Federal Review Team – Comment Form – draft Integrated Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines and draft Permitting Plan

New Nuclear at Wesleyville Project **Response required by: May 7, 2026**

Please submit the completed form by May 7, 2026, via email to wesleyville@iaac-aeic.gc.ca. In order to be posted on the Registry, and to align with the Official Languages Act, IAAC is requiring that your submission be provided in French and English. Please note that this is your opportunity to tailor the draft Integrated Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines.

Department/Agency:	Environment and Climate Change Canada		
IA Contact:	Blake Haskell Impact Assessment Officer, Ontario Region	Telephone:	
		Email:	Blake.Haskell@ec.gc.ca

Section 1 – Draft Permitting Plan:

1. Confirm that all applicable legislative and regulatory oversight that may apply to the project, under the authority of your department or agency, is accurately listed in the draft Permitting Plan.

Insert response here:

ECCC does not recommend any changes to the draft Permitting Plan.

2. Indicate whether your department or agency has identified any power that it will be unable to exercise to allow the project to proceed, in whole or in part. For more information, please refer to subsection 17(1) of the IAA.

Insert response here:

Based on the limited information currently available, ECCC has not identified any power that it will be unable to exercise to allow the Project to proceed at this time.

Section 2 – Draft Integrated Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines:

1. Please review the draft Integrated Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (the Integrated Guidelines) sections that are applicable to your department's or agency's mandate.

2. Using the table below, given the context of the project, please provide any comments and include your recommendation for how the final Integrated Guidelines should be adapted to address your comments.
    - Please indicate any corrections, additions or deletions that should be made to the text including considerations of submissions from First Nations and other Indigenous communities that are relevant to your departmental expertise. Please provide a clear context and rationale for your recommendations, including how their implementation would help focus the assessment on, and resolve, key issues relevant to federal decision-making.

- Federal expert advice should be solution oriented and commensurate to the context of the project. Advice should be informed by risk-based prudence and evidence in the proponent's Initial Project Description, Summary of Issues, Response to the Summary of Issues, and publicly available information, with a strong reliance on well-understood mitigation measures, existing guidance, and regulatory instruments that will manage effects. Advice should also be informed by a clear understanding of the project and the local biophysical and socio-economic context. In doing so, departments and agencies are encouraged to ensure that information requirements are proportionate, clearly justified, and practicable within the context of the impact assessment process and associated timelines (i.e., GoC 3-year target for nuclear projects). Advice should focus on outcomes and the information necessary to support sound decision-making, while maintaining flexibility in how requirements may be met. Departments and agencies are also encouraged to avoid duplication with existing regulatory instruments and to identify opportunities to streamline the draft Integrated Guidelines, including proposing the removal or consolidation of requirements where effects can be effectively addressed through existing legislative, policy, or permitting frameworks.

3. *Strategic Questions to Inform Advice*
    - *What knowledge/information does your department have in relation to the key issue? Does your department have any ongoing or upcoming relevant studies/initiatives? What information/action might support mitigating/resolving issues?*
    - *Do we have a good understanding of the pathways of effects? Which key VCs or pathways of effects are missing? Do we have common ground on what the key issues are?*
    - *What federal and provincial tools can be leveraged to resolve issues and avoid duplicating efforts? How can we use existing regulatory frameworks to build confidence in predictions and outcomes?*

Department – Comment ID (e.g., ECCC-01)	**Draft Integrated Guidelines Section** (and subsection, if available)	**Context and Rationale** (provide an explanation of your comments)	**Recommendation:** provide text to be inserted or deleted. Be specific on the location within the draft Integrated Guidelines that the text would be added/deleted.
ECCC-01	**Section 9.1 Risk assessment** (pg. 84)	Typographical error: "describe the methods **use** to identify hazards and potential accidents and malfunctions…"	Correct word should be "used".

ECCC-02	**Section 9.1 Risk assessment** (pg. 85)	The text currently lists several natural events that could result in potential accidents or malfunctions of the Project; however, extreme temperatures are currently missing from the list:
		
		• "include consideration of:
		  ○ natural events such as flooding, earthquake, forest fires, high winds, tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards, drought, ice storms, hail and lightning;"
		
		Inclusion of extreme temperatures is recommended as extreme temperatures may increase the risk of accidents and malfunctions (e.g., increased stress on mechanical components of the Project, reduced efficiency of cooling systems) or impede response in the event of emergencies (e.g., preventing responders from safely responding to accidents and malfunctions due to temperature-related risks such as heat stroke or frostbite).
		
		Extreme temperatures may also be more likely in the context of climate change – given the lifespan of this Project, this is an important consideration.
		
		Accidents or malfunctions arising from the effects of extreme temperatures on machinery, infrastructure, or emergency response, could result in or exacerbate non-negligible impacts to air quality, water quality, species at risk, fish and fish habitat,
			It is recommended that "extreme temperatures" be included within the list of natural events to consider:
			• "include consideration of:
			  ○ natural events such as flooding, earthquake, forest fires, high winds, tornadoes, hurricanes, blizzards, drought, **extreme temperatures,** ice storms, hail and lightning;"

Department – Comment ID (e.g., ECCC-01)	Draft Integrated Guidelines Section (and subsection, if available)	Context and Rationale (provide an explanation of your comments)	Recommendation: provide text to be inserted or deleted. Be specific on the location within the draft Integrated Guidelines that the text would be added/deleted.
		migratory birds, or changes to the environment resulting in non-negligible adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples of Canada.	
ECCC-03	**Section 9.1 Risk assessment** (pg. 85)	The text currently requests: • "modelling for any, direct and indirect, contaminants spilled or released into the environment;" It is not clear what would constitute an "indirect" release into the environment. Any substances spilled or released would be released directly to the environment.	It is recommended that "direct and indirect" be removed from the guideline. • "modelling for any~~, direct and indirect,~~ contaminants spilled or released into the environment;" Should it be desired to retain "direct and indirect", it is recommended that an example be provided of an indirect release to the environment.
ECCC-04	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** Describe the local and regional climate, in sufficient detail to highlight weather variations and characteristics of the regions affected by project activities and components, including historical records of relevant meteorological information: Provide summary data and the reference to	Historical data closest to Port Hope site (43.92532 N -78.39425) are available from the Cobourg (AUT) station (Climate ID: 6151684) (43.9561 N -78.151 W), which provides hourly temperature data as well as daily maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures from October 31, 1993, to present. Additional data is available from the Cobourg STP station (Climate ID: 6151689) (43.97 N -78.18 W), which provides daily maximum, minimum, and mean temperature from July 1970 to present. The Port Hope climatological station (Climate ID: 6156670) (43.95 N -78.2833 W) provides only daily data from 1882 to 1992, including maximum, minimum, and mean temperature, as well as rainfall, snowfall, and total precipitation. However, no climate normals for the 1981–2010 or 1991–2020 periods are available. The 1981–2010 climate normals were used, as the 1991–2020 normals were not yet available at the	ECCC recommends using the full range of available historical data for each station, rather than restricting the analysis to the 1981–2010 period. Although temperature data at the Port Hope station is not available after 1992, the records from 1882 to 1992 should be considered in this study. However, no climate normals are available for this station. Furthermore, while the 1991–2020 climate normals are the most recent, it is advisable to continue using the 1981–2010 normals, as mean monthly temperatures are comparable to those of 1991–2020, and the total precipitation data for 1991-2020 remain incomplete. This would improve the analysis since there are more climate normal data available for the area of consideration in 1981 – 2010 normal dataset compared to 1991 – 2020.

Department – Comment ID (e.g., ECCC-01)	Draft Integrated Guidelines Section (and subsection, if available)	Context and Rationale (provide an explanation of your comments)	Recommendation: provide text to be inserted or deleted. Be specific on the location within the draft Integrated Guidelines that the text would be added/deleted.
	underlying data source, including unique weather stations identifiers for: Monthly mean, maximum and minimum temperatures.	time this report was prepared. Historical Climate Data - Climate - Environment and Climate Change Canada	
ECCC-05	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** Describe the local and regional climate, in sufficient detail to highlight weather variations and characteristics of the regions affected by project activities and components, including historical records of relevant meteorological information: Monthly mean, maximum and minimum precipitation.	Historical total precipitation data are available at the Cobourg (AUT) station, while Cobourg STP provides rainfall, snowfall, and total precipitation data over the same periods as those for temperature (see ECCC-04 above). No historical data are available for mean, maximum, or minimum precipitation. Climate normals also do not provide mean, maximum, or minimum precipitation values, but rather total precipitation on a daily, monthly, and annual basis. Historical Climate Data - Climate - Environment and Climate Change Canada ECCC's Engineering Climate Services Unit provides historical intensity–duration–frequency (IDF) files. For more information, please contact them: scg-ecs@ec.gc.ca	ECCC recommends using the full range of available historical data for each station, rather than restricting the analysis to the 1981–2010 period. Although rain, snow and total precipitation data at the Port Hope station are not available after 1992, the records from 1882 to 1992 should be considered in this study. However, no climate normals are available for this station. Furthermore, while the 1991–2020 climate normals are the most recent, it is advisable to continue using the 1981–2010 normals, as mean monthly temperatures are comparable to those of 1991–2020, and the total precipitation data for 1991-2020 remain incomplete. This would improve the analysis since they are the most climate normal data available for the area of consideration in the 1981-2010 normal dataset compared to 1991-2020.

Department – Comment ID (e.g., ECCC-01)	**Draft Integrated Guidelines Section** (and subsection, if available)	**Context and Rationale** (provide an explanation of your comments)	**Recommendation:** provide text to be inserted or deleted. Be specific on the location within the draft Integrated Guidelines that the text would be added/deleted.
ECCC-06	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** Typical wind speed and direction	A wind rose illustrates the prevailing wind direction and their frequency over a given period. The Proponent should provide a wind rose for this Project as understanding wind speed and direction will be crucial for dispersion modelling to characterize impacts to air quality. The Cobourg (AUT) station could be used to develop a wind rose based on hourly wind speed and direction data for the period 1994 to 2025, whereas the Cobourg STP station does not have any available hourly data. Reliable and detailed wind data are not available at the immediate Project site. This information comes from a permanent station located near the site with hourly data over sufficiently long periods (Cobourg (AUT)).	ECCC recommends contacting the Meteorological Survey of Canada – Applied Climate Services Unit within ECCC, which could help develop a wind rose if needed. The analysis of prevalent wind impacts is important for this Project and is relevant to several areas, including the air quality assessment. ECCC also recommends considering wind extreme gusts values from the 1991-2020 climate normals. For return periods of extreme wind gust speeds, ECCC advises contacting colleagues at the Engineering Services Unit at the following address: scg-ecs@ec.gc.ca
ECCC-07	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** “Standard and reliable meteorological measurement to provide estimates of evaporation (e.g. using the Penman, Morton or Meyer Methods) or of evapotranspiration”		ECCC recommends removing this parameter as evaporation is not a critical issue to consider for this Project.

ECCC-08	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** The locations of all meteorological and air quality data collection stations should be identified on an appropriately sized topographical map, and include a justification of their locations.	Cobourg (AUT) (Climate ID: 6151684) (43.9561 N, -78.151 W) and Cobourg STP (Climate ID: 6151689) (43.97 N, -78.18 W) are the closest stations to the existing Port Hope site (43.924973 N, -78.404994), at approximately 18 km. These three stations, located along Lake Ontario (coastal climate), exhibit similar local climate effects: Cobourg (AUT) and the existing Port Hope site are characterized by urban or agricultural environments, with lake-breeze effects influencing temperature, humidity, and wind conditions.	Since the Cobourg (AUT) and Cobourg STP stations present local conditions comparable to those of the Port Hope operating site, ECCC recommends including these stations in this study.
ECCC-09	**5.1 Meteorological Environment** Describe the influence of climate change on the local and regional climate and on the risks of extreme weather events.		ECCC recommends that the Proponent visit the Canadian Centre for Climate Services (CCCS) website: Canadian Centre for Climate Services - Canada.ca, which provides a wide range of information on climate change. For expert information and knowledge, ECCC encourages the Proponent to contact the Help Desk at the following address: Contact the Climate Services Support Desk - Canada.ca
ECCC-10	**2.8.4 Alternative means of carrying out the project;** pg. 17	The Draft Integrated Guidelines states *"The Impact Statement must:* … • *consideration of effects to species at risk listed under Schedule 1 of SARA, including any critical habitat, and how these effects may be avoided through alternative means of carrying out the project;"*	ECCC recommends the following bullet be added: • consideration of effects to migratory birds and their habitat as per *the Migratory Birds Convention Act*, including a description of how these effects may be avoided through alternative means of carrying out the project;

		Migratory birds and their habitat are missing from this list.	
ECCC-11	**5.8 Terrestrial, riparian and wetland environments** 5.8.1 Baseline conditions; pg. 40-41	The Draft Integrated Guidelines states *"The Impact Statement must:* *…* • *species at risk, including those listed in Schedule 1 of the SARA, provincially listed or assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) [43] to be 'at risk,' including species of concern;* • *critical habitat as described in final or draft recovery strategies or action plans for species at risk;"* Migratory birds and their habitat are missing from this list.	ECCC recommends the following bullet be added: • migratory birds and their habitat, including those listed under Schedule 1 of *Migratory Bird Regulations, 2022;*

ECCC-12	**5.10 Species at risk and their habitat**
	
	5.10.1 Baseline conditions; pg. 46
		The Draft Integrated Guidelines states
		
		"The Impact Statement must:
		
		• *provide a list of all species at risk that are likely to be in the PA, including:*
		  ○ *species listed in Schedule 1 of SARA; and*
		  ○ *species assessed by COSEWIC as extirpated, endangered, threatened or of special concern. It is recommended to refer to the most recent COSEWIC annual report for the list of assessed wildlife species posted on its website;"*
		
		The list for species at risk appears to be limited to the Project Area (PA), whereas the section on terrestrial wildlife species and their habitat (Sec. 5.9.1) refer to study areas that likely extend beyond the PA; and the section on birds and their habitat
			ECCC recommends that the list of species at risk be expanded to also include species likely present in the local study area (LSA) and regional study area (RSA) as direct and indirect effects can extend beyond the PA. ECCC recommends the following edits to the guidelines:
			
			"The Impact Statement must:
			
			• *provide a list of all species at risk that are likely to be in the PA, **LSA and RSA**, including:*
			  ○ *species listed in Schedule 1 of SARA; and*
			  ○ *species assessed by COSEWIC as extirpated, endangered, threatened or of special concern. It is recommended to refer to the most recent COSEWIC annual report for the list of assessed wildlife species posted on its website;"*

		(Sec. 5.12.1) refers to both a local study area and regional study area.	
ECCC-13	**5.10 Species at risk and their habitat** 5.10.2 Effects on species at risk and their habitat; pg. 48	The reference to the ESA is outdated. The Draft Integrated Guidelines states: *"The proponent should consult with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks where an authorization under the Endangered Species Act [46] may be necessary and describe how and to what extent this process could address adverse effects."*	The *Endangered Species Act, 2007* has been repealed and replaced by the *Species Conservation Act,* 2025.
ECCC-14	**5.0 Biophysical Environment**	Mitigations and Enhancement measures sections are missing from the Draft Integrated Guidelines, specifically the Biophysical Environment section.	ECCC recommends that mitigation and enhancement measures be added to the Biophysical Environment Section. The Impact Statement must identify mitigation measures that are technically and economically feasible and that would eliminate, reduce, control or offset adverse effects within federal jurisdiction, and direct or incidental adverse effects.
ECCC-15	**5.6 Atmospheric, acoustic and visual environment** 5.6.1 Baseline conditions	A newer 2030 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for $PM_{2.5}$ is available, and all CAAQS standards ($PM_{2.5}$, O_3, NO_2, and SO_2) are from 2025 or later. Therefore, the TISG text referring to the 2020 and 2025 CAAQS standards should be updated to reflect the 2025 and 2030 standards.	Change ''2020 and 2025'' for ''2025 and 2030'' in the following text on page 28 : "standards include: *Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards* [30] and relevant provincial standards. The proponent must refer to the new *Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards* [30] established by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) for $PM_{2.5}$, O_3, SO_2 and NO_2 for **2025 and 2030**; and…''
ECCC-16	**5.6 Atmospheric, acoustic and visual environment** 5.6.1 Baseline conditions	Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas and would contribute to background radiation. Including a description of existing radon conditions would help provide better context for interpreting potential radiological effects and background atmospheric conditions. This information has consistently been requested in TISGs for other nuclear projects.	ECCC recommends adding the following bullet point on under section 5.6.1: • "describe existing radon gas conditions;"

ECCC-17	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water**	The Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs) and ECCC's Guidance document for environmental effects assessment of freshwater thermal discharge / Environmental Protection Operations Division (Ontario), Environmental Stewardship Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada, provide the latest chemicals/constituents and freshwater thermal discharge thresholds and guidance.	ECCC suggests adding the FEQGs and ECCC's Guidance document: environmental effects assessment of freshwater thermal discharge / Environmental Protection Operations Division (Ontario), Environmental Stewardship Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada references under water quality as references. Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs) - Canada.ca Guidance document: environmental effects assessment of freshwater thermal discharge / Environmental Protection Operations Division (Ontario), Environmental Stewardship Branch, Environment and Climate Change Canada.: En14-102/2019E-PDF - Government of Canada Publications - Canada.ca
ECCC-18	**5.4 Ambient radioactivity**	The Second Priority Substances List (PSL2) of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) was published in December, 1995. The list contains 25 substances, including single chemicals as well as mixtures and effluents. The PSL2 includes releases of radionuclides from nuclear facilities (impact on non-human biota) as one of 25 substances or groups of substances placed on the PSL2.	ECCC suggests adding the PSL2 as a reference: Releases of radionuclides from nuclear facilities (impact on non-human biota) - Canada.ca
ECCC-19	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.1 Groundwater and Surface Water Baseline	With respect to baseline characterization for Lake Ontario water levels, "flow hydrographs and corresponding water levels" as well as "stage hydrographs for lakes" are requirements in the draft TISG. However, there seems to be no recognition for the fact that Lake Ontario is regulated at the Moses-Saunders Power Dam and Long Sault Dam. Lake Ontario water level may influence aquatic effects of discharges from the proposed Project. Without understanding the regulation of water levels in Lake Ontario through the inclusion of Lake Ontario regulation plans and historic lake water level records,	ECCC recommends that the Proponent include an analysis of Lake Ontario regulation plans and relevant historic data in the baseline characterization of lake level and flow regulation in Lake Ontario.

		any assessment of flows and levels in Lake Ontario would likely be incomplete.	
ECCC-20	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.2 Groundwater and Surface Water Effects - Thermal	In the description of models to predict the behaviour of the thermal plume from the operation of the proposed Project, the model should include water temperatures both spatially and temporally. The lifecycles of aquatic valued components, such as fish, are intricately integrated and dependent on specific seasonal periods and habitat parameters that may vary by species and life stages. The thermal plume models used in the impact assessment of the Project should also be validated with real data monitored in the receiving environment to ensure that the model is able to accurately predict the behaviour of the thermal plume.	Provide thermal plume models with specific temporal and spatial analysis that are relevant to the aquatic valued components being assessed for Project effects. Provide a thermal plume monitoring plan that includes water temperature sampling stations and current profilers in the receiving environment to validate the thermal plume model.
ECCC-21	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.2 Groundwater and Surface Water Effects - Thermal	Air cooling is being considered as part of the alternative means assessment. For certain types of evaporative air cooling, blowdowns may be necessary to reduce the concentration of non-volatile solutes. The blowdown will be concentrated in minerals and heavy metals which may be in concentrations above water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic biota. Therefore, blowdowns may need to be treated/managed to protect aquatic life.	Provide a characterization of blowdown chemistry and its expected volume and frequency, if not continuous, for relevant air-cooling technologies being considered. In addition, provide mitigation options being considered and their effectiveness in protecting aquatic life in the receiving environment.
ECCC-22	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.2 Groundwater and Surface Water Effects - Thermal	The north shore of Lake Ontario already has two large nuclear generating stations: Darlington and Pickering. New small modular reactors are also being built at Darlington. These three stations would be located within about 55 km of each other. Together, the existing and planned facilities release about 20 GW of waste heat into Lake Ontario through their cooling systems. The proposed Project may also use Lake Ontario for cooling, adding up to another 30 GW of heat.	Assess cumulative thermal plume effects of the Project in combination with existing and planned nuclear generating stations on the north shore of Lake Ontario, as well as any indirect effects arising from the combined operation of the three nuclear generating stations. Evaluate effects on Lake Ontario thermocline depth and timing in accordance with Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) water temperature guidance.

		The combined effects of their cooling water discharges need to be assessed to understand potential cumulative impacts on the aquatic ecosystem including changes to water temperature and the timing and depth of the thermocline. Beyond local thermal plumes, the added heat could also have broader, cumulative effects. For example, warmer water may alter plankton availability and its timing relative to larval fish development, which could affect fish survival. Thermal plumes could also extend into areas not previously affected, potentially reducing winter survival for some fish species, such as Gizzard Shad.	Assess cumulative effects of thermal plume effects on all relevant life stages and significant habitats of aquatic valued components.
ECCC-23	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.1 Baseline conditions, pg, 35 to 41	Overall ECCC notes several opportunities to improve section 5.7 by completing some editorial changes. Some requirements are duplicated, lack clarity, are inaccurate and use inconsistent or inaccurate terminology. Also, the requirements do not appear organized following a logical order. These observations have the potential to cause confusion for the Proponent and can directly affect the quality of knowledge and information generated throughout the IA process. ECCC believes these edits could result in increased efficiency for both the Proponent and the federal expert support teams reviewing this application.	ECCC recommends that section 5.7.1 is reviewed, and editorial changes are considered to improve clarity, avoid redundancy and present requirements following a consistent logical order. ECCC is willing to assist IAAC with this task if the Agency chooses to pursue this recommendation.
ECCC-24	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.1 Baseline conditions, pg, 35 to 38	ECCC suggests revisions to specific bullets and sub-bullets of subsection 5.7.1 as indicated in the adjacent column. Please see **bold** and ~~strikeout~~ for recommended additions and deletions respectively.	Bullet 1: describe the hydrographic and hydro-climatic context of the project site **including characterization of extreme events** ~~(e.g. climate patterns);~~ Bullet 4: describe the local monitoring program and hydrologic data collection **including methods, frequency and performance** Bullet 5: **provide water levels for nearby waterbodies and wetlands** ~~quantify the existing surface water conditions~~, including **a characterization of** the full range

			of seasonal and inter-annual variations, (including ~~variations in~~ inflows, outflows, water surface elevations, net loss, including evaporation and seepage**,**~~. and~~ storage volumes and retention time), **timing of** ice cover **period, ice thickness** and snow regime **at suitable spatial and temporal scales to support fish habitat characterization**~~. This may be based on data from on-site gauging stations or from reference regional gauging stations~~; Bullet 10: for each water body used as a heat sink or process water source, information about maximum, average maximum, average, average minimum, and minimum monthly temperature **in the LSA within Lake Ontario, including at the locations of proposed inlet and outlet structures** ~~and monthly flow of the water bodies~~; Sub-bullet 15.2: indicate the intended locations of water crossing**, water taking, discharge,** and watercourse diversions; Sub-bullet 16.2: size of the waterbodies**, wetlands** and watercourses, as applicable (e.g. width at the ordinary high water mark, length or area); Bullet 20: **for Lake Ontario** describe waves […] Bullet 21: **for Lake Ontario** provide information about current patterns […]
ECCC-25	**5.7 Groundwater and surface water** 5.7.2Effects on groundwater and surface water, pg, 41 to 43	ECCC suggests revisions to specific bullets and sub-bullets of subsection 5.7.2 as indicated in the adjacent column. Please see **bold** and ~~strikeout~~ for recommended additions and deletions respectively.	Sub-bullet 1.2: changes to **water levels and** flow ~~or~~**, including** watercourse diversions **and water management infrastructure**; Bullet 3: discuss changes to watersheds **of** ~~including alignment and condition of~~ waterbodies**, wetlands** and watercourses (permanent, intermittent and ephemeral), including those created, removed or altered by the project~~;~~

			Bullet 4: quantify the extent of hydrological changes that will result from disturbances to aquifers and surface water features, taking into account climate change. This includes **quantification of** changes to the quantity or timing of surface flow, water levels, ice thickness or extent, sediment input, and channel regime in watercourses, and **seasonal and inter-annual variations of** water levels in affected waterbodies **and wetlands at suitable spatial and temporal scales to support fish habitat characterization**; Sub-bullet 13.4: changes to **local hydrodynamics and** surface water **quality in Lake Ontario** from thermal plumes associated with nuclear power generating activities, including…
ECCC-26	**10.1 Canada's environmental obligations and climate change commitments** 10.1.2 Climate change commitments p.82	ECCC suggests two additions be made with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and the requirements under the Strategic Assessment of Climate Change (SACC). The requirement related to best-available technologies is an important consideration in the assessment of technologies, particularly as the Proponent pursues a parameter-enveloped approach to the impact assessment. Additionally, a credible plan to achieve net zero emissions will be required since this is a federally regulated project with activities extending beyond 2050.	Under "Greenhouse gases emissions" ECCC recommends the addition of the following two bullets to be added beneath "The Impact Statement must:": • include a determination of the Best Available Technologies and Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) as described in section 3.2 and 3.4 of the Technical Guide, and section 3.5 of the SACC. • As there will be project activities beyond 2050, provide a credible plan to achieve net zero emissions, as described in section 5.3 of the SACC, following the principles and required information described in sections 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 4.5.2 of the Technical Guide, or the latest version that may become available.

Insert as many rows as applicable