



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

### Water Use and Quality Performance Data Sheet

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

- EN8 – Total water withdrawal by source
- EN9 – Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water
- EN10 – Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused

#### Context

Enbridge complies with all regulatory requirements, including those pertaining to water.

Although we do not use water to transport liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, we do use water for hydrostatic testing, which we conduct before a new pipeline becomes operational and on existing pipelines and tanks.

Hydrostatic testing involves filling a section of the new or existing pipeline with water—generally withdrawn locally from the environment or from municipal sources when possible—and pressuring that section to check and confirm its functionality. In doing so, we follow company policy and regulatory standards and criteria, which include testing the water before releasing it back into the same watershed it came from or to a sanitary sewer when possible. Since existing pipeline sections/tanks have transported/held liquid petroleum or natural gas, we analyze and treat this test water, as needed, before returning it to the environment. Water returned to source meets discharge criteria established by local regulatory agencies.

#### Management Approach and Background

##### *Hydrostatic Testing*

In 2013:

- Our Major Projects business unit (MP) used approximately 195,081,000 litres of water for the purposes of hydrostatic testing newly constructed pipelines
- Enbridge Gas Distribution (EGD) used approximately 5,900,000 litres of municipally treated water for the purposes of hydrostatic testing newly constructed pipelines

After use, we either returned the water back to the environment or had it removed offsite by a waste provider for disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.

In September 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice sent a letter regarding violations we had made to the Clean Water Act as a result of discharging substances into a wetland and into the Mississippi River when conducting hydrostatic testing on two pipelines in 2009 and 2010. In 2013, a settlement agreement was executed, and we paid US\$425,000.

##### *Surface Water*

We have established standards and procedures for managing water runoff from our facilities and during pipeline construction. We have many controls in place and implement others as required by the project or relevant regulatory

body. The controls used include berms and containment areas to prevent offsite contamination at facilities, as well as inspection and controlled discharge procedures.

### **Groundwater**

In 2013, our Liquids Pipelines business unit (LP) continued its system-wide groundwater monitoring program. This program provides regular monitoring of LP facilities to proactively identify potential impacts to groundwater, enabling us to identify potential issues and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements. In 2013, we expanded our network by adding groundwater monitoring networks at several of our U.S. facilities in North Dakota (Joliette), Minnesota (Gowan and Gogebic), Wisconsin (Edgewater, Ino and Rio), and Oklahoma (Wildhorse, Chelsea and Grand Lake).

LP also continued its efforts to manage groundwater contamination associated with our Hardisty Caverns. Prior to our acquisition of the facility, the clay liner used to contain the brine in cavern operations leaked. We currently operate a groundwater recovery well system to extract the contaminated groundwater either for reuse in the brine pond as makeup water, or for disposal in an onsite disposal well. The recovery wells serve two purposes: (1) to slowly clean the groundwater by removing the contaminated water; and (2) to hydraulically contain the site, stopping further migration of the brine contamination.

We conducted an engineering assessment of the current groundwater remediation system in 2013 to identify ways to enhance contaminated groundwater recovery. In 2014 we plan to implement the recommendations resulting from the assessment.

In 2013, we continued operating a groundwater remediation system at our Metiskow (Alberta) station. This system treats groundwater contamination identified at the site. It consists of groundwater recovery, treatment and reinjection systems that contain and treat groundwater contamination.

We also continued to intermittently operate a soil vapour extraction/air sparging system at the site of a February 2007 third-party pipeline strike near Exeland, Wisconsin. This system is treating residual hydrocarbons and preventing migration to a local creek. By the end of 2013, the extent of groundwater impact had successfully been reduced. We will likely continue to intermittently operate the treatment system throughout 2014.

Throughout 2013, we continued operating belt skimmers at our North Cass Lake (Minnesota) pumping station to recover free product that we had discovered in 2010 and that was the result of a leaking flange. Thanks to our recovery efforts we have maintained a stable groundwater contamination plume, and have protected two nearby residential potable wells and the on-site well.

All of the water-related processes that our Gas Transportation business unit (GT) uses are closed loop systems, resulting in minimal water loss. At this time, GT does not track its total water use.

### **For More Information**

Please see the [Products and Services performance data sheet](http://www.csr.enbridge.com) on [www.csr.enbridge.com](http://www.csr.enbridge.com).