





## Why community health and well-being?

- Social and economic changes resulting from the project can have health effects
- First Nation/Metis individual health may be affected by the change in availability of traditional foods



### Lessons learned

- Scope of health effects broadened in response to feedback on Bipole III and Keeyask
- Identification of additional issues as appropriate from other large transmission line projects and linear developments (e.g., diet and nutrition)



### What we heard

- Stress and annoyance resulting from potential interference with current and planned land uses
- Proximity of work camp(s) to local communities
- Demands on health care system
- Traffic safety/ambulance access
- Human health

# Routing considerations

- Project routing avoided residences and communities
- Clearing on Crown lands limited
- 752 ha of Crown land traversed by ROW



7

### What we assessed

- Effects resulting from mobile workforce
- Stress and annoyance
- Effects resulting from socio-economic change
- Effects on health care services and infrastructure
- First Nation/Metis health related to traditional foods consumption and food security

8

### Methods

Data collection & analysis:

- Secondary research/baseline health statistics
- HIA methodology
- Key person interviews
- Workforce injury statistics
- Consideration of biophysical/ATK studies

9







### First Nation/Metis health

- Concerns over loss of subsistence foods/medicines
- Project occurs within considerably disturbed area
- PDA in Crown land limited by routing
- Changes in harvested food availability in RAA due to project is negligible – no acute/chronic First Nation/Metis health outcomes predicted due to project
- Perception to change in experience of traditional land use may cause First Nations and Metis to avoid PDA, extending into the LAA

13

## Health care services and infrastructure

- Project may increase use of services by workers
  - expected to be within current system capabilities
- Negligible adverse effects during construction
- Low workforce numbers during operation and maintenance – negligible residual effects



14

## Summary of key mitigation measures

- Routing
- Engagement /information sharing
- Mitigation measures for visual quality, noise, vibration, dust, mud to reduce nuisance effects
- Mitigations measures plants, wildlife
- Environmentally sensitive areas, plant harvesting sites
- First aid supplies/trained First aid personnel
- Emergency response plan
- Coordinate with Southern Health RHA on primary care mobile clinic

15



Summary of effects on community health and well-being

Mobile workforce

• Mobile workforce health effects negligible

Stress and annoyance

• Project will increase levels of stress and annoyance

• Increase in use of services will be within capacity of health system

Summary of effects on community health and well-being

Socio-economic change

Small, spread out workforce – negligible health effect on communities

First Nation/Metis health

Limited project effects on traditional food harvesting (food security)

Health care services and infrastructure

Incremental demands minimal and addressed by available capacity

Project residual effects are considered to be not significant

# Cumulative effects Contribution of multiple projects to stress and annoyance Cumulative loss or alteration of Crown lands available for traditional harvesting Changes to Crown land available for traditional harvesting With mitigation measures, cumulative effects are not significant