

## Overview

Trans Mountain is committed to reclaiming the right-of-way following construction, to the same or better than its existing condition where practical. Activities to optimize conditions to ensure effective reclamation include:

- Soil salvage and storage – pre-construction phase
  - Salvage and store topsoil and rootzone material
  - Plan grading and subsoil material stockpiles
- Erosion Control – initial post-construction phase
  - Control soil erosion through placement of shrub wind barriers, applying product to provide temporary erosion and sediment control, increase moisture retention and to control dust and wind scour, installing logs or by spreading woody debris on the soil
- Revegetation – post-construction phase
  - Apply appropriate revegetation techniques that best suit the unique characteristics of each location



- Weed control during pre-construction and post-construction phases to avoid impacts to revegetation and ensure seeded and planted species survival
- Five-year post-construction monitoring in the areas disturbed by construction activities
- 10-year post-construction monitoring in the grassland areas disturbed by construction, as specified in the NEB conditions
- Conditions on the right-of-way after that time period will be monitored by KMC Operations

## RECLAMATION IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Trans Mountain will re-landscape any private properties disturbed by construction activities in residential areas.



- Certain planting and building restrictions apply to residential properties containing a permanent right-of-way
- Trans Mountain will work with residents to design reclamation features that accommodate the easement and owner's use
- Our objective is to return the landscaping to as good as or better than what existed prior to construction



## RECLAMATION OF PARKS AND SENSITIVE AREAS

Trans Mountain takes steps to protect sensitive habitats and ecosystems when conducting construction and reclamation activities in parks and environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and critical habitat. Primary considerations include protection of rare plant species, re-establishment of native plant communities and important wildlife features, and scheduling activities to adhere to wildlife timing constraints to the extent feasible.



- There will be an option to fence off rare plant communities so they can be avoided. Rare plants that cannot be avoided will be salvaged or propagated and returned to the site after construction.



- Native plant communities will be re-established. Treatments may include native seed applications and installations of native plant stock of grasses, shrubs and trees.

- Wetland soils will be salvaged and replaced after construction. Wetland species regenerate from the salvaged soil. Wetlands may be seeded if they contain weeds or issues are identified during monitoring. Rare wetland plants may be salvaged or propagated and returned to the wetland after construction.



- Reclamation activities will be scheduled to adhere to wildlife timing constraints to the extent feasible.
- A positive legacy of successful reclamation in Jasper National Park and Mount Robson Provincial Park on Anchor Loop Project completed in 2008.



# RECLAMATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

On agricultural lands, the primary considerations for reclamation are the management and preservation of top soil and preventing the spread of weeds and invasive species. Below are some examples of how Trans Mountain will handle these concerns during reclamation on agricultural lands.



- Hand-pulling, mowing or spot herbicide treatments of weeds and problem species



- Careful top and sub-soil separation



- Cleaning stations for soil-handling equipment to prevent the spread of weeds and invasive species