	181,214.96	167,278.56	74,073.56
Proportion (%)	7.40	29.16	0.58	17.36	31.17	6.15	5.67	2.51




Notes:
¹: Wester et al. 2018
²: Crins et al., 2009
³: Blouin et Berger, 2002
⁴: Gosselin, 2003
⁵: Blouin et al., 2008
⁶: Gosselin, 2002
⁷: A forest stand is a community of trees sufficiently uniform in composition, structure, age, spatial arrangement, and condition to distinguish it from adjacent stands, thus forming a basic unit of silviculture (MRN, 2013).
⁸: Blouin and Berger, 2003.
⁹: Ecological type is a classification unit defined by potential vegetation and physical environment.
¹⁰: Potential vegetation combines the characteristics of all vegetation present or liable to become present in a given location, barring disturbances.
¹¹: From Grondin et al., 1999
¹²: MRNF, 2012
¹³: MFFP, 2016a

References












- Wester, M.C., B.L. Henson, W.J. Crins, P.W.C. Uhlig and P.A. Gray. 2018. The Ecosystems of Ontario, Part 2: Ecodistricts. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Science and Research Branch, Peterborough, ON. Science and Research Technical Report TR-26. 474 p. + appendices.
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Appendix J: Maps – Groundwater








**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- Corridor d'étude  Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée  Preferred planning area
- Complexe GNL  GNL Facility

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

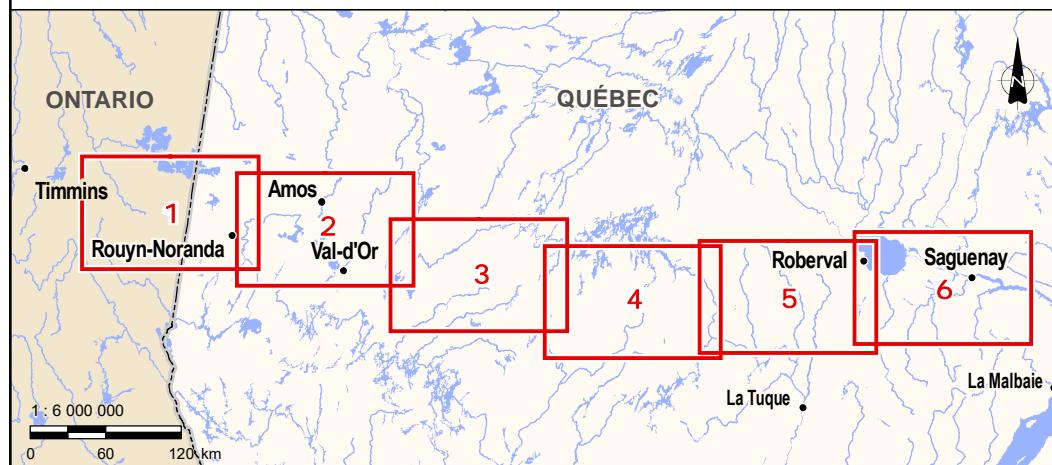
- Frontière  Boundary
- Région administrative  Administrative region
- Limite de MRC ou de district  RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité  Municipality
- Arrondissement  Borough
- Secteur  Sector
- Communauté autochtone  Indigenous community
- Autoroute  Highway
- Route nationale  National road
- Route régionale  Regional road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)  Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)

**EAUX SOUTERRAINES/
GROUNDWATER**

- Station piézométrique  Piezometric station
- Résurgence attestée  Attested resurgence
- Résurgence présumée  Suspected resurgence
- Résurgence diffuse  Diffuse resurgence
- Recharge préférentielle  Preferential recharge
- Aquifère granulaire et esker*  Granular aquifer and esker*
- Esker**  Esker**

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<<

* Information provenant des PACES/Information from PACES
** Identification à partir des dépôts de surface/Identification from surface deposits



Plan de localisation/Localization Map

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC

MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MDDELCC (piézométrie) 2018.
MDDELCC (GRES-UQAT, eaux souterraines) 2009-2013 et 2012-2015.
MDDELCC (GRES-UQAC, eaux souterraines) 2009-2013.
MFFP (DIF 50k, dépôts de surface) 2018.
RNCAN (Commission géologique du Canada, dépôts de surface) 1996 et 2003.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

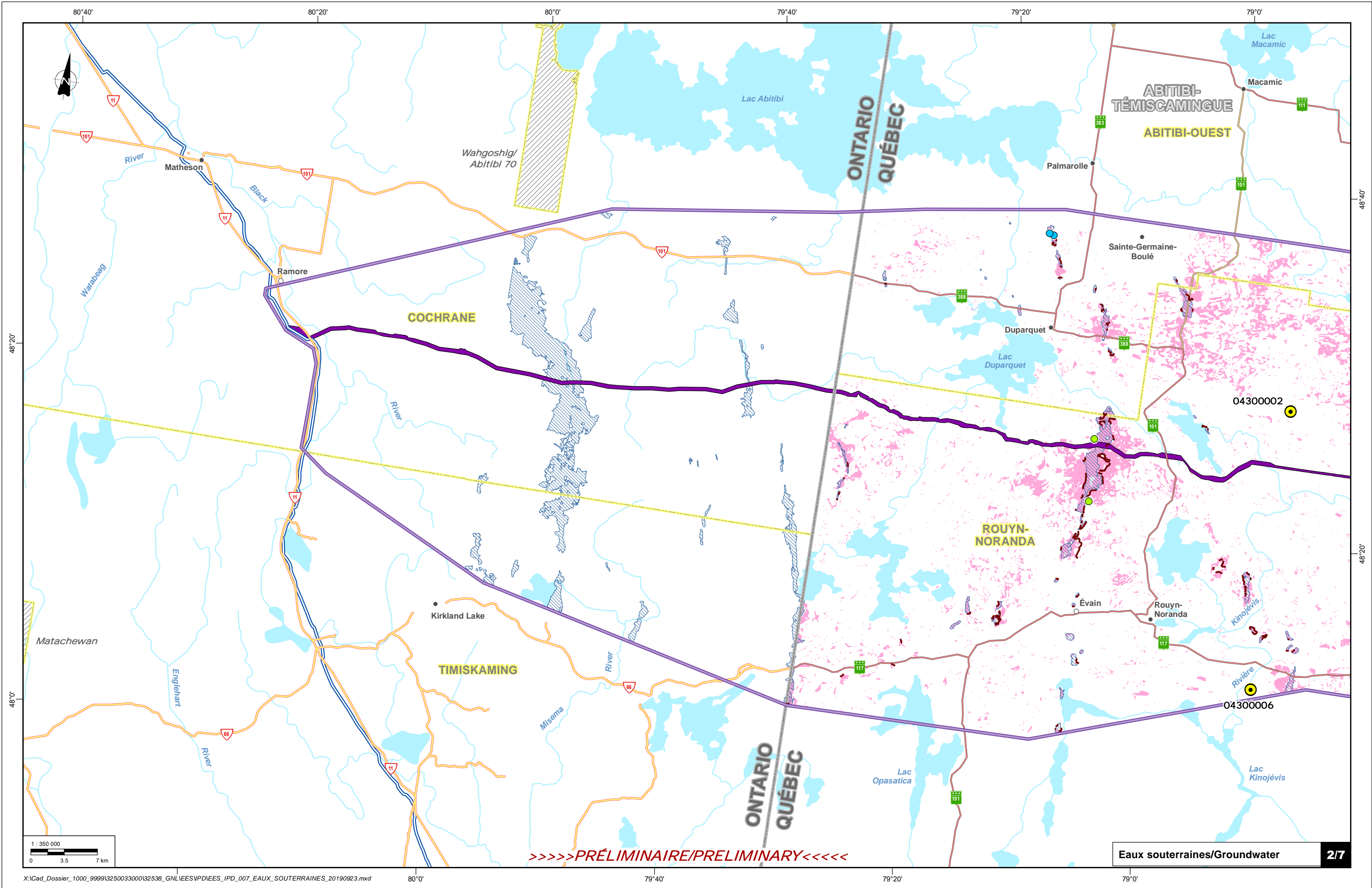
ONTARIO

MMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
MRNF (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
MRNF (ON) (ORN, road network) 2010.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.



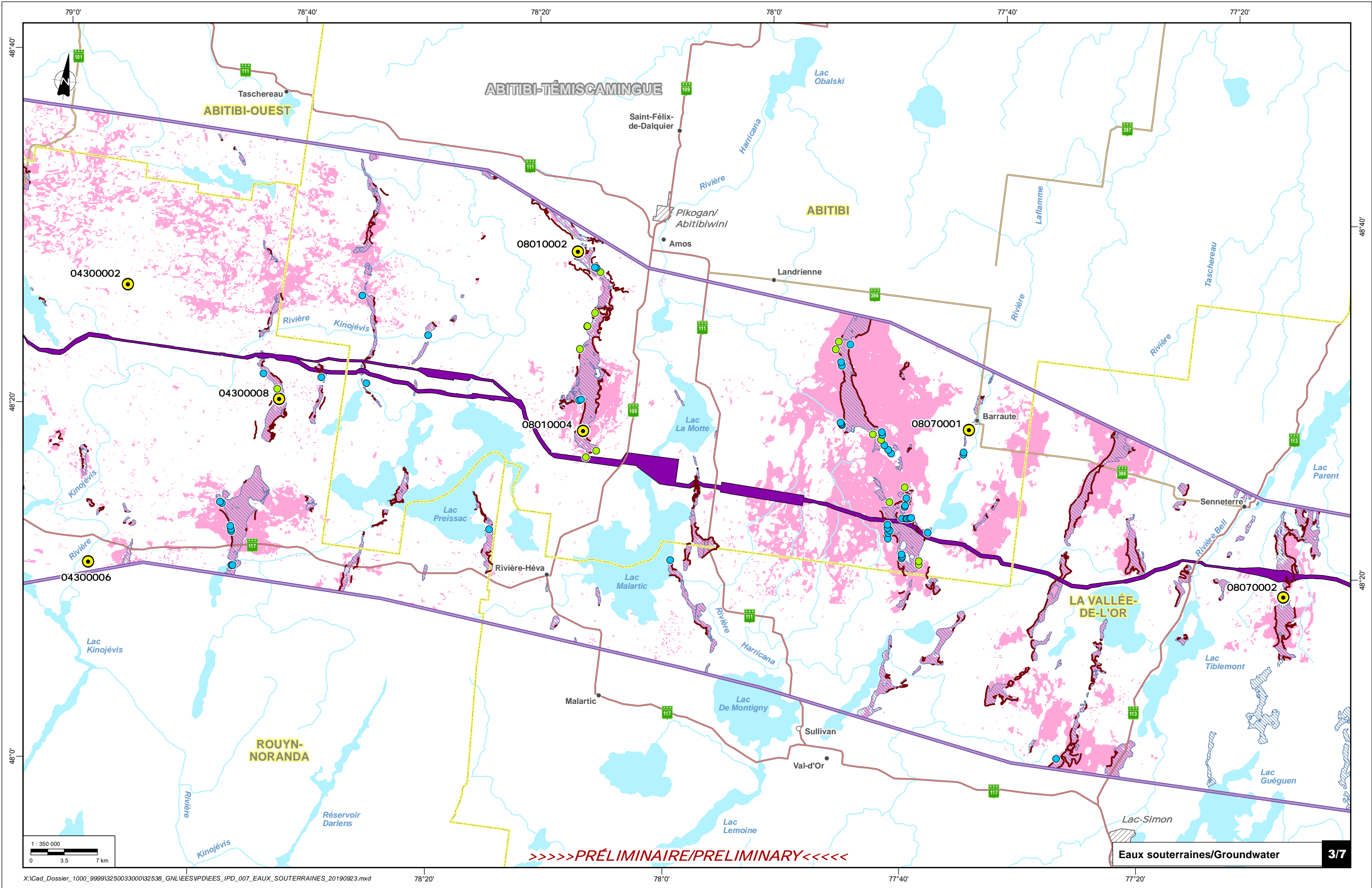
**Eaux souterraines
Groundwater**

Directeur de projet/Project Director :	Projet/Project :	32538-450
Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Date :	2019-09-23
Cartographie/Cartography :		
Anne-Marie Marquis		



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

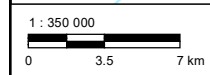
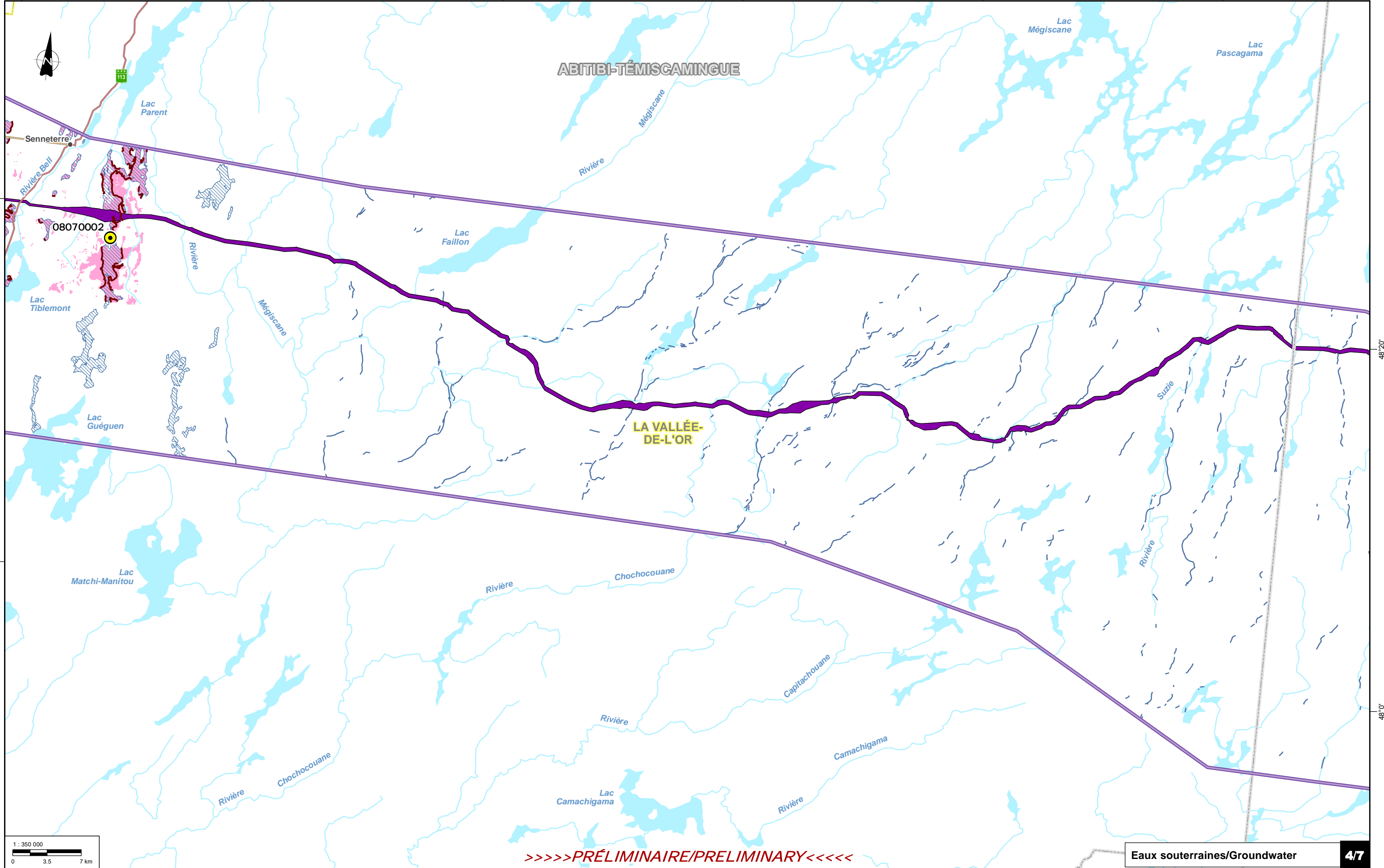
Eaux souterraines/Groundwater



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Eaux souterraines/Groundwater

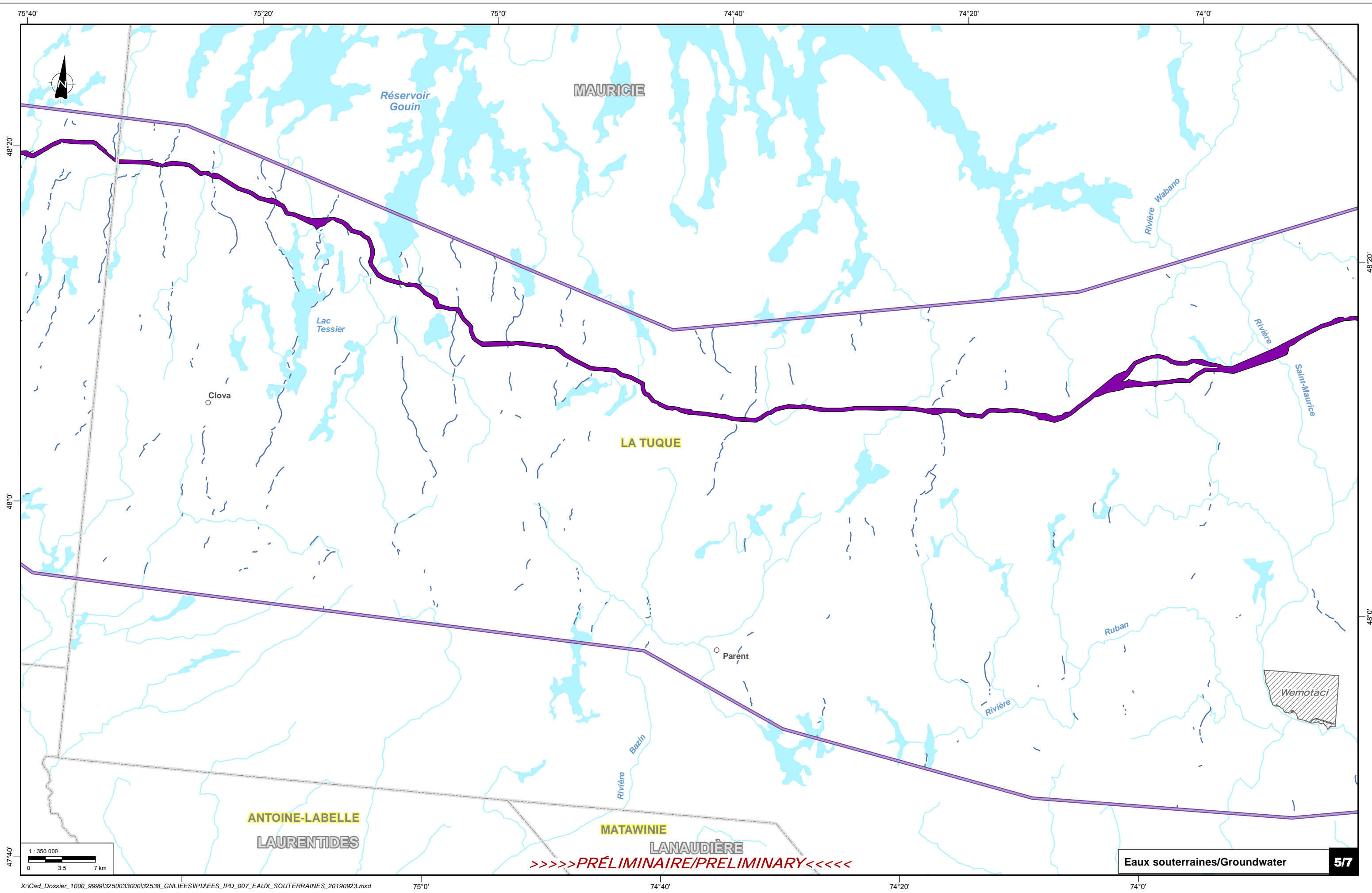
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>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Eaux souterraines/Groundwater

X:\Cad_Dossier_1000_9999\3250033000\32538_GNL\EESVPDIEES_IPD_007_EAUX_SOUTERRAINES_20190923.mxd 76°40' 76°20' 76°0' 75°40'



MAURICIE

Réservoir Gouin

Lac Tessier

Clova

LA TUQUE

Parent

Rivière Bazin

Rivière

Ruban

Wemotaci

ANTOINE-LABELLE

LAURENTIDES

MATAWINIE

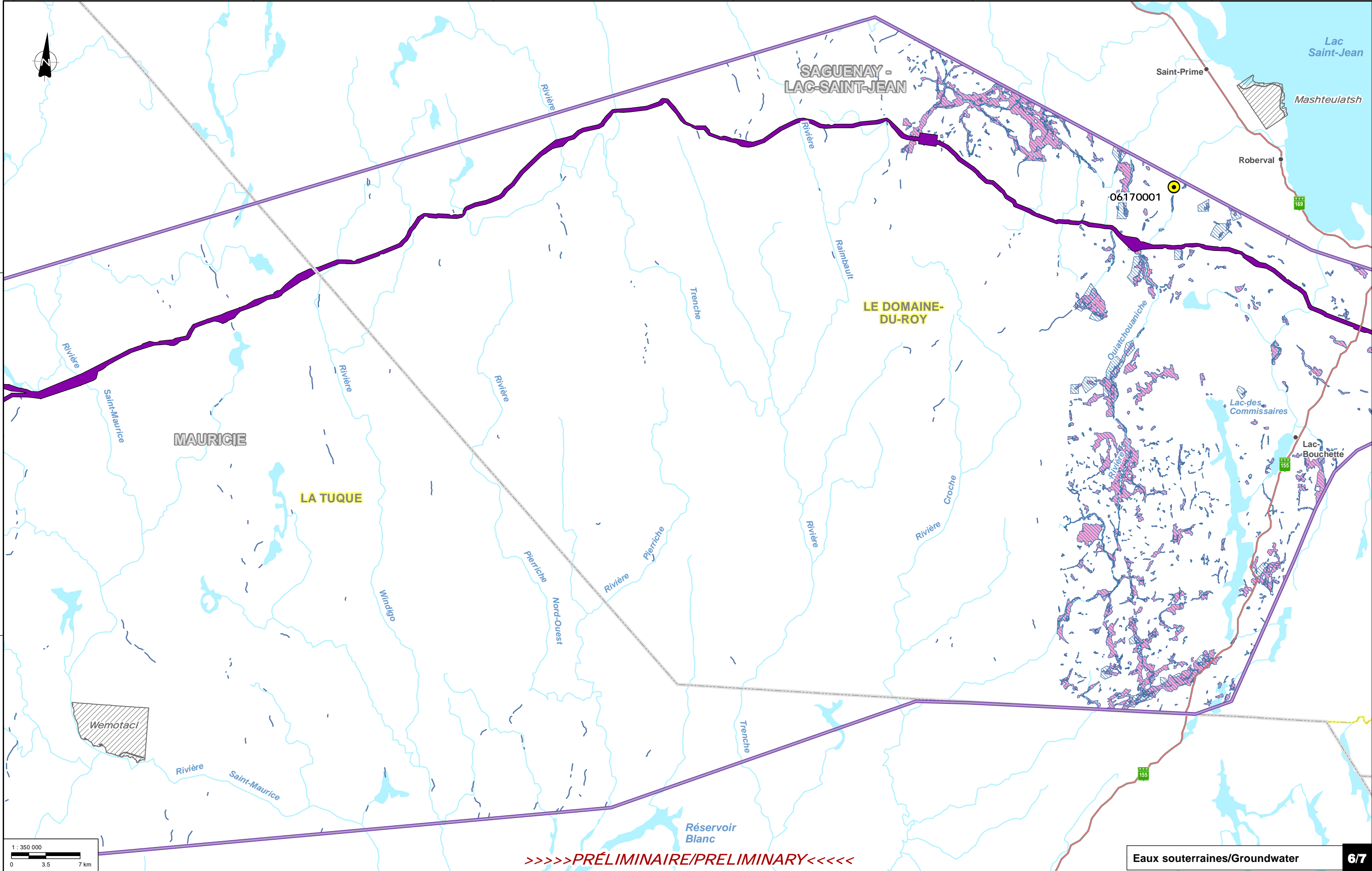
LANAUDIÈRE

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Eaux souterraines/Groundwater

57

74°0' 73°40' 73°20' 73°0' 72°40' 72°20'



48°20'

48°0'

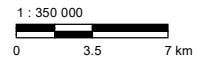
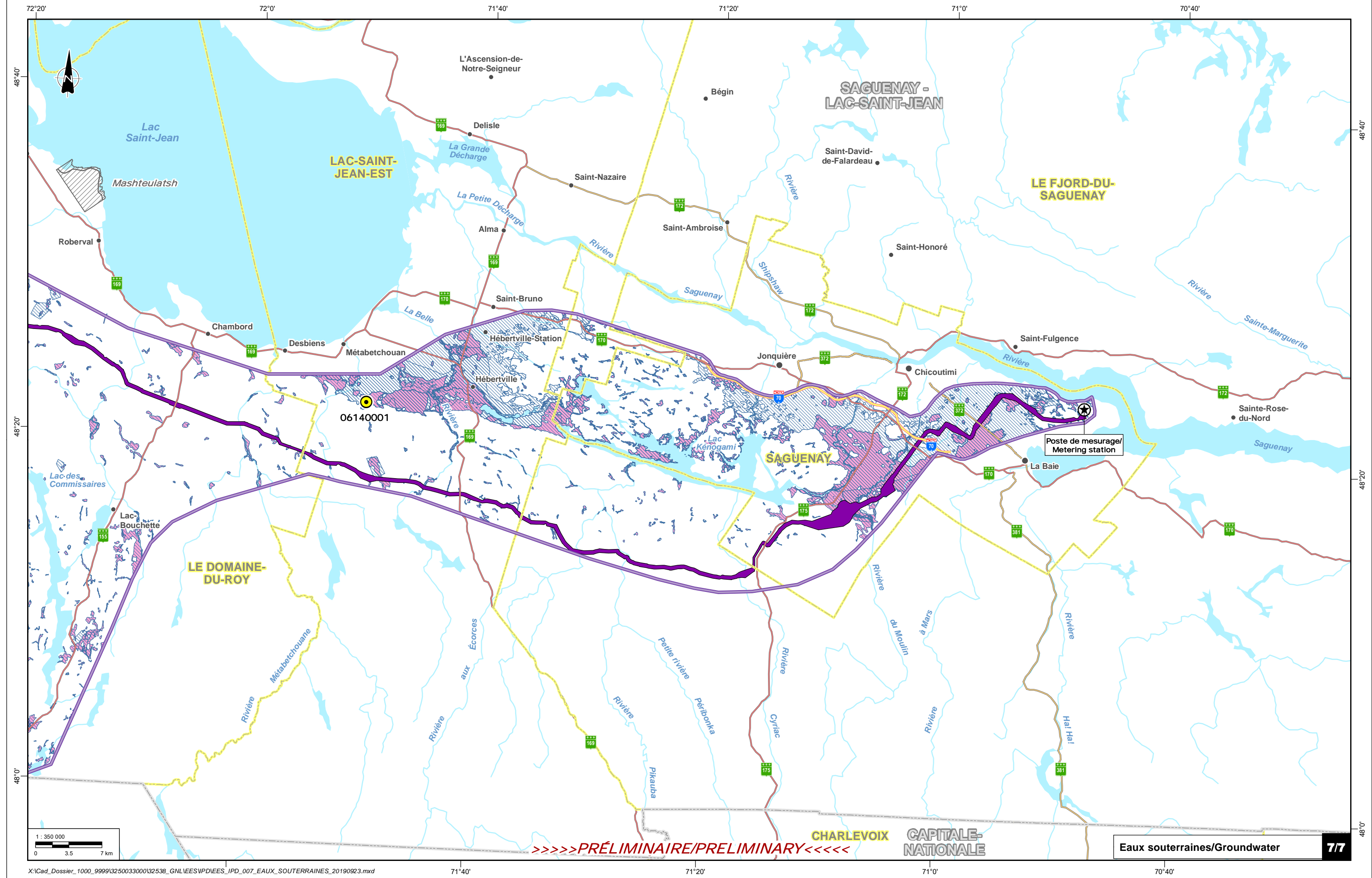
48°20'

48°0'



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Eaux souterraines/Groundwater 67



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

CHARLEVOIX CAPITALE NATIONALE

Eaux souterraines/Groundwater **717**

Appendix K: Species of Management Concern

Table K-1: List of Species of Management Concern potentially present in the Study Corridor

	French name	English name	Latin name	Status/ Conservation rank ¹		
				Federal ² (COSEWIC)	Ontario ³	Quebec ⁴
Vascular plant						
1	Achémille à glomérules	Clustered lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla glomerulans</i>	---	---	L
2	Adlumie fongueuse	Climbing fumitory	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	---	---	L
3	Armoracie des étangs	Lake cress	<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	---	PTS	L
4	Astragale austral	Southern milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus australis</i>	---	PTS	L
5	Aster d'Anticosti	Anticosti aster	<i>Symphotrichum anticostense</i>	T (SC)	---	T
6	Aster à feuilles de Linaire	Flax-leaved aster	<i>Ionactis linariifolia</i>	---	---	V
7	Aster modeste	Great northern aster	<i>Canadanthus modestus</i>	---	---	L
8	Benoîte à folioles incisées	Large-leaved avens	<i>Geum macrophyllum var. perincisum</i>	---	---	L
9	Botryche à limbe rugueux	Rugulose grapefern	<i>Sceptridium rugulosum</i>	---	PTS	L
10	Calypso d'Amérique	Calypso	<i>Calypso bulbosa var. americana</i>	---	---	L
11	Carex porte-tête	Oval-headed sedge	<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	---	---	L
12	Carex normal	Larger straw sedge	<i>Carex normalis</i>	---	---	L
13	Carex des prairies	Prairie sedge	<i>Carex prairea</i>	---	---	L
14	Corallorhize striée	Striped coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza striata var. striata</i>	---	---	L
15	Cerisier de la Susquehanna	Susquehanna sand cherry	<i>Prunus pumila var. susquehanae</i>	---	---	L
16	Coqueret à grandes fleurs	Large false ground-cherry	<i>Leucophysalis grandiflora</i>	---	PTS	L
17	Corallorhize striée	Striped coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza striata var. striata</i>	---	---	L
18	Cypripède royal	Showy lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	---	---	L
19	Cypripède tête-de-bélier	Ram's head lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium arietinum</i>	---	PTS	V
20	Drave des bois	Woodland draba	<i>Draba nemorosa</i>	---	---	L
21	Droséra à feuilles linéaires	Slender-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera linearis</i>	---	---	L

¹ Status ranks S ("Subnational," i.e., provincial) are recognized around the world. They are established for each species using different criteria that reflect their situation at the provincial level. Noted in brackets – see legend at end of document.

² *Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c. 29). The status of COSEWIC is noted in brackets when it differs from the *Species at Risk Act* status - see legend at end of document.

³ *O. Reg. 230/08: SPECIES AT RISK IN ONTARIO LIST* under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*, S.O. 2007, c. 6 – see legend at end of document.

⁴ *Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species* (CQLR c. E-12.01) – see legend at end of document.

	French name	English name	Latin name	Status/ Conservation rank ¹		
				Federal ² (COSEWIC)	Ontario ³	Quebec ⁴
22	Élatine du lac Ojibway	Ojibway waterwort	<i>Elatine ojibwayensis</i>	---	---	L
23	Éléocharide de Robbins	Robbin's spikerush	<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i>	---	---	L
24	Épervière de Robinson	Robinson's hawkweed	<i>Hieracium robinsonii</i>	---	---	L
25	Fimbristyle d'automne	Slender fimbristylis	<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i>	---	---	L
26	Galéaris à feuilles rondes	Roundleaf orchis	<i>Galearis rotundifolia</i>	---	---	L
27	Glycérie pâle	Pale false mannagrass	<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>pallida</i>	---	PTS	L
28	Gymnocarpe frêle	Nahanni oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium continentale</i>	---	PTS	L
29	Hudsonie tomenteuse	Woolly beach-heather	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	---	PTS	L
30	Isoète de Tuckerman	Tuckerman's quillwort	<i>Isoetes tuckermanii</i>	---	PTS	L
31	Jonc de Greene	Greene's rush	<i>Juncus greenei</i>	---	PTS	L
32	Lis du Canada	Canada lily	<i>Lilium canadense</i>	---	PTS	VH
33	Listère du Sud	Southern twayblade	<i>Neottia bifolia</i>	---	PTS	T
34	Lobélie à épi	Pale-spike lobelia	<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	---	---	L
35	Matteuccie fougère-à-l'autruche	Ostrich fern	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> var. <i>pennsylvanica</i>	---	---	VH
36	Moutarde-tanaisie à fruits courts	Short-fruited tansy mustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> subsp. <i>Brachycarpa</i>	---	---	L
37	Mimule de James	Geyer's yellow monkeyflower	<i>Erythranthe geyeri</i>	---	PTS	T
38	Myriophylle menu	Low water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum humile</i>	---	---	L
39	Orchis brillant	Showy orchis	<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>	---	---	L
40	Pigamon pourpré	Purple meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	---	---	L
41	Potamot à gemmes	Budding pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusilius</i> subsp. <i>Gemmiparus</i>	---	---	L
42	Potamot d'Illinois	Illinois pondweed	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	---	---	L
43	Saule pseudomonticole	False mountain willow	<i>Salix pseudomonticola</i>	---	PTS	L
44	Séneçon sans rayons	Rayless mountain groundsel	<i>Packera indecora</i>	---	---	L
45	Souchet d'Houghton	Houghton's flatsedge	<i>Cyperus houghtonii</i>	---		L
46	Trichophore de Clinton	Clinton's clubrush	<i>Trichophorum clintonii</i>	---	PTS	L
47	Inverted bladderwort	Northeastern bladderwort	<i>Utricularia resupinata</i>	---	---	L
48	Utriculaire à scapes géminés	Twin-stemmed bladderwort	<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	---	PTS	L
49	Violette à feuilles frangées	Sand violet	<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	---	---	L
	Nonvascular plant					

	French name	English name	Latin name	Status/ Conservation rank ¹		
				Federal ² (COSEWIC)	Ontario ³	Quebec ⁴
1	Cynodonte arctique	Hairy dogtooth moss	<i>Cynodontium schisti</i>	---	PTS	L
2	Didymodon incrusté	Olive beard moss	<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>	---	PTS	L
3	Fausse-scapanie obtuse	Blunted earwort	<i>Diplophyllum obtusatum</i>	---	PTS	L
4	Pohlie à dents noires	Black-toothed nodding moss	<i>Pohlia melanodon</i>	---	PTS	L
5	Nardie bilobée	Two-lobed flapwort	<i>Nardia insecta</i>	---	PTS	L
6	Quadrident variable	Brown's four-toothed moss	<i>Tetrodontium brownianum</i>	---	PTS	L
	FISH					
1	Esturgeon jaune (population des Grands Lacs et du haut Saint-Laurent)	Lake sturgeon (Great Lakes – Upper St. Lawrence River population)	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	--- (T)	T	L
2	Esturgeon jaune (population du Sud de la baie d'Hudson et de la baie James)	Lake sturgeon (Southern Hudson Bay – James Bay population)	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	SC (SC)	SC	L
3	Ombre chevalier oquassa	Landlocked Arctic char	<i>Salvelinus alpinus oquassa</i>	---	---	L
	Amphibians and reptiles					
1	Couleuvre à collier	Ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	---	---	L
2	Couleuvre verte	Smooth green snake	<i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	---	---	L
3	Tortue des bois	Wood turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	T (T)	E	V
4	Tortue mouchetée	Blanding's turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	T	T	T
5	Tortue serpentine	Eastern snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	SC (SC)	SC	---
	BIRDS					
1	Aigle royal	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	---	E	V
2	Arlequin plongeur	Harlequin duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	SC (SC)	---	V
3	Buse à épaulette	Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	SC (NR)	---	---
4	Bruant de Nelson	Nelson's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	NR (NR)	---	L
5	Engoulevent bois-pourri	Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	T (T)	T	L
6	Engoulevent d'Amérique	Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	T (SC)	SC	L

	French name	English name	Latin name	Status/ Conservation rank ¹		
				Federal ² (COSEWIC)	Ontario ³	Quebec ⁴
7	Faucon pèlerin anatum	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SC (NR)	SC	V
8	Garrot d'Islande (population de l'Est)	Barrow's goldeneye (Eastern population)	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	SC (SC)	---	V
9	Goglu des prés	Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	T (T)	T	---
10	Grive de Bicknell	Bicknell's thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	T (T)	---	V
11	Grive des bois	Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	T (T)	SC	---
12	Gros bec errant	Evening grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	(SC)	SC	---
13	Guifette noire	Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	--- (NR)	SC	---
14	Hibou des marais	Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	SC (SC)	SC	L
15	Hirondelle de rivage	Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	T (T)	T	---
16	Hirondelle rustique	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	T (T)	T	---
17	Martinet ramoneur	Chimney swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	T (T)	T	L
18	Moucherolle à côtés olive	Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	T (T)	SC	L
19	Paruline du Canada	Canada warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	T (T)	SC	L
20	Pélican d'Amérique	American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	---	T	---
21	Petit blongios	Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	T (T)	T	V
22	Pioui de l'Est	Eastern wood-pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>	SC (SC)	SC	---
23	Pygargue à tête blanche	Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	--- (NR)	SC	V
24	Quiscale rouilleux	Rusty blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	SC (SC)	---	L
25	Râle jaune	Yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	SC (SC)	SC	T
26	Sturnelle des prés	Eastern meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	T (T)	T	---

	French name	English name	Latin name	Status/ Conservation rank ¹		
				Federal ² (COSEWIC)	Ontario ³	Quebec ⁴
27	Troglodyte à bec court	Sedge wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	---	---	L
Mammals						
1	Belette pygmée	Least weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	---	PTS	L
2	Carcajou	Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	SC (SC)	T	T
3	Campagnol des rochers	Rock vole	<i>Microtus chrotorrhinus</i>	---	---	L
4	Campagnol-lemming de Cooper	Southern bog lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	---	---	L
5	Chauve-souris argentée	Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	---	---	L
6	Chauve-souris cendrée	Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	---	---	L
7	Chauve-souris nordique	Northern myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	E (E)	E	---
8	Chauve-souris rousse	Eastern red bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	---	---	L
9	Cougar	Puma concolor	<i>Puma concolor</i>	---	E	L
10	Petite chauve-souris brune	Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	E (E)	E	---
11	Pipistrelle de l'Est	Tri-colored bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	E (E)	E	L

Status legend

E	Endangered
T	Threatened
SC	Special concern
C	Candidate
NR	Not at risk
ID	Insufficient data
V	Vulnerable
VH	Vulnerable to harvesting
L	Likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable
PTS	Provincially tracked species

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Appendix L: Statutory Protected Areas in the Study Corridor

Table L-1: Statutory Protected Areas in the Study Corridor

	Ontario			Quebec									Total No. ¹	Total Area (ha)	Total Proportion (%)
	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%) [*]	Abitibi-Témiscamingue			Mauricie			Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean					
				No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%) [*]	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%) [*]	No.	Area (ha)	Proportion (%) [*]			
Exceptional forest ecosystem	-	-	-	10	1,239.12	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,239.12	0.04
Exceptional forest ecosystem project	-	-	-	13	732.75	0.02	1	8.10	>0.01	-	-	-	14	740.85	0.03
Waterfowl gathering area (wildlife habitat)	1	281.14	0.01	35	3,396.16	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	3,677.30	0.12
White-tailed deer yard (wildlife habitat)	-	-	-	1	391.11	0.01	-	-	-	1	3,058.83	0.10	2	3,449.94	0.12
Bird colony on an island or a peninsula (wildlife habitat)	-	-	-	3	0.51	>0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.51	>0.01
Muskrat habitat (wildlife habitat)	-	-	-	13	692.96	0.02	-	-	-	5	175.11	0.01	18	868.08	0.03
Heronry (wildlife habitat)	1	N/A	N/A	13	1,554.65	0.05	-	-	-	2	206.93	0.01	16	1,761.59	0.06
Natural area under voluntary conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.85	0.00	1	5.85	>0.01
Parc national du Québec	-	-	-	1	26,231.55	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26,231.55	0.89
Provincial park (Ontario)	4	6,691.76	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6,691.76	0.23
Biological refuge	-	-	-	30	5,798.29	0.20	70	13,061.63	0.44	46	9,018.66	0.31	146	27,878.58	0.95
Biological refuge project	-	-	-	61	8,355.12	0.28	3	334.75	0.01	9	1,067.40	0.04	73	9,757.26	0.33
Biodiversity reserve	-	-	-	1	1,620.32	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,620.32	0.05
Planned biodiversity reserve	-	-	-	2	9,251.96	0.31	3	52,305.69	1.77	2	41,875.37	1.42	7	103,433.01	3.51
Conservation reserve (Ontario)	3	846.85	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	846.85	0.03
Ecological reserve	-	-	-	1	3.77	>0.01	-	-	-	3	1,701.47	0.06	4	1,705.24	0.06
Planned ecological reserve	-	-	-	1	2,409.95	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,409.95	0.08
Recognized natural reserve	-	-	-	1	299.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	299.00	0.01
Total	9	7,819.75	0.27	186	61,977.23	2.10	77	65,710.17	2.23	69	57,109.61	1.94	341	125,622.26 (non cumulative) ²	4.26 (non cumulative) ²

Sources: MELCC, 2018; MELCC, 2019b; MELCC, 2019c; MERN, 2017; MERN, 2018; MFFP, 2015; 2019a; 2019b; 2019c; MRNFO, 2005; MRNFO, 2006

Note:

¹: Since a protected area can overlap more than one AR, the total number is not the sum of the protected areas in each administrative region presented in the respective columns.

²: Since protected areas can overlap each other, the total and percentage are not presented in a cumulative manner.

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Appendix M: Biophysical Elements in the PPA

Biophysical Elements in the PPA
Preliminary compilation
2019-09-03

ADMINISTRATIVE REGION / DISTRICT ¹⁻²	RCM/ OUTSIDE RCM ¹⁻²	MUNICIPALITY ¹⁻²	Soil Use (km) ³⁻⁴⁻⁵⁻⁶					Land tenure (km) ⁷⁻⁸	Hydrography (No.) ⁹⁻¹⁰			
			Woodland	Wetland	Cultivated Land	Other *	TOTAL		Waterway			
			Public ^{***}	Permanent	Intermittent	TOTAL						
Cochrane		1 - Black River-Matheson	9.5	1.4	-	0.5	11.4	10.0	4	1	5	
		2 - Cochrane	46.3	0.7	-	0.2	47.2	47.2	20	-	20	
TOTAL - ONTARIO			55.8	2.1	-	0.7	58.6	57.2	24	1	25	
Abitibi- Témiscamingue	Rouyn-Noranda	1 - Rouyn-Noranda	62.5	11.3	1.1	0.6	75.6	63.5	36	73	109	
	Abitibi	1 - Preissac	16.6	9.5	0.4	0.2	26.7	23.1	12	7	19	
		2 - La Motte	4.0	3.0	2.1	0.7	9.7	4.4	4	2	6	
		3 - La Corne	14.3	8.7	0.7	0.4	24.1	14.8	14	8	22	
		4 - Barraute	11.8	5.2	-	0.0	16.9	16.9	5	11	16	
	TOTAL			46.6	26.3	3.2	1.3	77.4	59.3	35	28	63
	La Vallée-de-l'Or	1 - Belcourt	4.4	12.5	-	0.0	16.9	16.9	2	15	17	
		2 - Senneterre (P)	3.8	3.9	0.7	0.1	8.4	7.0	3	5	8	
		3 - Senneterre (V)	108.6	30.0	-	2.2	140.8	140.1	61	74	135	
		TOTAL			116.7	46.4	0.7	2.3	166.0	164.0	66	94
	TOTAL			225.8	84.0	5.0	4.1	319.0	286.8	137	195	332
Mauricie	La Tuque	1 - La Tuque	141.8	23.0	-	0.9	165.7	119.3	86	118	204	
Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	Le Domaine-du-Roy	1 - Lac-Ashuapmushuan	80.2	5.5	-	0.9	86.6	86.6	45	74	119	
		2 - Sainte-Hedwige	21.7	0.9	-	0.0	22.7	20.8	10	16	26	
		3 - Roberval	8.0	0.3	-	0.0	8.3	8.3	6	3	9	
		4 - Chambord	1.4	-	-	0.0	1.4	1.4	1	-	1	
		5 - Saint-François-de-Sales	6.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	8.6	-	3	5	8	
		6 - Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean	8.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	10.0	2.7	4	13	17	
	TOTAL			126.9	8.6	1.1	1.1	137.7	119.9	69	111	180
	Lac-Saint-Jean-Est	1 - Métabetchouan - Lac-à-la-Croix	8.7	0.7	-	-	9.4	9.4	7	6	13	
		2 - Hébertville	14.4	1.1	-	0.1	15.6	15.6	6	13	19	
	TOTAL			23.1	1.8	-	0.1	24.9	24.9	13	19	32
	Fjord-du-Saguenay	1 - Lac-Ministuk	26.1	1.3	-	0.2	27.6	27.6	12	20	32	
Saguenay	1 - Saguenay	25.1	8.4	14.0	0.4	48.0	12.0	15	31	46		
TOTAL			201.2	20.0	15.1	1.9	238.2	184.4	109	181	290	
TOTAL - QUEBEC			568.7	127.1	20.1	6.9	722.9	590.5	330**	494	824	
GRAND TOTAL			624.6	129.2	20.1	7.6	781.5	647.7	354	495	849	

SOURCES

- 1 - MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
- 2 - Municipal Affairs and Housing (municipal boundaries) 2012.
- 3 - MFFP (Forgen-Tergen 20k, peuplements forestiers) 2019.
- 4 Ducks Unlimited Canada (wetlands) 2009-2019.
- 5 - MRNF (Land and Resources Cluster, forests) 2017.
- 6 - MNR (LIO, wetlands) 2014.
- 7 - MERN (RDE, tenure des terres) 2018.
- 8 - TERANET (Ontario plot) 2019.
- 9 - MDDELCC (CRHQ-BDQ 20k, hydrographie) 2013.
- 10 - MNR (OHN 10k-20k-50k, hydrography) 2011.

Note: Distances were calculated in the NAD 1983 UTM coordinate system

* Water, disturbed environment, gravel pit, transmission line, road, rock, etc.

** The Harricana and Ouïatchouan river crossings are located in two different municipalities.

To obtain an accurate number, each watercourse to be crossed is only counted once.




*** Definition of public land in the Register of the Domain of the State in Quebec: Land under the authority of the Quebec government ministries established by the *Government Departments Act* and the government agencies that appear on the list prepared by the Secrétariat aux emplois supérieurs of the ministère du Conseil exécutif du Québec.

References












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- Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2012. Land Information Ontario (LIO). Données géomatiques.
- Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP), 2019. Forgen-Tergen, peuplements forestiers au Québec 1 :20 000. Données géomatiques.
- Canards Illimités Canada (CIC), 2009. Milieux humides. Données géomatiques.
- Canards Illimités Canada (CIC), 2019. Cartographie détaillée des milieux humides – Saguenay Lac-Saint-Jean. Données géomatiques.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), 2017. Land Resources Cluster, forests. Données géomatiques.
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), 2014. Land Information Ontario (LIO) Warehouse Open Data – Wetlands for the province. Données géomatiques.
- Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), 2018. Tenures des terres. Registre du domaine de l'État. Données géomatiques.
- Teranet, 2019. Données géomatiques fournies.
- Ministère du développement durable de l'Environnement et des Parcs, 2013. Cadre de référence hydrologique du Québec (CRHQ) / BDTQ: Base de données topographiques du Québec. Échelle 1 : 20 000. Données géomatiques.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2011. Ontario Hydro Network (OHN), échelles 1 : 10 000 / 1 : 20 000 / 1 : 50 000. Données géomatiques.

Appendix N: Maps – Municipal Infrastructures







**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- Corridor d'étude  Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée  Preferred planning area
- Complexe GNL  GNL Facility

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

- Frontière  Boundary
- Région administrative  Administrative region
- Limite de MRC ou de district  RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité  Municipality
- Arrondissement  Borough
- Secteur  Sector
- Communauté autochtone  Indigenous community
- Autoroute  Highway
- Route nationale  National road
- Route régionale  Regional road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)  Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)

**INFRASTRUCTURES MUNICIPALES/
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURES**

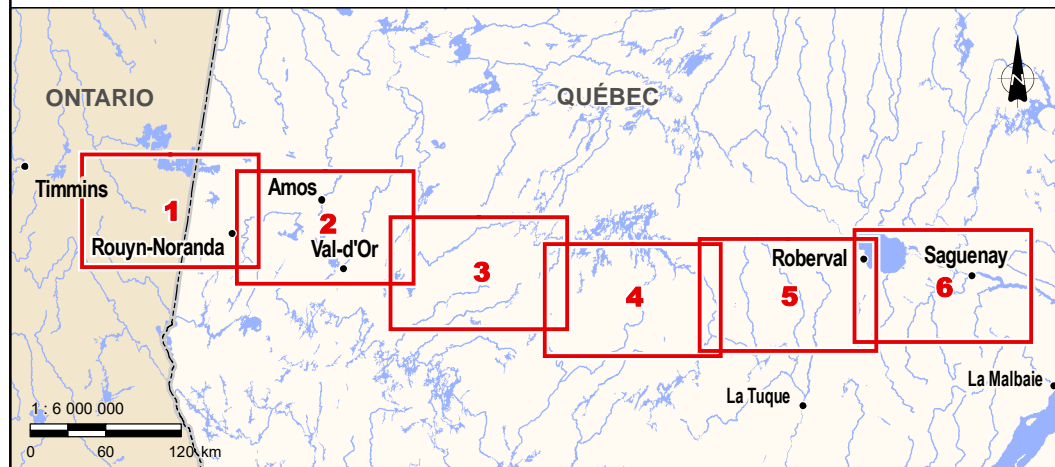
- Station d'épuration  Water treatment plant
- Station de pompage  Pumping station
- Usine de filtration d'eau potable  Water filtration plant
- Usine de traitement des eaux usées  Wastewater treatment plant
- Réseau d'aqueduc*  Aqueduct network*
- Réseau d'égout  Sewer network

**LIEUX D'ÉLIMINATION DE DÉCHET/
WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATIONS**

- Lieu d'élimination de déchets  Waste disposal site
- Lieu d'élimination de déchets industriels  Industrial waste disposal site
- Lieu d'élimination de résidus ligneux  Wood residues disposal site
- Écocentre  Ecocentre

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

** Le réseau d'aqueduc de la municipalité d'Amos se situe en partie dans le corridor d'étude malgré que son centre urbain est localisé à l'extérieur./
The Aqueduct system of the municipality of Amos is partly in the study corridor, although its urban center is located outside.*



Plan de localisation/Localization Map

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC

MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
RNCan (BNDT 250k, pôles d'occupation) 2004.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MDDELCC (infrastructures) 2018.
MCR d'Abitibi (infrastructures) 2018.
MCR d'Abitibi-Ouest (infrastructures) 2018.
MRC du Domaine-du-Roy (infrastructures) 2018.
MRC du Fjord-du-Saguenay (infrastructures) 2019.
MRC du Lac-Saint-Jean-Est (infrastructures) 2011.
MRC de la Vallée-de-l'Or (infrastructures) 2018.
Municipalité d'Hébertville (infrastructures) 2018.
Municipalité de La Tuque (infrastructures) 2018.

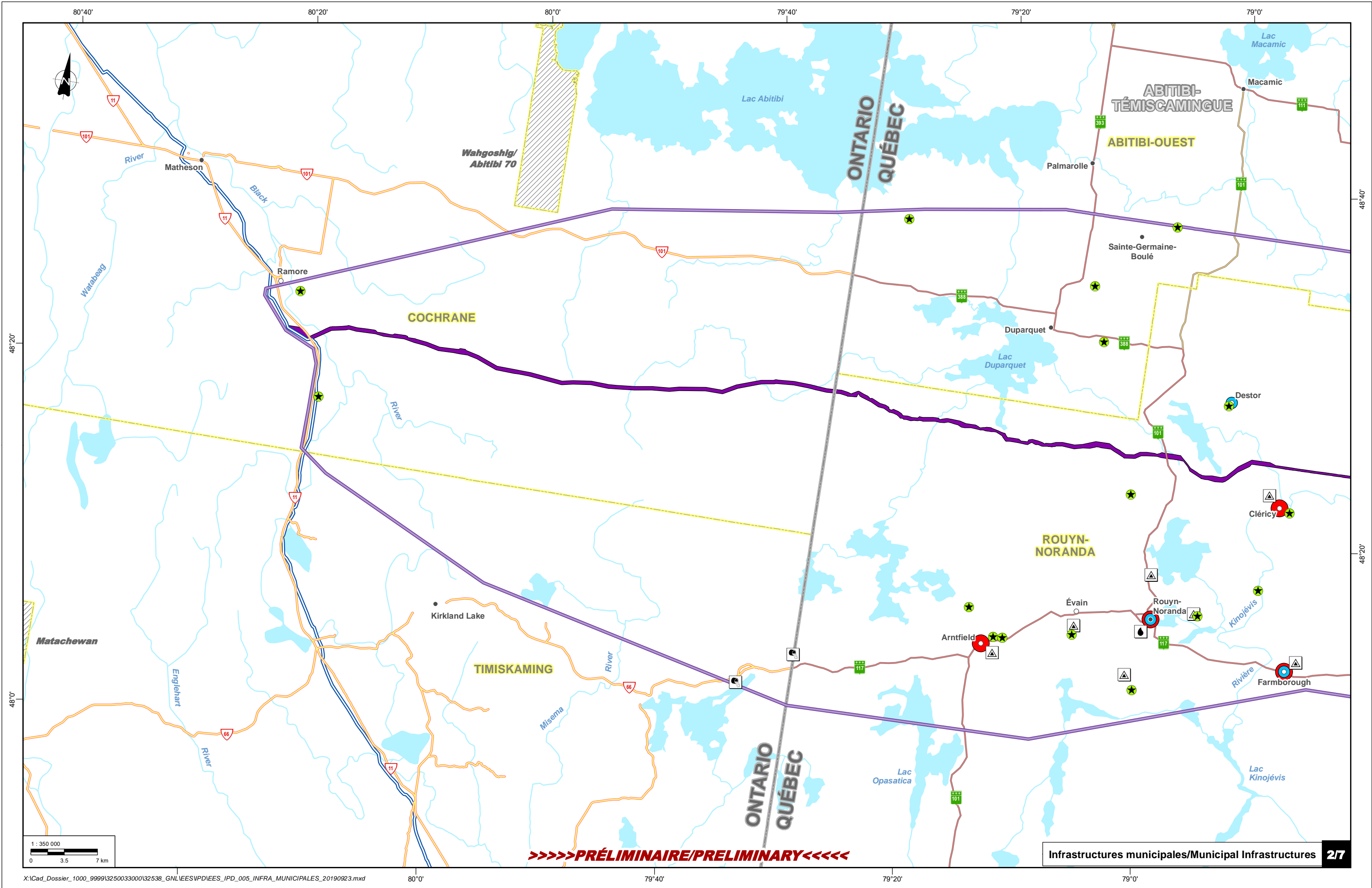
ONTARIO

Ville de Rouyn-Noranda (infrastructures) 2018.
Ville de Saguenay (infrastructures) 2019.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.
MMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
MNRF (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
MNRF (ON) (ORN, road network) 2010.
Township of Black River-Matheson (infrastructures) 2017.
Township of McGarry (infrastructures) 2011.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.



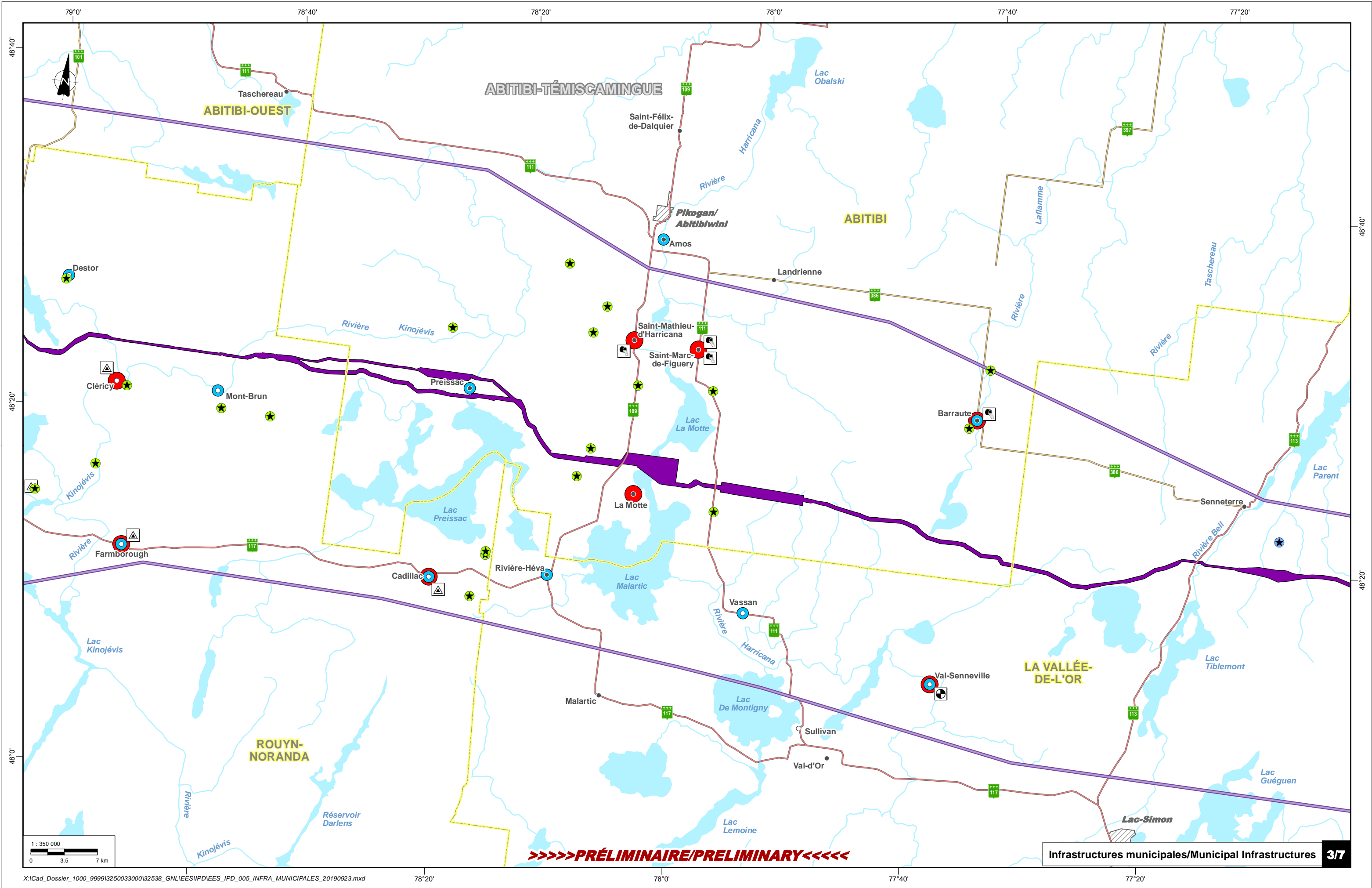
**Infrastructures municipales
Municipal Infrastructures**

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Projet/Project : 32538-450
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis	Date : 2019-09-23



PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY

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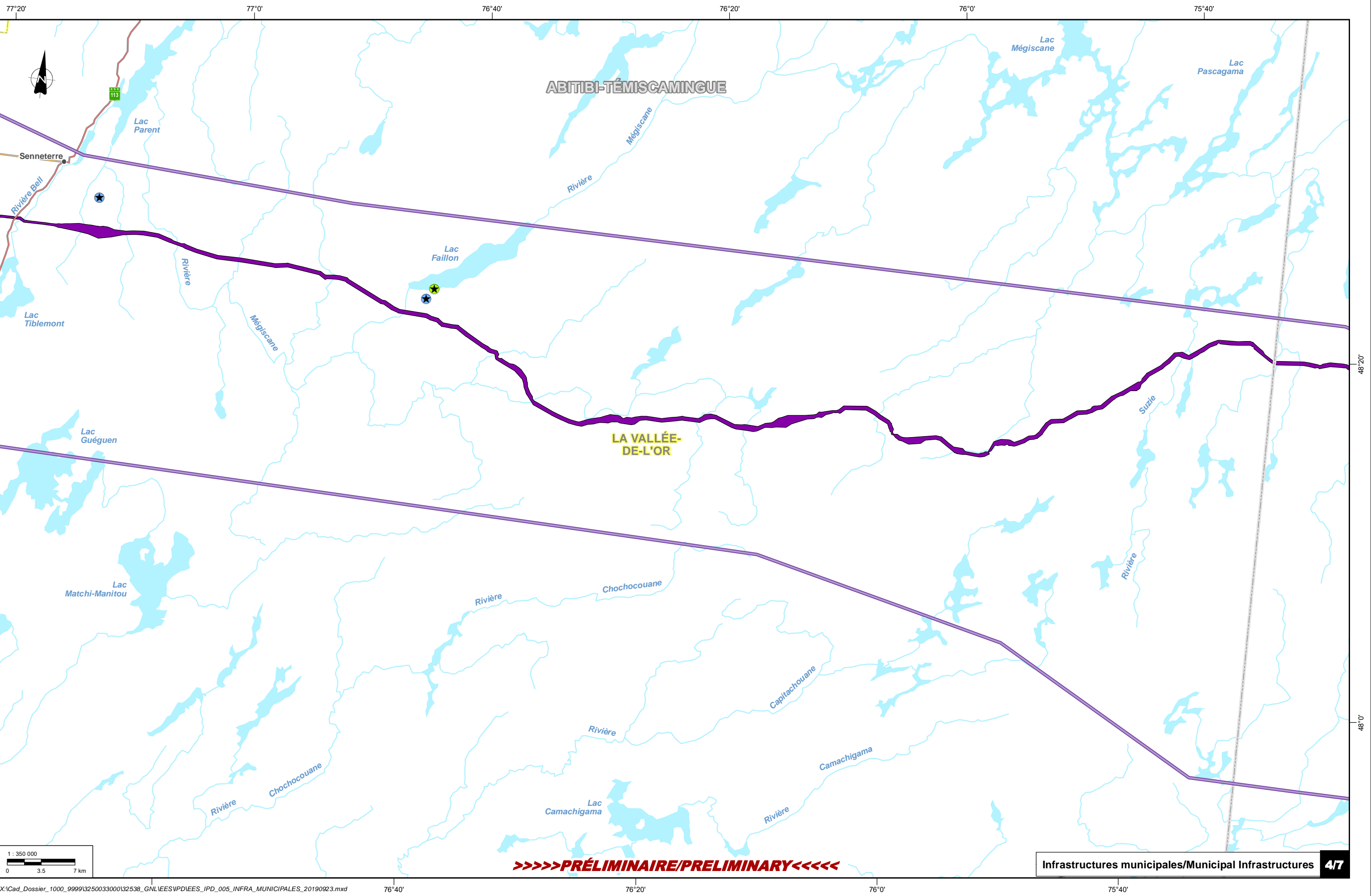
Infrastructures municipales/Municipal Infrastructures 37

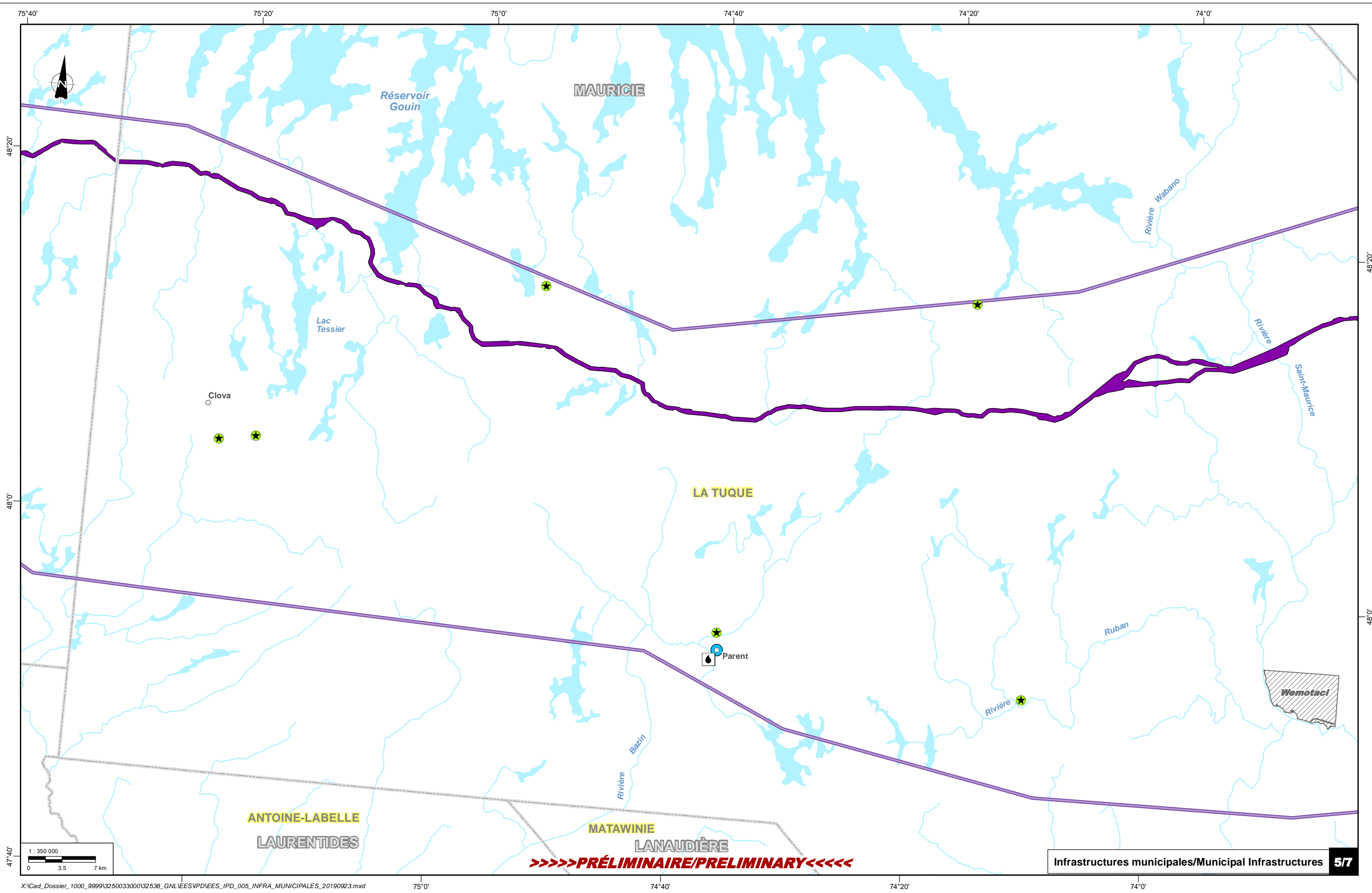
ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Infrastructures municipales/Municipal Infrastructures 47





>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

74°0' 73°40' 73°20' 73°0' 72°40' 72°20'

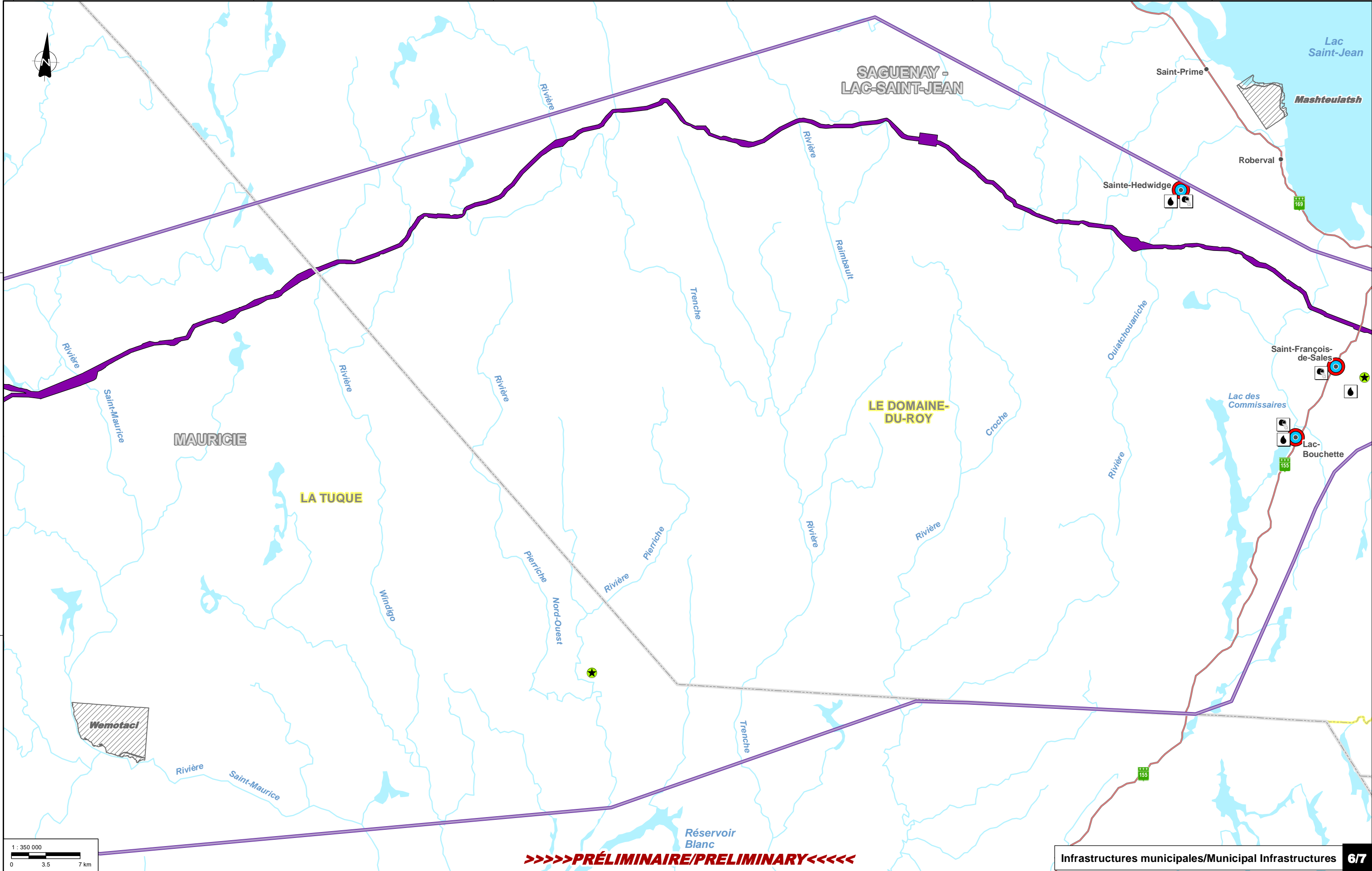


48°20'

48°0'

48°20'

48°0'



SAGUENAY - LAC-SAINT-JEAN

MAURICIE

LA TUQUE

LE DOMAINE-DU-ROY



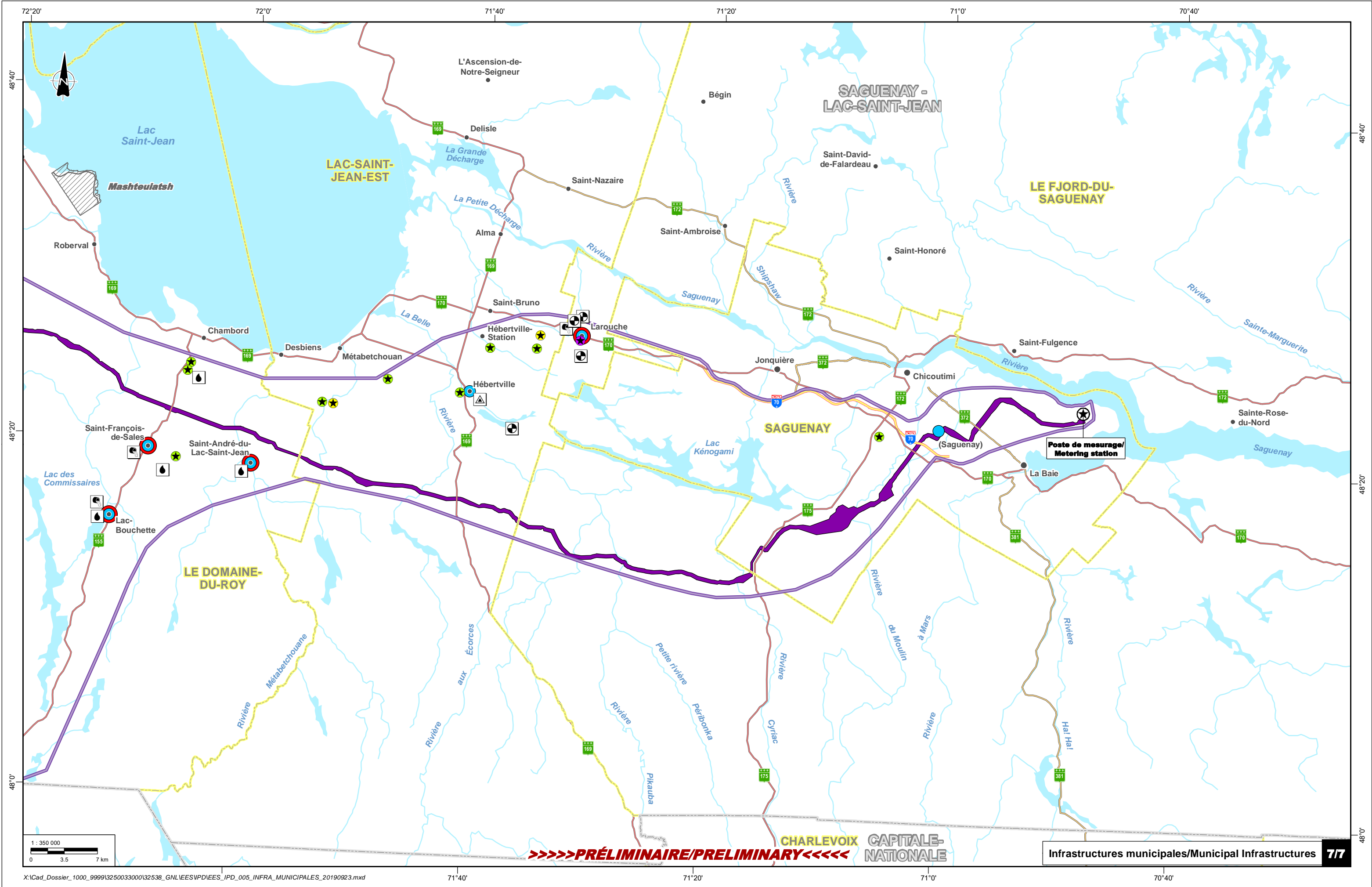
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1 : 350 000

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Infrastructures municipales/Municipal Infrastructures 67






CHARLEVOIX CAPITALE-NATIONALE >>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<












Infrastructures municipales/Municipal Infrastructures 717

Appendix O: Maps – Services

**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**






- Corridor d'étude  Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée  Preferred planning area
- Complexe GNL  GNL Facility

**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**




- Frontière  Boundary
- Région administrative  Administrative region
- Limite de MRC ou de district  RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité  Municipality
- Arrondissement  Borough
- Secteur  Sector
- Communauté autochtone  Indigenous community
- Autoroute  Highway
- Route nationale  National road
- Route régionale  Regional road
- Gazoduc existant (TC Énergie)  Existing natural gas line (TC Energy)

SERVICES*/SERVICES*

**SERVICES DE SANTÉ ET D'URGENCE/
HEALTH AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

- Organisme de sauvetage  Rescue organization
- Hôpital  Hospital
- Service de santé**  Health service**
- Service de police  Police service
- Service d'incendie  Fire department

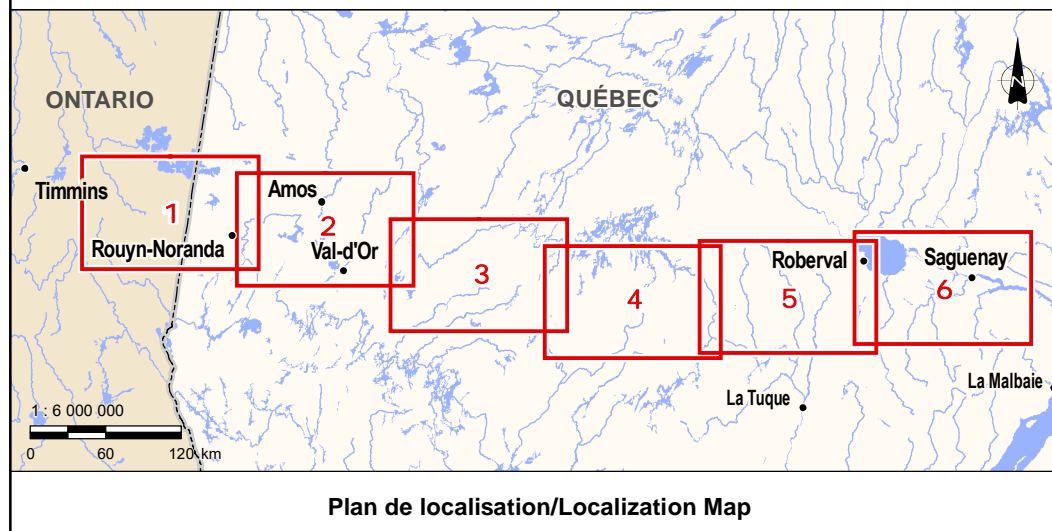
SERVICES SCOLAIRES/SCHOOL SERVICES

- Établissement scolaire  Educational establishment
- Établissement de service de garde  Child care facility
- Cimetière  Cemetery

* Seuls les organismes de sauvetage, les hôpitaux et les services de santé situés également à l'extérieur du corridor d'étude sont illustrés./
Only rescue organizations, hospitals and health services also located outside the study corridor are shown.

** Centres intégrés de santé et de services sociaux, centres intégrés universitaires de santé et de services sociaux, cliniques médicales, cliniques médicales spécialisées, groupes de médecine familiale et services de santé communautaires/ Integrated Health and Social Services Centres, Integrated University Health and Social Services Centres, medical clinics, specialized medical clinics, family medicine groups and community health services

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<<



Sources/References :

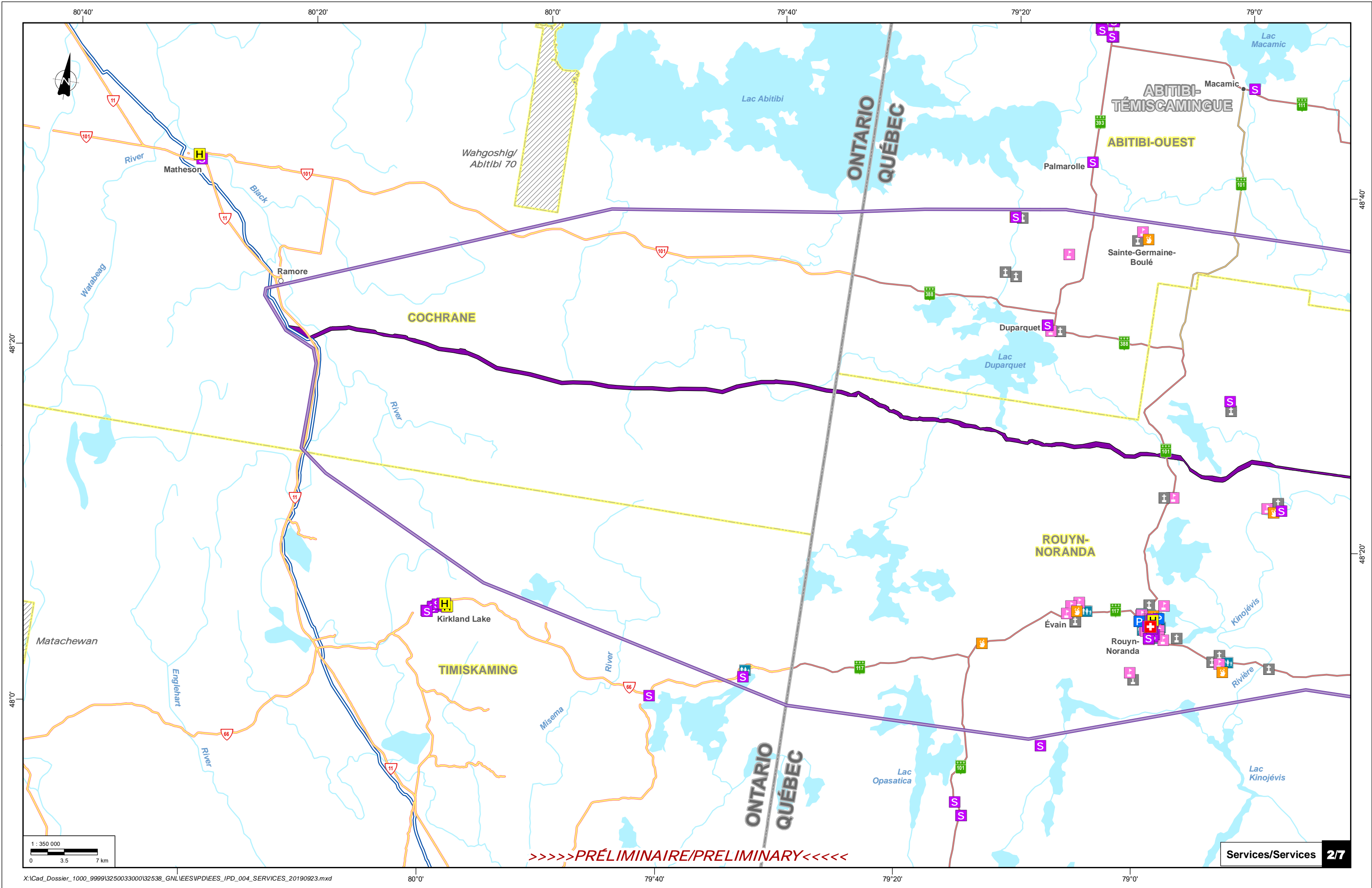
QUÉBEC
MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
MSP (organismes de recherche et de sauvetage) 2018.
MSSS (ressources et installations de santé) 2018-2019.
MSP (services de police et d'incendie) 2018.
MEES (établissements scolaires) 2017.
MFA (service de garde) 2018.
MFA (organismes communautaires) 2019.
Daniel Labelle (cimetières) 2019.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

ONTARIO
MMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
MNR (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie, pôles d'occupation et réseau routier) 2010.
MNR (ON) (ORN, road network) 2010.
Gouvernement de l'Ontario (hôpitaux et service de garde) 2018.
MLTC-MOH (Service Location), 2017.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

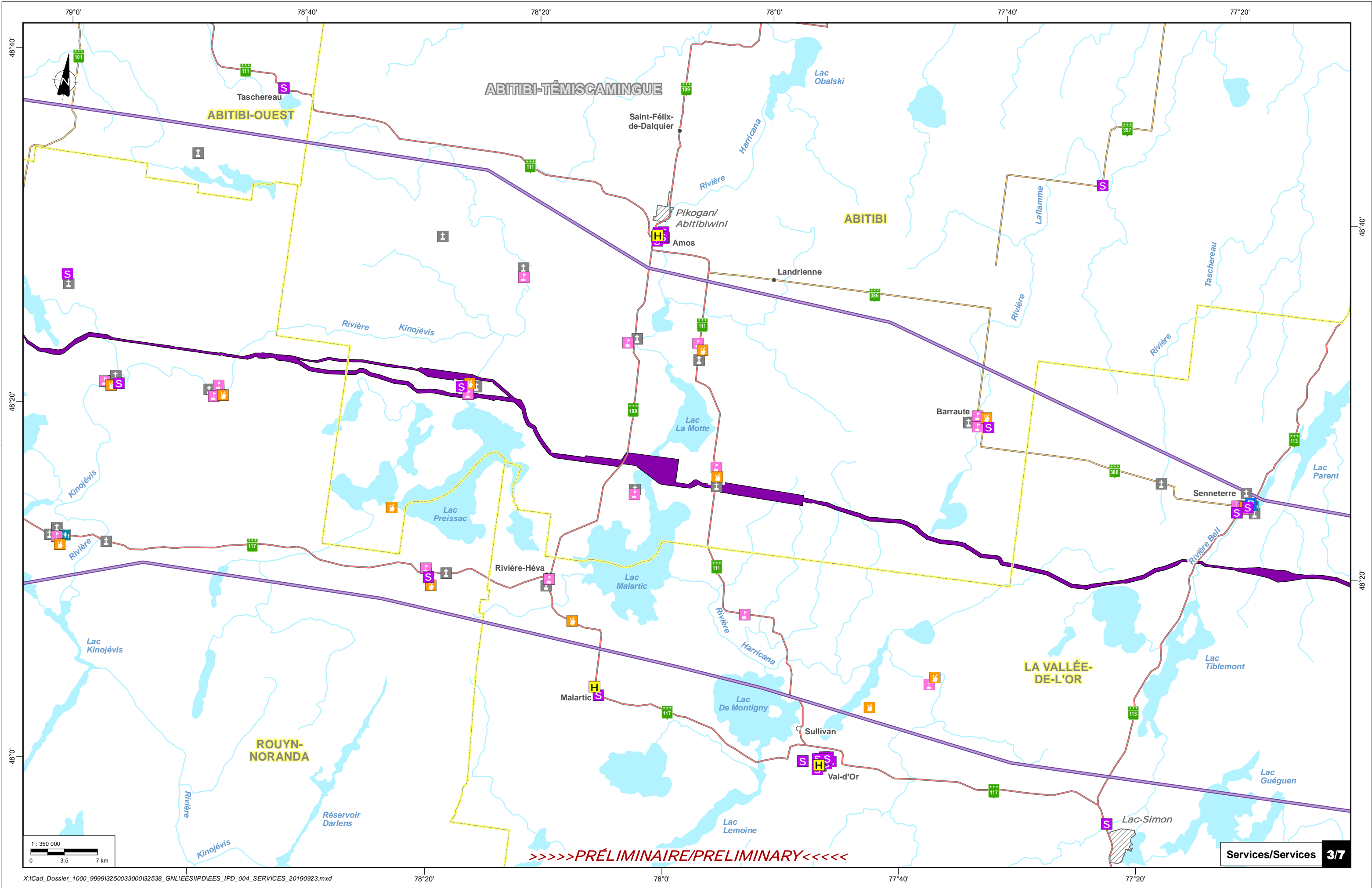


Services
Services

Directeur de projet/Project Director :	Projet/Project :	32538-450
Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Date :	2019-09-23
Cartographie/Cartography :		
Anne-Marie Marquis		



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<



ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

ABITIBI-OUEST

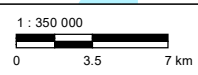
ABITIBI

LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR

ROUYN-NORANDA

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

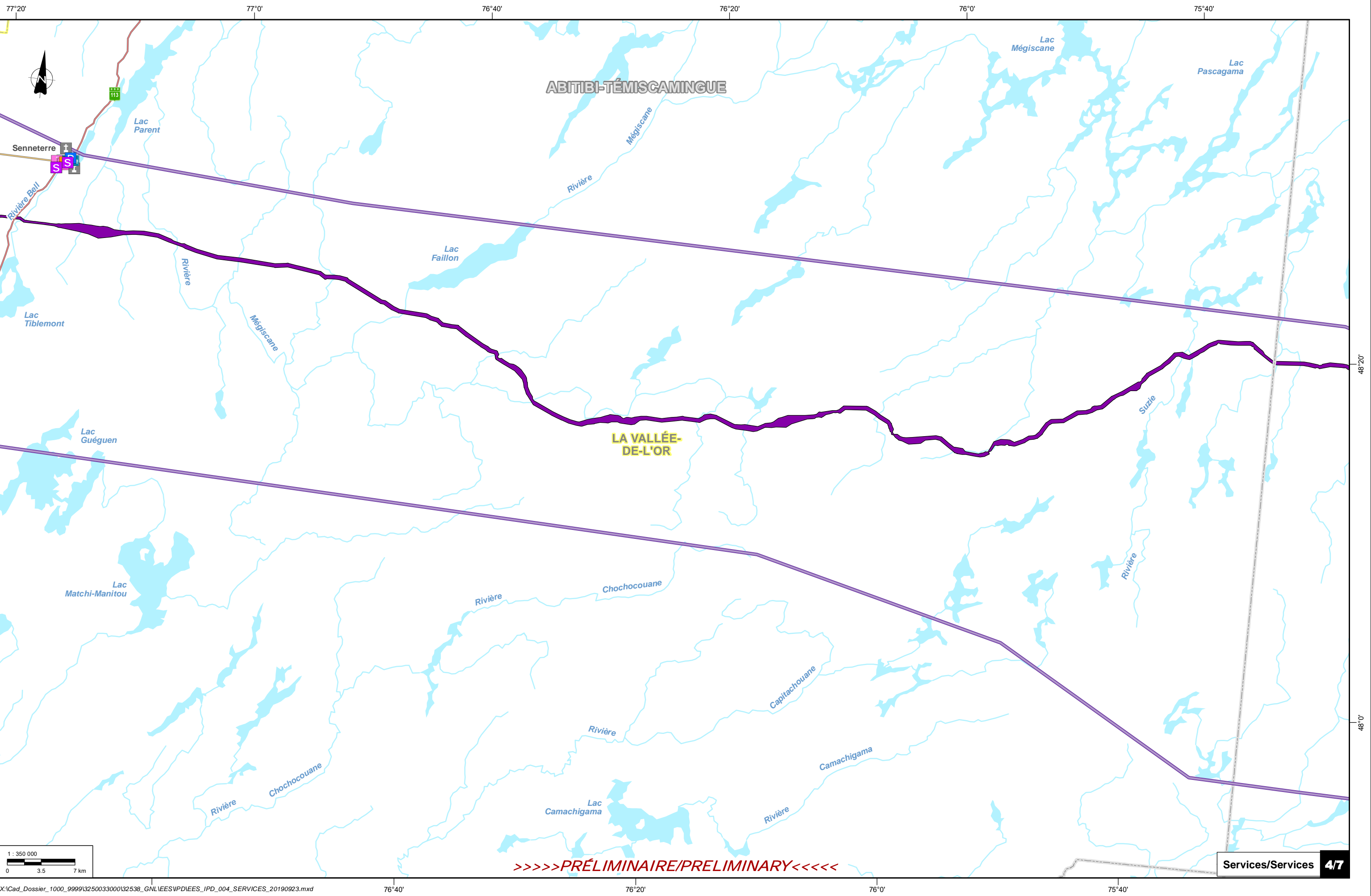
Services/Services 37

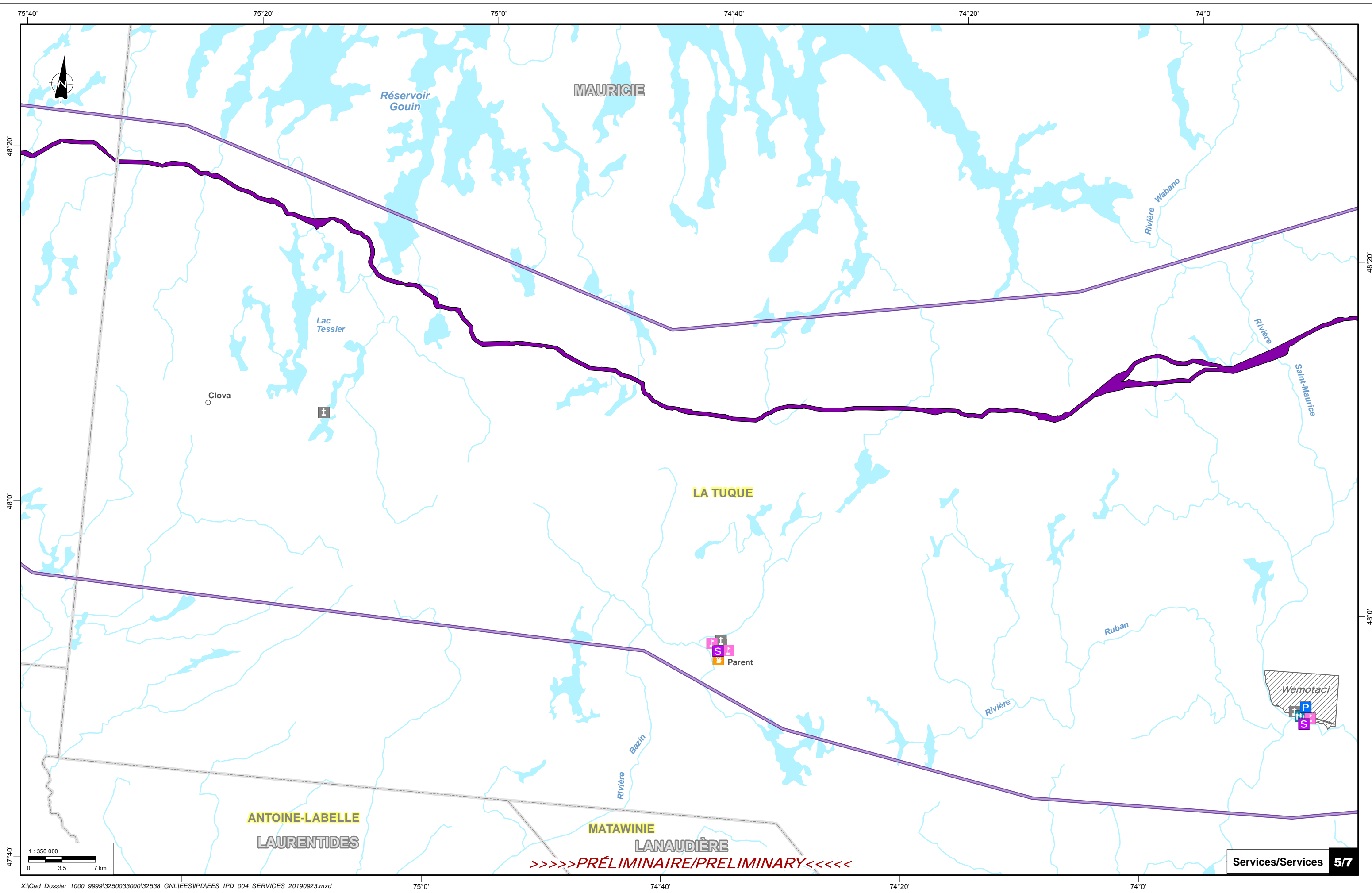


ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

LA VALLÉE-DE-L'OR

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<





>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

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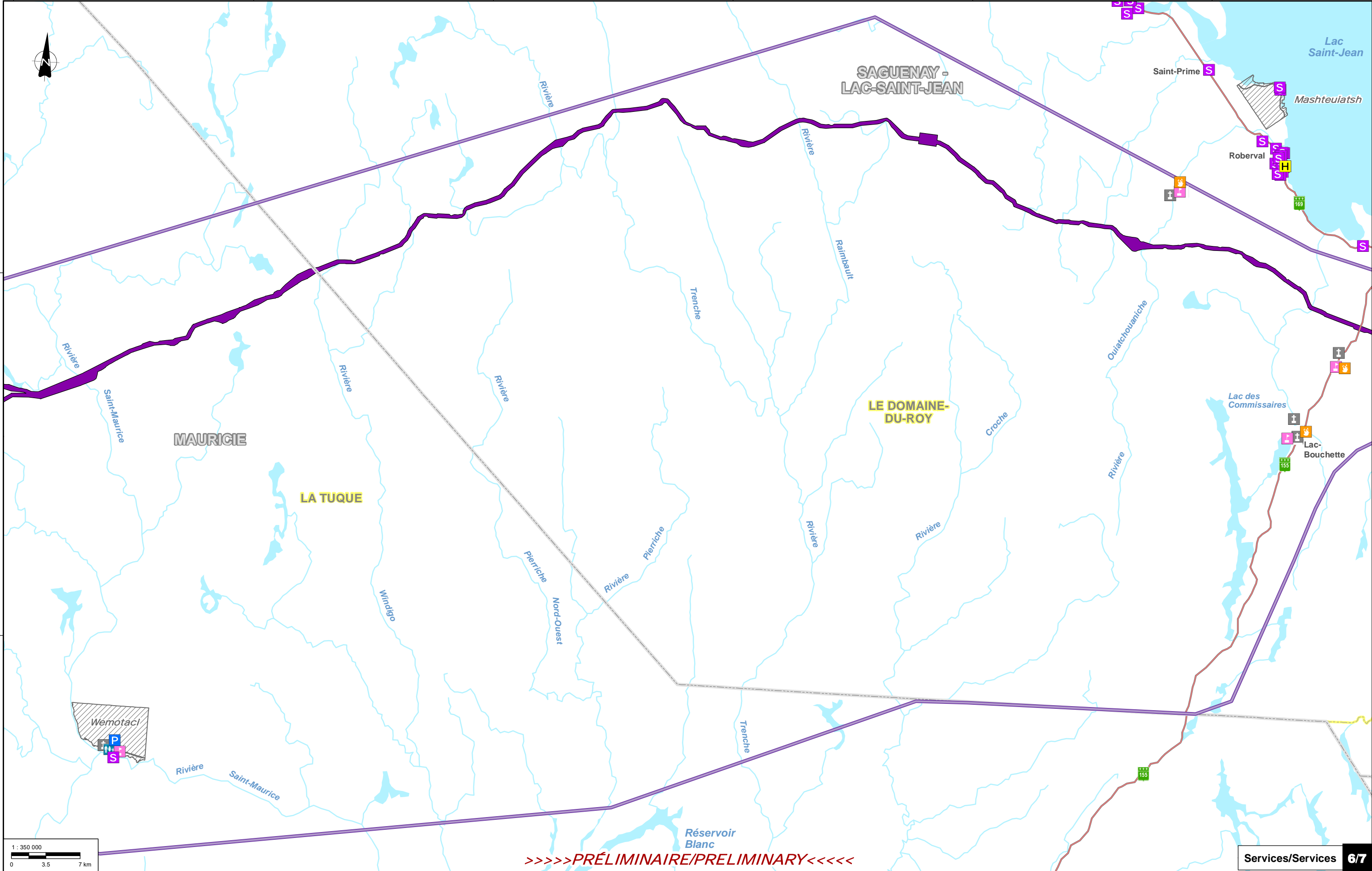


48°20'

48°0'

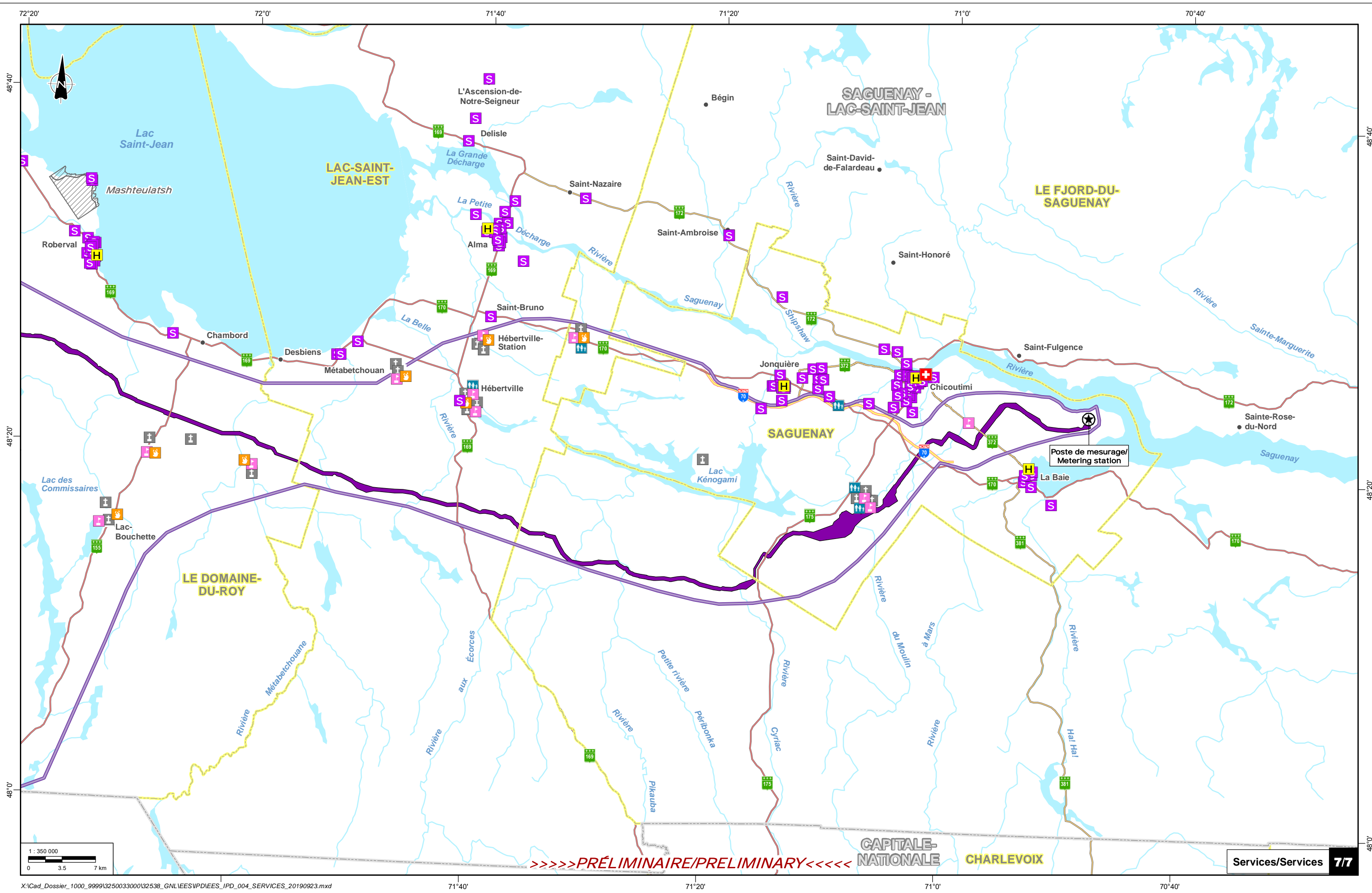
48°20'

48°0'



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Services/Services 67



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<



CAPITALE-NATIONALE CHARLEVOIX

Services/Services 717








1 : 350 000
0 3.5 7 km

Appendix P: Maps – Transport Networks



**COMPOSANTES DE PROJET/
PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- Corridor d'étude  Study corridor
- Zone d'aménagement privilégiée  Preferred planning area
- Complexe GNL  GNL Facility







**REPÈRES GÉOGRAPHIQUES/
GEOGRAPHICAL LANDMARKS**

- Frontière  Boundary
- Région administrative  Administrative region
- Limite de MRC ou de district  RCM or district boundary
- Municipalité  Municipality
- Arrondissement  Borough
- Secteur  Sector
- Communauté autochtone  Indigenous community






**RÉSEAU DE TRANSPORT/
TRANSPORT NETWORKS**

- Chemin de fer  Railway
- Aéroport  Airport
- Piste d'atterrissage  Runway
- Héliport  Heliport
- Hydroaérodrome  Seaplane base






RÉSEAU ROUTIER/ROAD NETWORK

- Autoroute  Highway
- Route nationale  National road
- Route régionale  Regional road
- Route collectrice  Collector road
- Route locale  Local road
- Chemin forestier  Logging road

RÉSEAU PORTUAIRE/PORT NETWORK

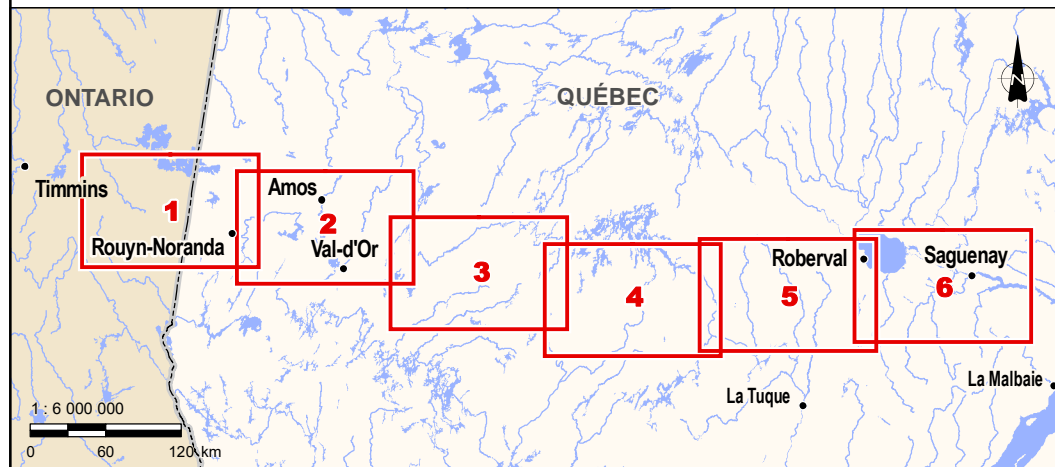
- Commercial  Commercial
- Récréotouristique  Recreational and tourism
- Transbordement  Transshipment
- Marina  Marina
- Rampe de mise à l'eau  Launching ramp

**RÉSEAU ÉNERGÉTIQUE/
ENERGY NETWORK**

- Barrage électrique*  Electric dam*
- Poste électrique  Transformer substation
- Ligne électrique  Powerline
- Pipeline TransCanada  TransCanada pipeline
- Gazoduc Énergir  Énergir pipeline

* Seuls les barrages situés dans le corridor d'étude sont illustrés./
Only dams located within the study corridor are identified.

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<



Plan de localisation/Localization Map

Sources/References :

QUÉBEC

MERN (SDA 20k, découpages administratifs) 2018.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie et pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MERN (Adresses Québec, réseau routier) 2018.
RNCAN (RFN 10k, voie ferrée) 2012.
RNCAN (Canvec 50k, transport) 2013.
MTMDET (réseau portuaire) 2018.
MDDELCC (barrages) 2018.
MRC d'Abitibi (équipements) 2018.
MRC d'Abitibi-Ouest (équipements) 2017.
MRC de La Vallée-de-l'Or (équipements) 2018.
Ville de Rouyn-Noranda (équipements) 2010.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

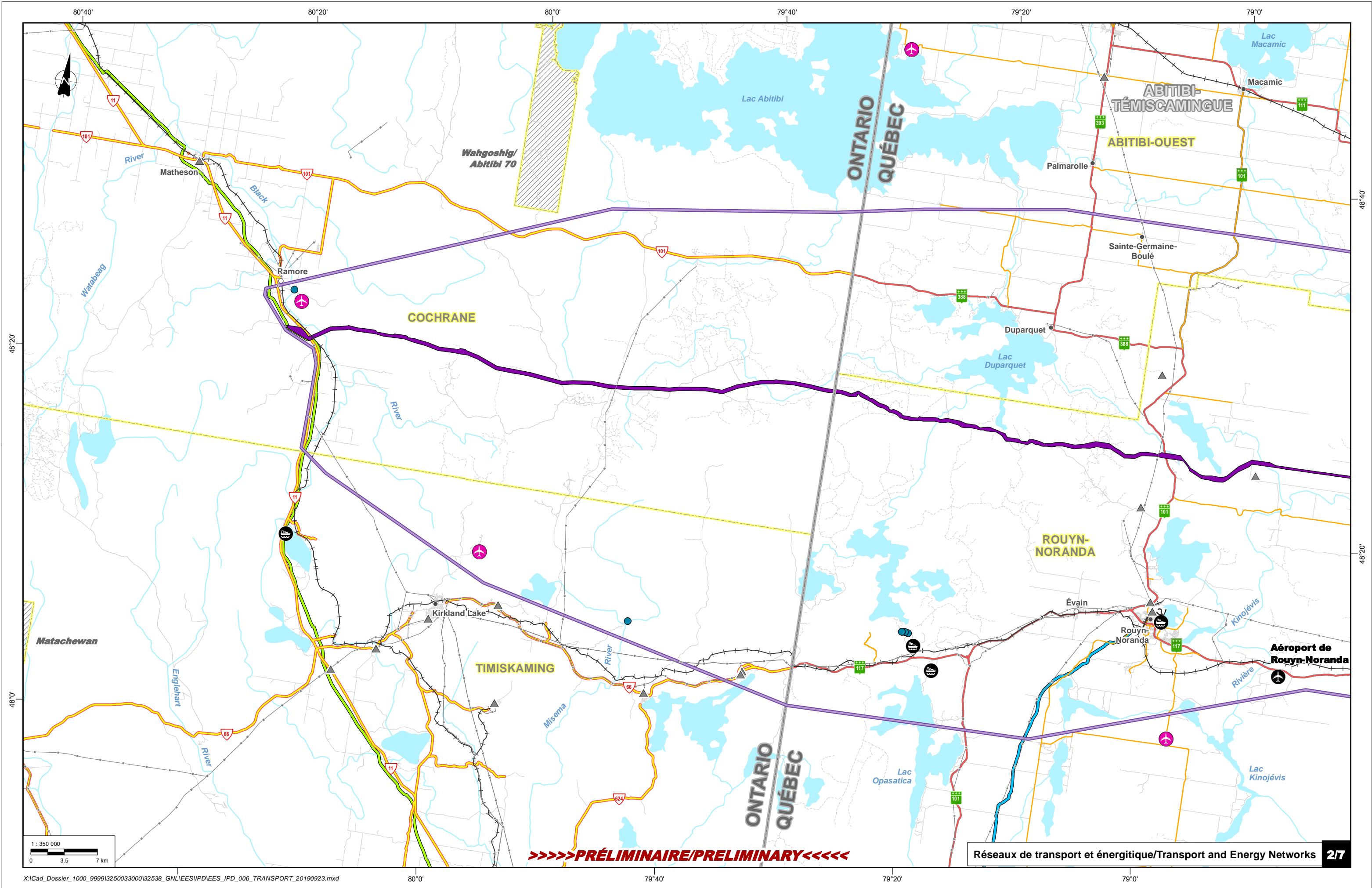
ONTARIO

MMAH (municipal boundaries) 2012.
MNR (ON) (DOBMP, Indian reserves) 2008.
MRNF (QC) (BDGA 1M, hydrographie et pôles d'occupation) 2010.
MNR (ON) (ORN, road network) 2010.
MNR (ON) (logging road) 2007.
RNCAN (RFN 10k, voie ferrée) 2012.
RNCAN (Canvec 50k, transport) 2013.
MNR (ON) (ODI, dams) 2014.
Groupe Conseil UDA inc. (photo-interprétation d'image satellite, réseaux de gazoduc) 2018.

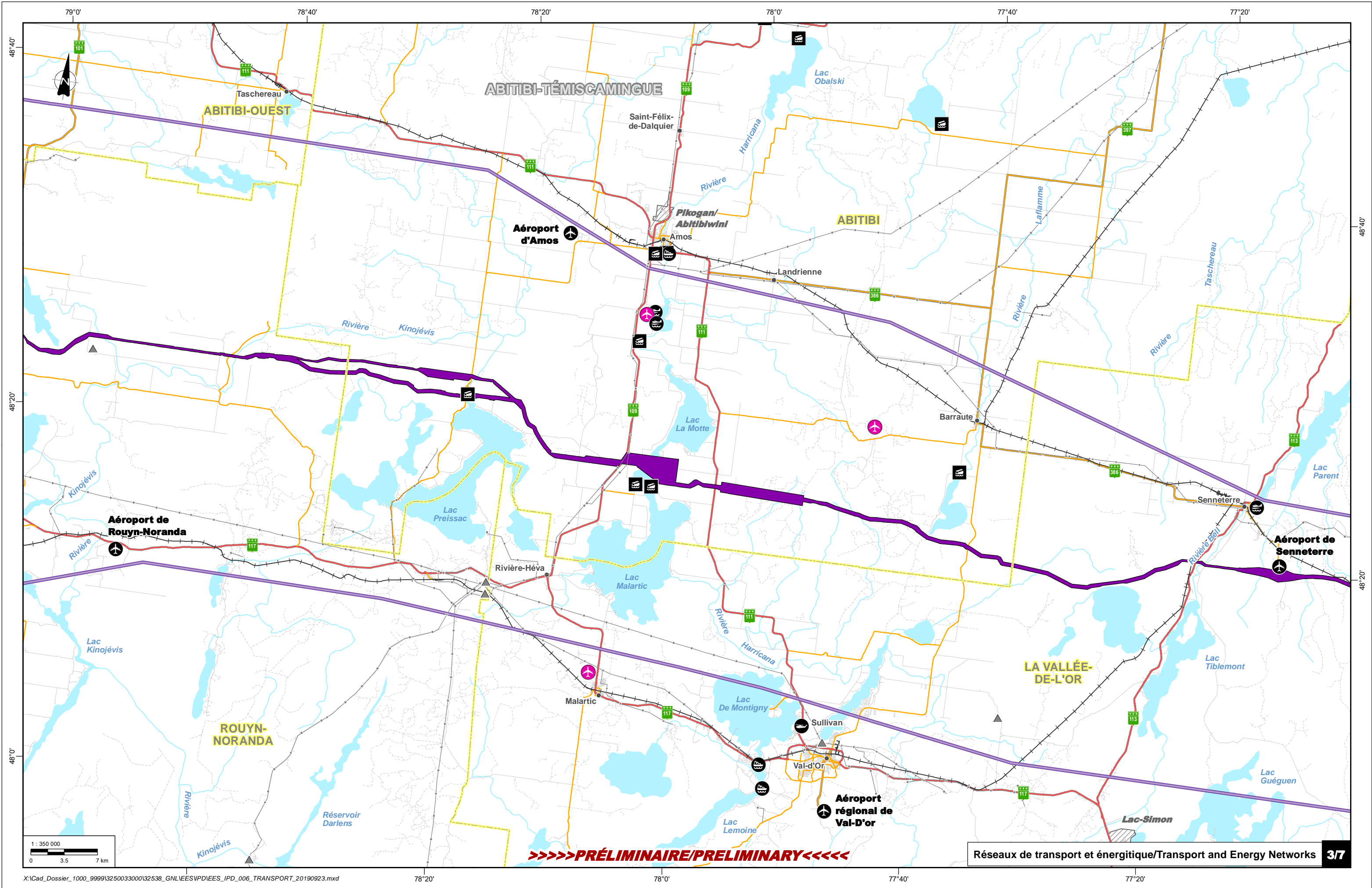


**Réseaux de transport et énergétique
Transport and Energy Networks**

Directeur de projet/Project Director : Claude Veilleux, ing. & agr.	Projet/Project : 32538-450
Cartographie/Cartography : Anne-Marie Marquis	Date : 2019-09-23

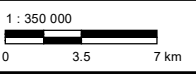
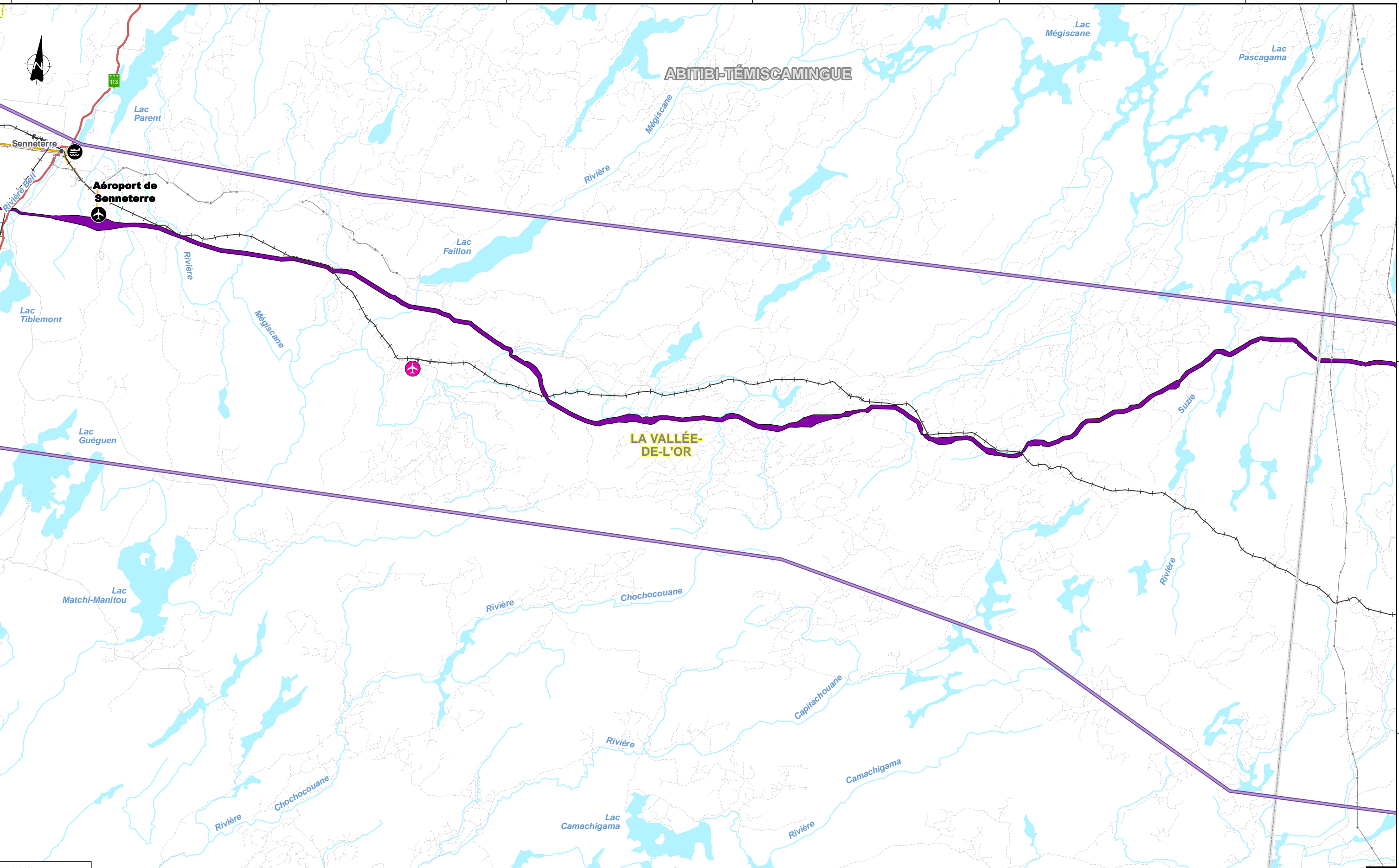


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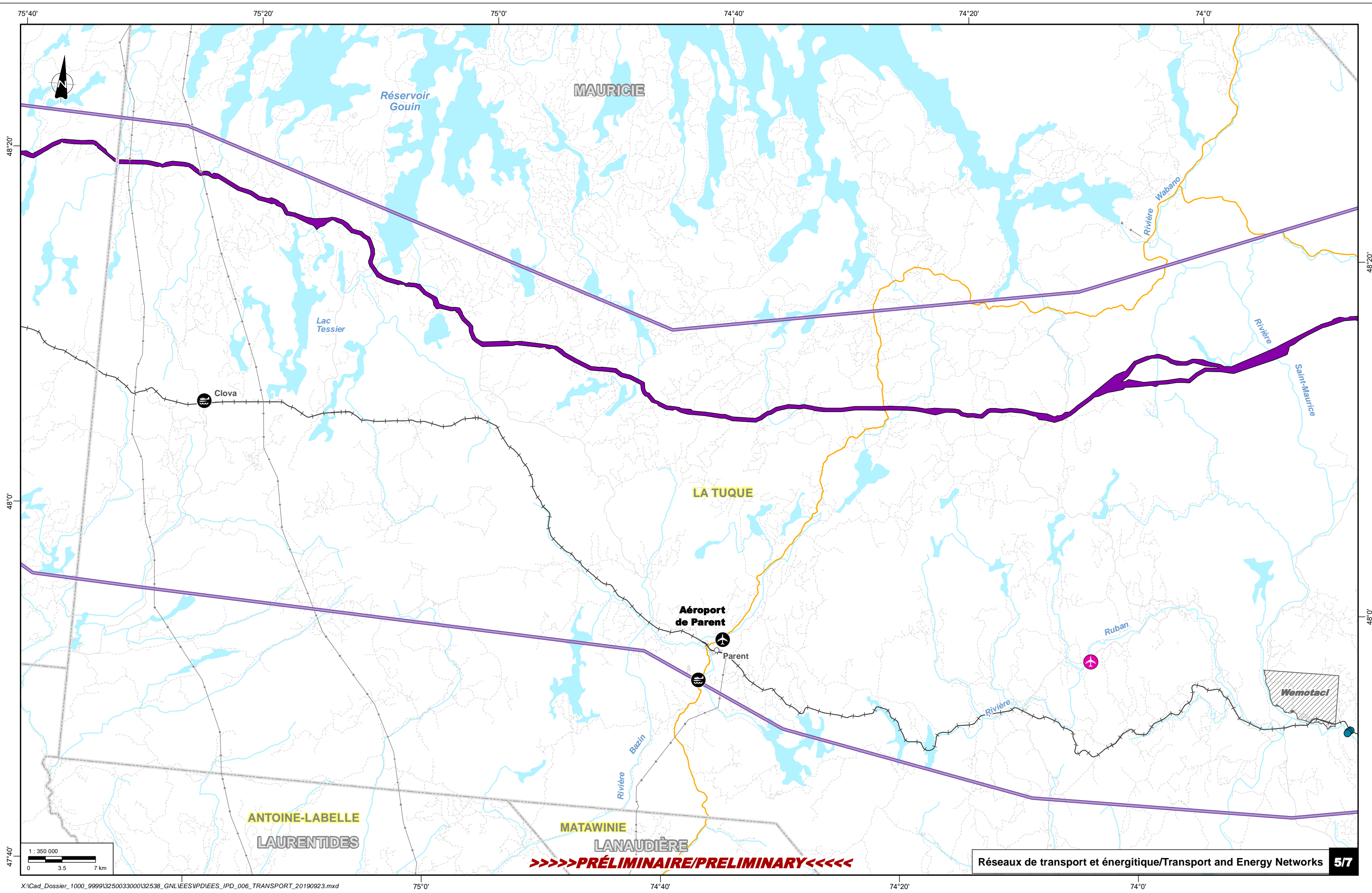


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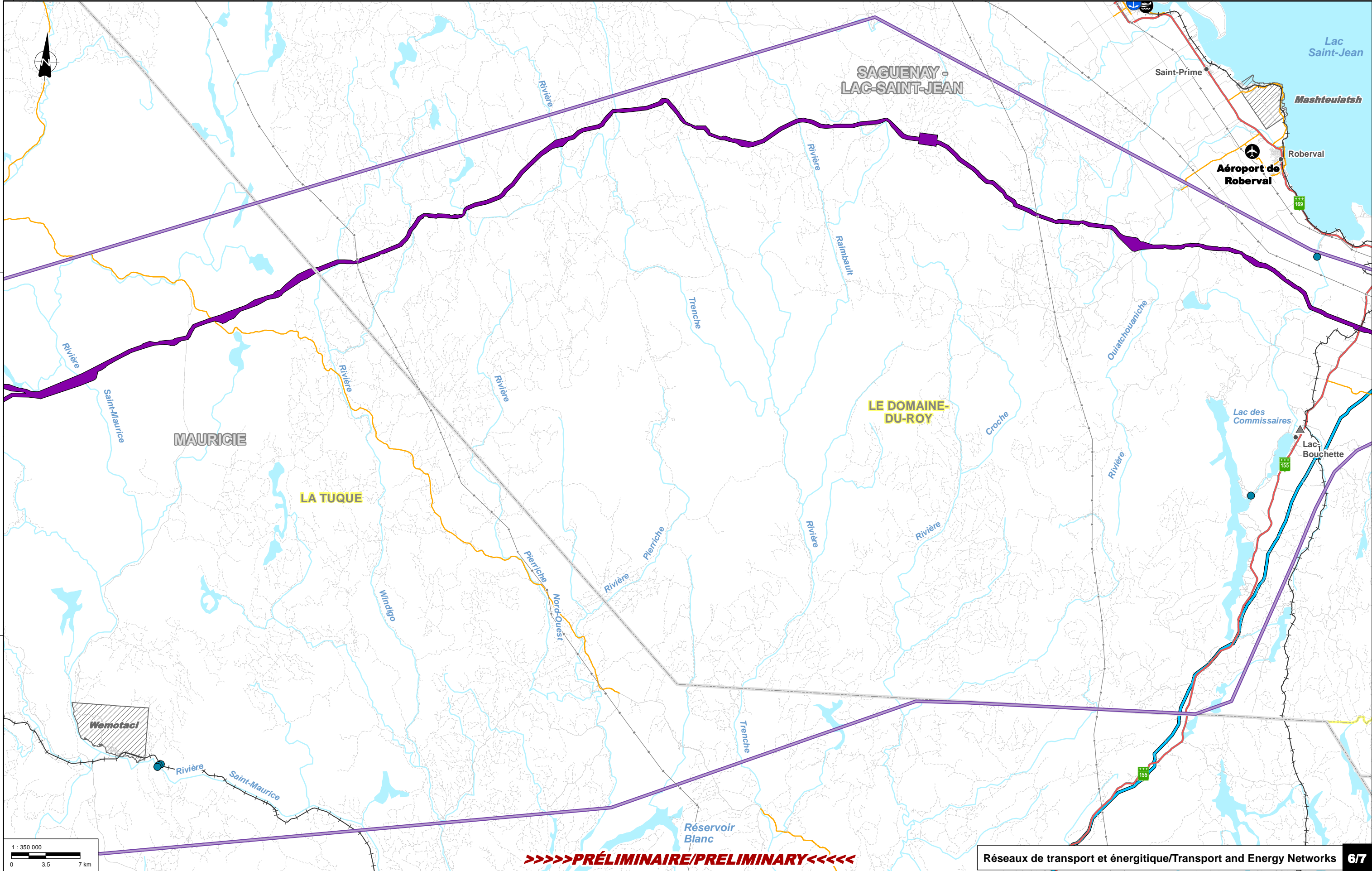
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>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Réseaux de transport et énergétique/Transport and Energy Networks 57

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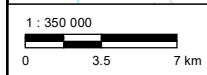


48°20'

48°0'

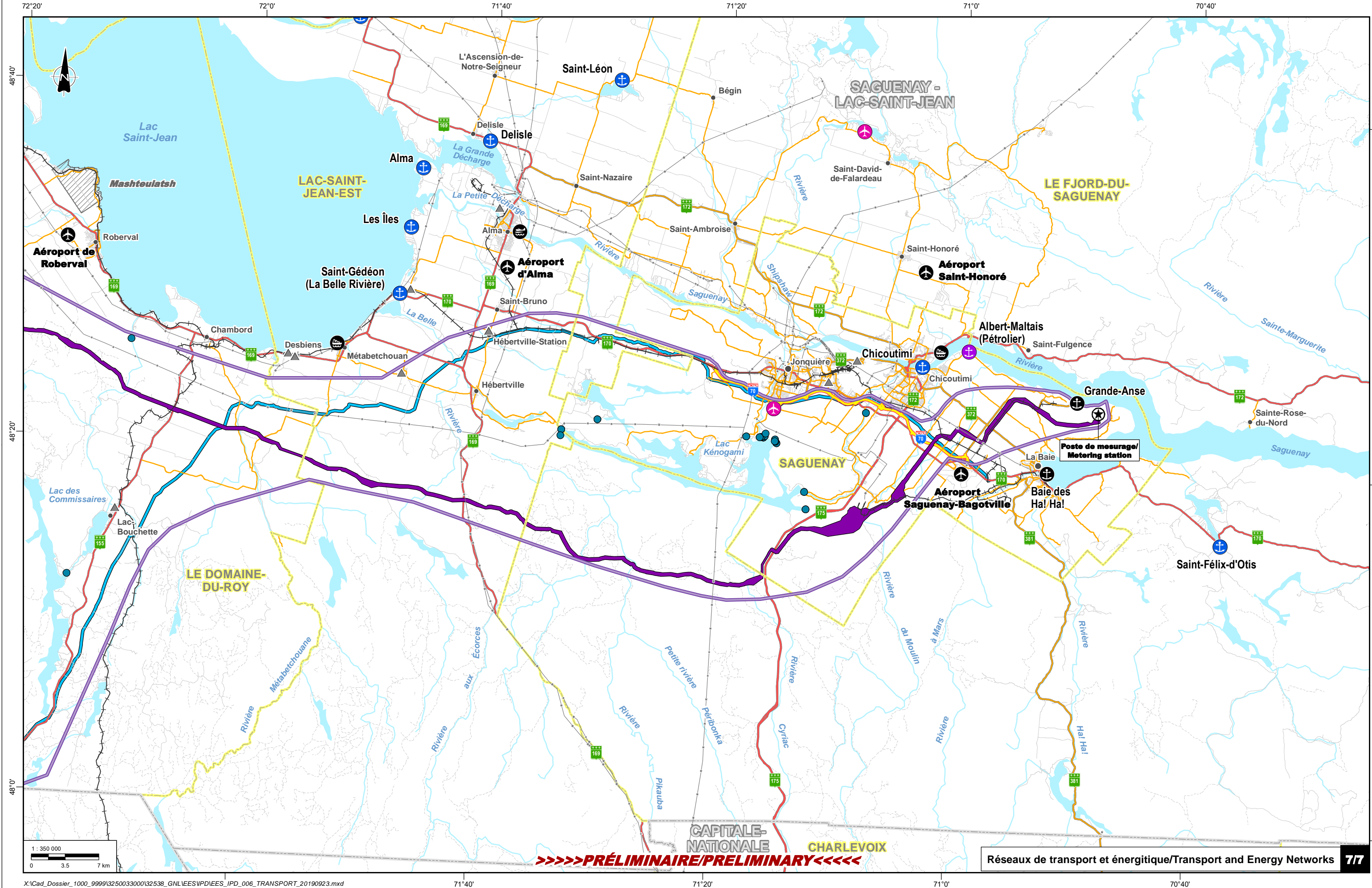
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48°0'



>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Réseaux de transport et énérgitique/Transport and Energy Networks 67



1 : 350 000
0 3.5 7 km

>>>>PRÉLIMINAIRE/PRELIMINARY<<<<

Réseaux de transport et énérgitique/Transport and Energy Networks **717**