



Addendum to Enbridge's 2013 Corporate Social Responsibility Report (with a focus on 2013 data)

Biodiversity and Land Management Performance Data Sheet

This performance data sheet relates to the following Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G3.1) Environmental Performance Indicators:

- EN11 – Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas
- EN12 – Description of significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas
- EN13 – Habitats protected or restored
- EN14 – Strategies, current actions and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity
- EN15 – Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk

Context

We view biodiversity conservation as an important part of responsible environmental management.

Our intent is to comply with all regulatory requirements, including those pertaining to water, land management, and conservation of biodiversity and species at risk; and we routinely incorporate ways to avoid and conserve wildlife habitat into our project planning and maintenance activities.

In addition, in 2009, we announced a plan to reduce our environmental impact where it is felt most: on the trees we remove and the natural habitat we permanently alter when building new energy infrastructure, as well as the energy we use to power our expansion projects. Please see below for more information on the "Tree for a Tree" and "Acre for an Acre" aspects of the Neutral Footprint commitments.

Management Approach and Background

Project Planning and Construction

We incorporate environmental construction procedures into all of our new projects and provide related training and guidelines to employees and contractors.

Before construction begins, we conduct detailed environmental impact assessments, not only to comply with regulations, but also to meet our own requirements. As part of this process, we analyze various routing alternatives to determine whether these alternatives would: avoid, minimize or mitigate our impacts to natural resources including sensitive areas (for more information, please see the 'Protecting Sensitive Habitats' section below); reduce or eliminate engineering and constructability concerns; and avoid or minimize conflicts with existing or proposed residential and agricultural lands. The alternative analysis focuses on minimizing the length of the pipeline to the extent practicable, while also minimizing the environmental impacts to specific resources.

After consulting with natural resource management agencies, we may, for example, determine that alignment changes to a pipeline could eliminate or greatly reduce short- and long-term construction impacts. Historically, such

measures have enabled us to protect old-growth forests and avoid disturbing sensitive wetlands and endangered species habitats.

We evaluate water-crossings on a case-by-case basis to minimize impacts to rivers and streams. During new pipeline construction, we try to avoid crossing waterways and wetlands. However, when we must cross them, any disturbances we cause during construction are temporary because we fully restore these areas to their previous states and use a variety of measures to minimize our impacts. For example, in some instances when our pipelines have to cross water, we employ horizontal directional drilling to bore under water bodies and install thicker walled pipe. Other measures we take include trenching and encasing the pipe in concrete. We also time construction to cause the least impact.

Protecting Sensitive Habitats

At times, a pipeline route will traverse distinct natural communities. Therefore, we survey the entire project route to identify sensitive natural and cultural resources such as wetlands, water bodies and plant/animal populations. We use the survey results to identify areas requiring alternative construction techniques, timing restrictions to minimize impacts during breeding or spawning seasons for certain sensitive species, or route variations to minimize or avoid impacts to sensitive plant species. For example, we re-routed our Athabasca Twinning Project to avoid a snake den. Certain features cannot be avoided and as such stringent conditions from regulators are applied and specific mitigation is set out and approved by various regulatory agencies.

Where sensitive habitats have been identified, we implement situation-specific operational plans and protocols to minimize impacts to sensitive species. Examples of this include measures to protect Boreal Caribou populations in the Northwest Territories and Alberta, moose habitat along the Athabasca Pipeline system, the Karner Blue butterfly in Wisconsin and the Red Side Dace in Ontario. We restrict maintenance activities and implement special precautions to ensure our operations have minimal impact on these species.

Gas Distribution (GD) implements either environmental screening or environmental assessment (depending on project scope) to identify any features that may be impacted by construction or maintenance activities and puts into place mitigation measures to protect them. In 2013, Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) did not conduct any activities in protected areas or areas of high biodiversity; and, apart from an easement on the western edge of Springwater Provincial Park near Midhurst, Ontario, EGD does not have any pipe installed in environmentally sensitive areas.

In the U.S., some of our Gas Transportation (GT) pipelines are located in lakes/navigable waterways and within high biodiverse land areas. GT undertakes all activities in such a way as to ensure that it minimizes impacts and complies with regulations. In 2013, GT invested in Smart Pipe Company Inc., which has developed a new internal liner that can be used to remediate existing pipelines. Smart Pipe is highly applicable in difficult-to-access areas such as river crossings and urban areas, as it does not require trenching of a right-of-way.

Mapping Pipelines for Species at Risk

In Canada, both our Liquids Pipelines (LP) and GD business units are regulated under the Species at Risk Act (SARA), which aims to protect wildlife species and conserve biological diversity.

LP first mapped its Canadian mainline system in 2004, using digital mapping technology to identify areas along parts of our right-of-way where there may be habitat for species at risk. We regularly update this information to ensure we are working with the most accurate and effective data. Good data enable environment staff to identify sensitive wildlife habitat at specific locations before we undertake projects or pipeline maintenance activities.

EGD currently identifies areas where there may be species at risk based on its environmental screening and assessment process. Consultation with regulatory agencies is carried out and mitigation measures are implemented prior to construction or maintenance activities. EGD is currently working with other natural gas distribution companies in Ontario to develop a coordinated approach with regulatory agencies to ensure species at risk are identified and protected.

In the U.S., our mainline segments have digital data regarding threatened or endangered species that are protected under the Endangered Species Act. Also, when we undertake major construction or maintenance activities, we

incorporate appropriate avoidance measures or restrictions. In preparation for an expansion project, we also survey the area and take appropriate measures to limit impact.

Managing Vegetation

Vegetation management activities at our facilities and on our pipeline rights-of-way focus on using the most environmentally appropriate and economical ways of keeping our rights-of-way clear for inspection.

Our vegetation management plans and procedures stipulate that the visible results and perceived impacts of vegetation management activities on adjacent landowners and the general public must be considered when those activities are being planned and implemented.

Protecting Soils and Waterways

We are committed to protecting the environmental integrity of soils and waterways in and around our operations.

We have led the development of best practices for our industry in preserving agricultural land. As part of this work, we are implementing practices that limit the long-term impact on cultivated lands when developing projects.

In 2013, LP explored various pipeline integrity technologies that could improve inspection techniques, including an autonomous underwater vehicle (AUV) that we acquired in 2013 to enable us to map the bottom of pipeline water crossings. Paired with underwater sensing technology, the AUV could help us capture information about the interactions between pipelines and riverbeds, as well as profiles on waterway currents.

EGD uses horizontal directional drilling when crossing beneath watercourses, and before doing so always obtains permits from conservation authorities and government agencies as required. EGD further ensures protection of watercourses through regular pipe inspections. GD has been working with various conservation authorities to have approved seed mixes for restoration activities in more environmentally sensitive areas, such as those adjacent to watercourses or wetlands.

Enbridge's Neutral Footprint Commitments

As part of our Neutral Footprint commitments, we have committed to:

- planting a tree for every tree we remove to build new pipelines and facilities; and
- helping to conserve an acre (or hectare) of natural habitat for every acre (or hectare) we permanently alter to build new pipelines and facilities.

These measures will be implemented within five years of the impact occurring.

Tree for a Tree

We plant a tree for every tree we remove to construct or expand our facilities or rights-of-way. The trees we count and therefore replace will be of adequate size to be considered "merchantable timber" as defined by the relevant local regulator.

We replace trees from either forested or non-forested land (such as brush/scrub, prairie, grassland, alpine, rangeland, meadows, pasture or cultivated land). We plant them in such a way that we take into account the following priority considerations:

- We plant trees to meet regulatory commitments and approval conditions
- We plant trees to maintain slope stability, control erosion, and meet reclamation guidelines and aesthetic requirements
- We plant trees to meet the needs of local communities

We do not always replace trees in the immediate area of impact, but take into account land availability, local desire and consent.

Since the start of 2009 through to December 31, 2013, we had removed approximately 596,443 trees and had planted approximately 825,445 tree seedlings.

For the current status of our “Tree for a Tree” progress, please see our [Neutral Footprint dashboard](#).

Acre for an Acre

We help conserve an acre of natural habitat for every acre that we permanently alter to build new pipelines and facilities. The natural habitat we help conserve could be forested land, wetlands or native prairie.

We help conserve the land by working with the Nature Conservancy of Canada, The Conservation Fund in the U.S. (see below) and other local conservation organizations. As such, their guidelines and recommendations determine how and where the land is conserved, and ensure that it is of high ecological value.

The land we help conserve may not be in the same area or region as the land that is impacted, and may not be “like for like.” Rather, in consultation with our partners, we make conservation decisions based on biological value and availability.

Our “Acre for an Acre” commitment does not replace or negate our regulatory obligations to reclaim land when it is decommissioning an asset.

Since the beginning of 2009 through to December 31, 2013, we have disturbed 2,932 acres of natural habitat and have contributed to conserving over 52,303 acres. We will apply the surplus of 48,611 acres to future projects.

As part of our Neutral Footprint commitments in 2013, we supported a partnership between Pheasants Forever, the Minnesota Sharptail Grouse Society and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to complete the acquisition of 760-acres in Aitkin County, Minnesota, to be used as a Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This new WMA will be combined with the existing 80-acre Gun Lake WMA to establish an over-800-acre WMA that encompasses critically important Sharptail grouse habitat. The new WMA is adjacent to county forest land, establishing a large contiguous area that will be continually managed and open to the public. This is the first conservation acreage established in Minnesota as part of our Neutral Footprint Program. The National Wild Turkey Federation and the Minnesota Deer Hunters Association also supported the project.

For the current status of our “Acre for an Acre” progress, please see our [Neutral Footprint dashboard](#).

For More Information

Please see Enbridge’s December 2013 [Operational Reliability Review](#). For the current status of our Neutral Footprint progress, please see our [Neutral Footprint dashboard](#).