

## **7.0 MITIGATION SUMMARY**

Mitigation is defined under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* as the elimination, reduction and control of the adverse effects of a project and includes restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or any other means. Mitigation measures identified for the proposed Fishing Lake berm upgrades are described in Sections 6.3 and 6.4 and are summarized in Table 10. The nature of the mitigation measures whether they are design, proposed, regulatory or management is shown in Table 10 and described in the following sections.

### **7.1 DESIGN MITIGATION**

Design mitigation includes measures that are either already included in the design of the proposed development or are to be addressed as a result of this environmental assessment. The design of the proposed development incorporates components, systems, controls and features that will mitigate potential adverse environmental effects typically associated with berm construction for flood protection. Design mitigation for the proposed berm upgrades are summarized in Table 10. Responsibility for implementing design mitigation rests with the proponent and their consultants.

### **7.2 PROPOSED MITIGATION**

Proposed mitigation includes measures that are identified in the environmental assessment report to address potential adverse environmental effects. These mitigation measures, while not required by legislation, serve to eliminate, reduce and control potential adverse environmental effects and render them not significant. These measures are summarized in Table 10. For the most part, the measures are operational in nature and require incorporation into specifications for construction and standard maintenance procedures.

### **7.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

The proposed project is subject to various federal and provincial environmental legislation, as well as municipal by-laws. Regulatory requirements serve to mitigate adverse environmental

effects, which may have potentially significant environmental and human health consequences. Environmental (and associated) legislation applicable to the proposed Fishing Lake berm upgrade project include the following:

### **Saskatchewan**

- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Environmental Management and Protection Act*
- *Natural Resources Act*
- *Clean Air Act*
- *Conservation Easements Act*
- *Ecological Reserves Act*
- *Fisheries Act (Saskatchewan), 1994*
- *Litter Control Act*
- *Wildlife Habitat Protection Act*
- *Saskatchewan Watershed Authority Act*
- *The Heritage Property Act*
- *Dangerous Goods Transportation Act*
- *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*
- *Highways and Transportation Act, 1997*
- *Occupational Health and safety Regulations, 1996*

### **Canada**

- *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and Regulations*
- *Canadian Environmental Protection Act and Regulations*
- *Fisheries Act*
- *Navigable Waters Protection Act*
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- *Species at Risk Act*

Regulatory mitigation applies to the design, construction and maintenance of the project, transport and storage of hazardous substances, reporting of spills and accidental releases, reporting as a licence condition, worker and public safety, etc. Table 10 includes mitigation measures that are regulatory in nature.

Guidelines followed in the design of the flood protection berms and environmental assessment included the following:

- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines, Summary of Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality

- Guidelines for the Preparation of a Project Proposal, Saskatchewan Environmental Assessment Review Process

#### **7.4 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Good environmental management practices can further protect the environment and human health and safety from potentially adverse effects of construction activities. While many of the practices are not required by legislation, various policies, guidelines and procedures exist that provide direction in relation to environmental protection, environmental stewardship and sustainable development principles and guidelines. Examples of good management practices include; providing guidance to contractors and construction workers (limiting vehicle speeds, idling times, work restrictions during high wind events, noise-creating activities restricted to normal working hours, and covering all hauling loads), respecting environmental requirements (preventing leaks, spills and releases, and requiring drip trays for equipment), preparing an emergency response plan for fire, floods, accidents, fuel spills, and hazardous substance releases (providing fire suppression and spill clean-up equipment and materials), ensuring effective community communications and ensuring a high standard of maintenance and the use of low sulphur-containing fuels for construction equipment and vehicles (Table 10).

Implementation of mitigation measures proposed as part of this undertaking will be carried out through the development of an Environmental Protection Plan that includes mitigation measures, follow-up requirements, licence and permit terms and conditions, and other related requirements. The Environmental Protection Plan also provides for effective integration of environmental assessment results into contract specifications and operational procedures.