



North Atlantic

Appendix R: Land and Resource Use Baseline Study

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Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Scope of the Land and Resource Use Baseline	1
2.0	Methods	2
2.1	Land and Resource Use Survey	3
2.2	Geospatial Analysis	4
2.3	Study Areas	5
3.0	Results	7
3.1	Land Use Planning and Development Control	7
3.1.1	Town of Sunnyside	10
3.1.2	Town of Come By Chance	11
3.1.3	Protected Roads	13
3.1.4	Infilling Limits	13
3.1.5	Water Resources	13
3.1.6	Former Waste Disposal Sites	14
3.1.7	Land Tenure	15
3.1.8	Federal Lands	18
3.2	Industrial and Commercial Land Use	18
3.2.1	Marine Commercial Use	21
3.2.2	Wind Energy Land Reserves	21
3.2.3	Electrical System	21
3.2.4	Forestry	22
3.2.5	Agriculture	23
3.2.6	Mining and Quarrying	23
3.3	Tourism and Recreation	23
3.3.1	Parks and Recreation Areas	24
3.3.2	Outfitting Operations	26
3.3.3	Cottage Areas and Cabins	27
3.3.4	Other Sites and Activities	27
3.4	Harvesting	29
3.4.1	Hunting	29
3.4.2	Trapping	30
3.4.3	Angling	31
3.4.4	Domestic Wood Cutting	32

4.0	References.....	33
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List of Tables

Table R-2.0-1	Sources of information.....	2
Table R-3.1-1	Land Use Zoning Intersecting the PA in Sunnyside.....	10
Table R-3.1-2	Land Use Zoning Intersecting the PA in Come By Chance.....	11
Table R-3.3-1	Parks and Protected Areas in the LRU RAA.....	26
Table R-3.3-2	Campgrounds and RV Parks in the LRU LAA.....	26
Table R-3.3-3	Trails in the LRU RAA.....	28
Table R-3.4-1	Hunting in the LRU RAA (2024-2025).....	29
Table R-3.4-2	Trapping in the LRU RAA (2024-2025).....	31
Table R-3.4-3	Salmon angling in the LRU RAA (2023-2024).....	32
Table R-3.4-4	Trout angling in the LRU RAA (2023-2024).....	32

List of Figures

Figure R-2.3-1	Study Areas.....	6
Figure R-3.1-1	Land Use Planning and Development Control.....	8
Figure R-3.1-2	Sunnyside and Come By Chance Municipal Zoning	9
Figure R-3.1-3	Land Tenure in Arnold's Cove, Come By Chance, and Sunnyside.....	16
Figure R-3.1-4	Land Tenure in Big Island Pond, Deer Harbour, and Garretts Cove.....	17
Figure R-3.2-1	Industrial and Commercial Land Use.....	19
Figure R-3.2-2	Natural Resource Use.....	20
Figure R-3.3-1	Tourism and Recreation.	25

List of Appendices

Appendix R-1:	Land and Resource Use Survey Results
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOI	Agricultural Areas of Interest
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
FMD	Forest Management District
HGP	Hydrogen Generation Plant
HP	Hydrogenation Plant
KV	kilovolt
LOHC	Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier
LRU LAA	Land and Resource Use Local Assessment Area
LRU RAA	Land and Resource Use Regional Assessment Area
MA	Management Area
MCTS	Marine Communication and Traffic Services
MW	megawatt
NARL	NARL Refining Inc.
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
NL ECC	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Climate Change
NL FFA	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Fisheries, Forestry, and Agriculture
NLH	Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro
NLIET	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology
NL MAPA	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs
NLSA	Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency
North Atlantic	North Atlantic Refining Corp.
PA	Project Area
SPM	Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
the Project	Wind to Hydrogen Project
VC	Valued Components

1.0 Introduction

North Atlantic Refining Corp. (North Atlantic) is proposing to undertake the development of a Wind to Hydrogen project (the Project) on the Isthmus of Avalon Region in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL). This Project will entail the development, construction, operation and eventual decommissioning of a 324-megawatt (MW) Wind Farm consisting of 45 wind turbines on an undeveloped peninsula situated between Sunnyside and Deer Harbour. The Wind Farm will provide renewable electricity via a 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line to a newly developed Hydrogen Generation Plant (HGP), from where generated hydrogen will be transported to a Hydrogenation Plant (HP) for transformation into a Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier (LOHC), which will then be shipped from North Atlantic's port facilities to international markets for use in various decarbonization technologies.

This Land and Resource Use Baseline Study describes conditions within the spatial boundaries as defined in Section 2.3. The objective of the Baseline Study is to identify and describe existing conditions for relevant aspects of land and resource use within the Project Area (PA), Land and Resource Use local assessment area (LRU LAA) and / or regional assessment area (LRU RAA) as appropriate to support the assessment of potential Project-related effects on land and resource use. Solutions and mitigations to address any land use conflicts or disturbances to other users are described in the effects assessment for Land and Resource Use.

1.1 Scope of the Land and Resource Use Baseline

Land and resource were selected as a valued component (VC) because the Project has the potential to intersect with other land and resource uses, or cause disruptions to other users near the Project. Additionally, intersection of the Project with other land and resource uses may result in regulatory or permitting requirements. To identify overlaps in land and resource use, potential disturbances to land and resource users and regulatory implications, the following four categories of usage were examined for the Land and Resource Use Baseline Study:

- Land use planning and development control;
- Industrial and commercial land use;
- Tourism and recreation; and
- Harvesting.

Economic and business aspects of commercial and industrial land use are addressed in The Socio-Economic Baseline Study provided in Appendix G of the Registration. The Land and Resource Use Baseline Study is concerned with human use of protected and special areas rather than

environmental protection. Biological aspects of protected species and special habitats are addressed in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 of the Registration.

Baseline conditions and/or predictive modelling are described in other reports for the following: air quality and emissions (Appendices A and H2); light and shadow flicker (Appendices I and K); noise and vibrations (Appendices A and J); and ice throw (Appendix L) all of which may be of interest to human communities. The results are applied in the assessment of Project-related effects on other VCs as applicable.

Traditional land and resource use by Indigenous people is described in Section 3.1.4 of the Registration.

2.0 Methods

No field work was conducted for the Land and Resource Use Baseline Study. For this mainly desktop study, information was obtained from various sources including municipal, provincial and federal government departments and agencies. Information was also obtained from the websites of businesses, service providers and industry organizations. An overview of information sources is shown in Table R-2.0-1.

Table R-2.0-1 Sources of information.

Department or Agency	Information
Municipal	
Town of Sunnyside	Municipal Plan and Development Regulations Community Groups, Hiking Trails
Town of Come By Chance	Municipal Plan and Development Regulations Community Groups, Hiking Trails
Town of Arnolds Cove	Recreation, Hiking Trails
Provincial	
Government of NL	Mining
	Tourism
	Certificates of Approval
	Protected Public Water Supply Areas
NL Environment and Climate Change (NL ECC)	Registry of Water Rights
	Policy for Allocation of Water Use
	Land Use Atlas
	Forest Management Plans
NL Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (NL FFA)	Agricultural Lands
	Land Tenure
	Crown Lands
	Hunting and Trapping
	Electrical System
	Wind to Hydrogen Project North Atlantic Refining Corp.

Department or Agency	Information
NL Industry, Energy and Technology (NLIET)	Quarries
	Wind Energy
NL Municipal and Provincial Affairs (NL MAPA)	Protected Roads
	Municipal Plans and Development Regulations
NL Statistics Agency (NLSA)	Historical Statistics
NL Tourism	Attractions and Accommodations
NL Transportation and Infrastructure (NLTI)	Ferry Services
Parks NL	Parks, Camping
Federal	
Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)	Marine Navigation
Canadian Wildlife Service (CWA)	Migratory Bird Hunting
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	Recreational Fishing
	Integrated Management Planning: Placentia Bay
	Small Craft Harbours
Other	
Cornell University	Bird Watching
Cruise Newfoundland and Labrador	Cruise Ship Destinations
Deep Country Lodge	Outfitting
Jacks Pond Park	Camping, recreational vehicle park, hiking trails
Marine Atlantic	Ferry Services
Mussio Ventures Ltd.	Recreational Activities
NL Outfitters Association (NLOA)	Outfitting
Newfoundland Power	Electrical System
SPM Ferries	Ferry Services
Stewardship Association of Municipalities	Wetland Habitat Stewardship
Sunnyside of Life B&B RV and Tea	Camping, recreational vehicle park

2.1 Land and Resource Use Survey

A land and resource use survey was distributed by North Atlantic from January 27, 2025 to April 30, 2025. The survey, which could be accessed online by scanning a QR code, was presented to the public at information sessions/events and at the Project office. Paper versions were also made available. The results have been incorporated in the land and resource use baseline as appropriate and are presented in Appendix R-1.

Sixteen (16) survey responses were received with fifteen from people who live in Sunnyside, Come By Chance or Arnold's Cove. The sixteenth respondent was from another nearby community (i.e., Goobies). Twelve participants identified as being non-Indigenous and four indicated they preferred not to respond.

Some information provided by respondents is applicable to other VCs. There is a small possibility that some contemporary Indigenous land use occurs, but it cannot be confirmed or substantiated based on

the results of this survey and other studies. In terms of traditional land use, responses were limited but indicated that at least one respondent used the land “often” for traditional purposes. Cultural or spiritual use of the land was less frequent. One respondent identified an archaeological site at Frenchman’s Island/Stock Cove where Beothuk materials were found during an archaeological investigation by Memorial University. Historic land use by Indigenous peoples is described in Section 4.2.7 of the Registration.

The following paragraphs outline survey results relating to harvesting such as hunting, freshwater and marine fishing, domestic wood cutting, foraging and enjoyment of nature experiences. Four informants indicated that in the last 50+ years, the areas identified have been used for domestic wood cutting (Sunnyside), hunting (i.e., moose, bear, coyote, ducks, geese, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan and rabbits) and trapping (i.e., fox, coyote). Hunting was a regular activity, with four respondents using the land “often” for hunting and two doing so “sometimes.”

Respondents indicated that they have harvested fish and other species for recreation or food in the identified study areas with some fishing activity occurring in 2024. Freshwater fishing was a key activity, especially for those from Sunnyside and Come By Chance, where 10 respondents reported harvesting species such as brook trout and Atlantic salmon. Six respondents (from Arnold’s Cove, Bellevue, Swift Current and Deep Bight), had engaged in freshwater fishing. Marine fishing was also common, with seven respondents indicating they fished for recreational or food purposes.

Use of natural resources also included domestic wood cutting, agriculture and berry picking. Six respondents indicated that they cut and haul firewood in fall and winter and two respondents reported engaging in agricultural activity. Two respondents reported foraging “often. Commonly foraged items included blueberries and partridgeberries.

Participants indicated they access the identified areas using motorized vehicles or on foot. Eight respondents also answered that they use all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) either “often”, “sometimes” or “regularly”. Motorized boating was identified as an occasional activity in summer by seven participants. Five respondents reported sometimes walking for leisure in the area from spring to fall and observing wildlife in spring and summer. Eight respondents reported they engaged in birdwatching or other nature observing activities.

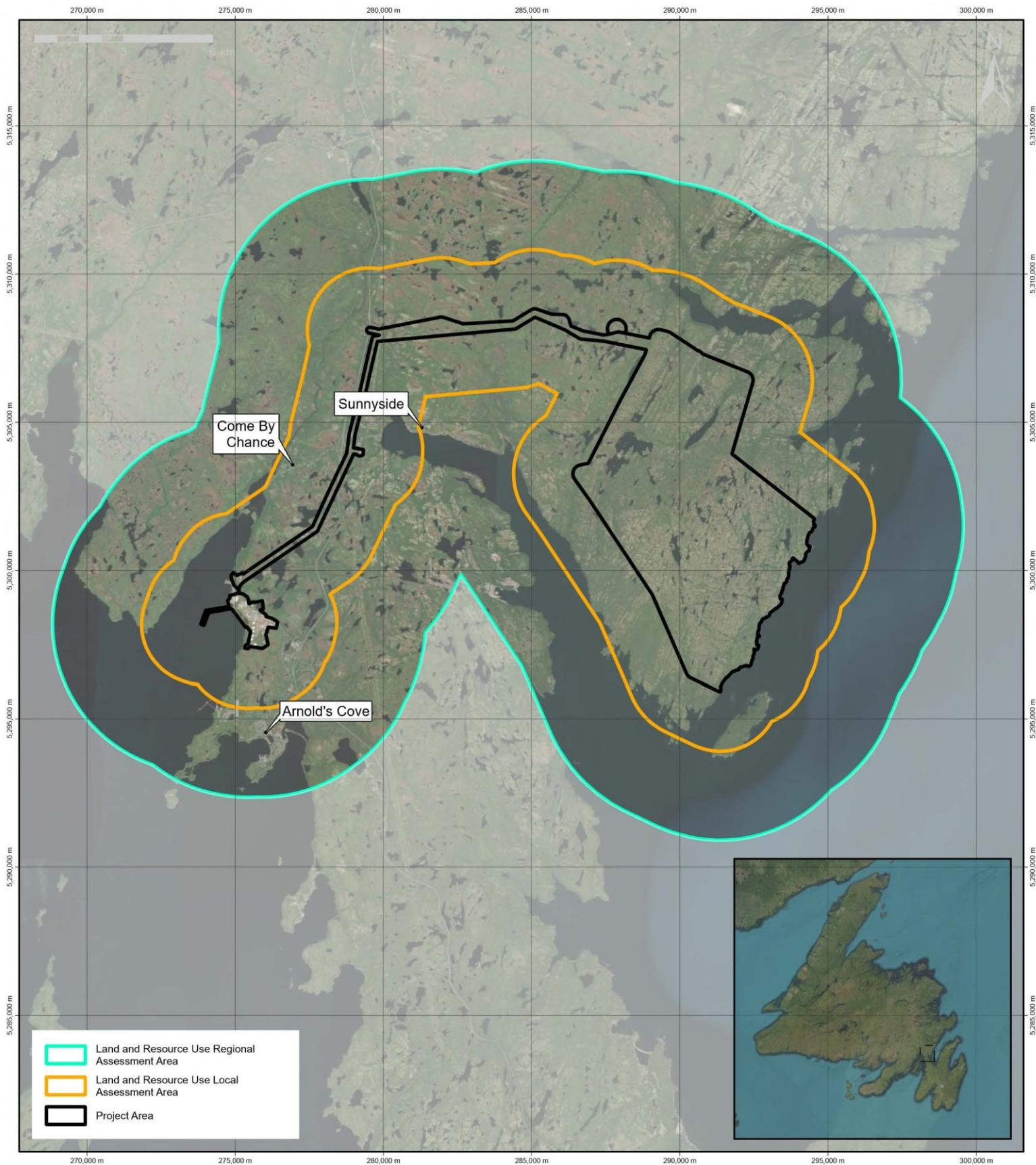
2.2 Geospatial Analysis

Spatial data from the various sources were entered into a geodatabase to show proximity to the PA and identify potential land use conflicts to be addressed in Project design or that may require permitting from regulatory authorities. The geodatabase was also used to produce figures and to support assessment of effects on land and resource use.

2.3 Study Areas

The objective of the Land and Resource Use Baseline Study is to identify and describe existing conditions for relevant aspects of land and resource use within the following study areas specified for the VC (Figure R-2.3-1).

- The PA is described in Section 2.1.1.1 of the Registration. It includes the Wind Farm, the transmission line, Hydrogen Generation Plant and Hydrogenation Plant and is the area most likely to affect land and resource use where it overlaps or intersects with activities or interests of regulators and/or other users.
- The LRU LAA comprises a 2 km buffer surrounding the PA and represents the geographic extent of direct Project-related interactions.
- The LRU RAA comprises a 5 km buffer that represents the geographic extent of potential regional and cumulative interactions.



 <p>North Atlantic</p>	FIGURE NUMBER: R-2.3-1	COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY: I. Wilson	DATE: 2025-05-02
	FIGURE TITLE: Study Areas	NOTES: Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	REVIEWED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	
	PROJECT TITLE: North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project		APPROVED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	

3.0 Results

The following sections describe the results of data gathering and analysis for land and resource use in the study areas identified in Section 2.3.

3.1 Land Use Planning and Development Control

The Project is partially within the Municipal Boundaries and/or Planning Area Boundaries of the Town of Sunnyside and Town of Come By Chance (Figure R-3.1-1). Come By Chance became an incorporated municipality in 1969 and Sunnyside in 1970 (NLSA, 1988). Both towns have corresponding municipal plans and development regulations under the **Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000**. This section discusses land use planning and management in these two municipalities along with other types of development control in the LRU LAA and LRU RAA.

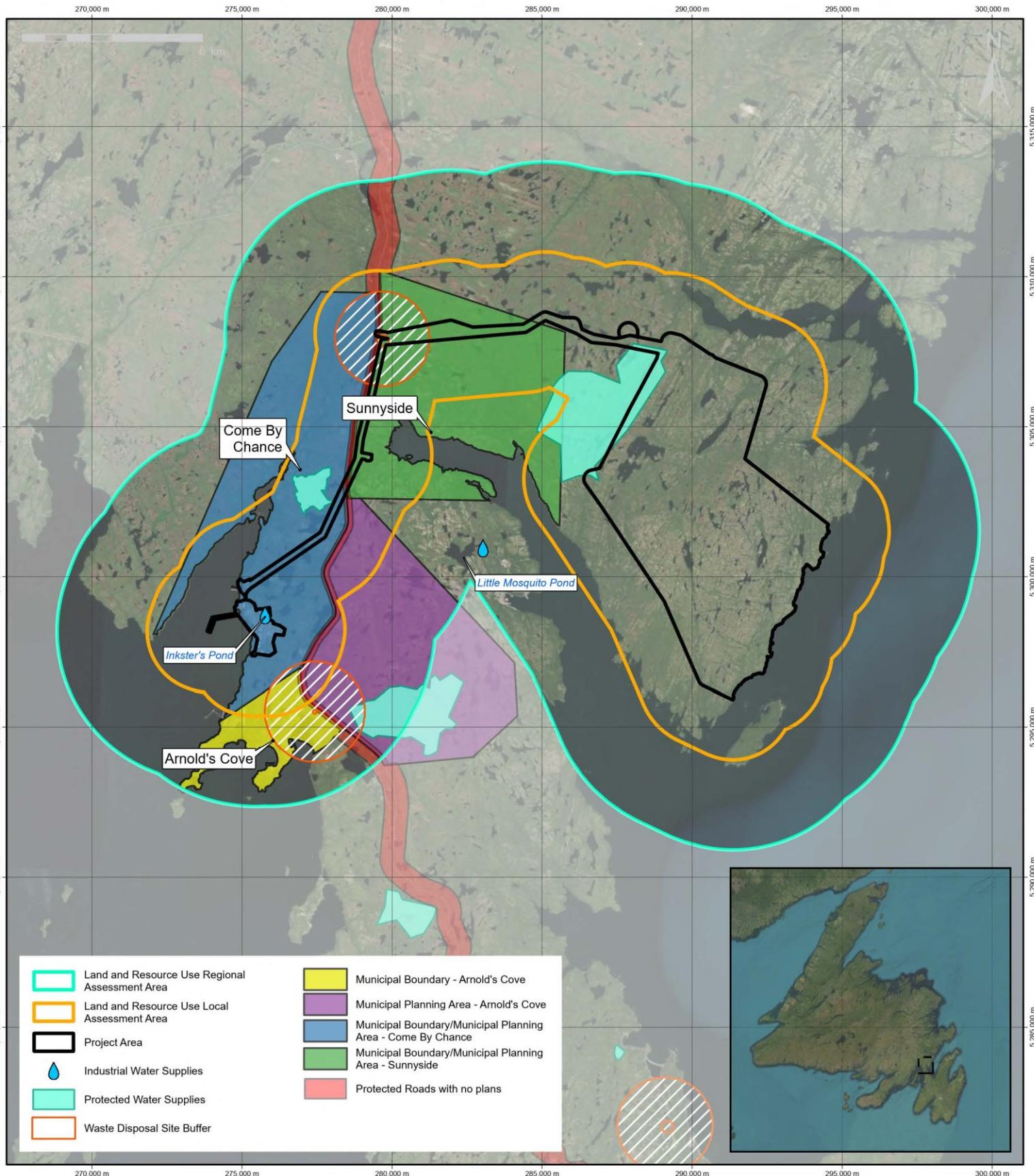
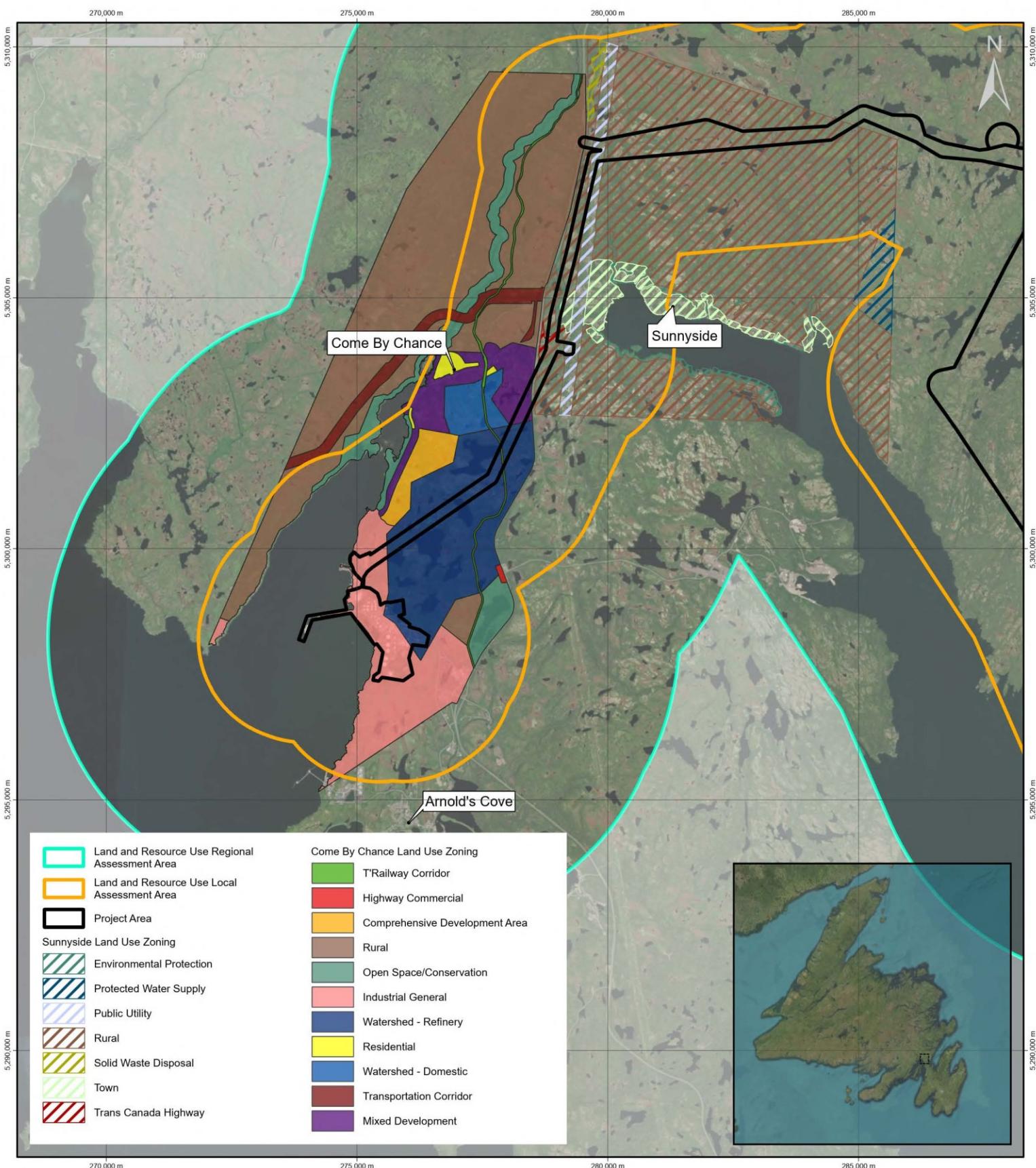


	FIGURE NUMBER: R-3.1-1	COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY: I. Wilson	DATE: 2025-05-02
	FIGURE TITLE: Land Use Planning and Development Control	NOTES: Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	REVIEWED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	
PROJECT TITLE: North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project			APPROVED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	
				



 <p>North Atlantic</p>	FIGURE NUMBER: R-3.1-2	COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY: I. Wilson	DATE: 2025-05-02
	FIGURE TITLE: Sunnyside and Come By Chance Zoning	NOTES: Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	REVIEWED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	
	PROJECT TITLE: North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project		APPROVED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	

3.1.1 Town of Sunnyside

The most recent Municipal Plan and Development Regulations for the Town of Sunnyside were approved in 2007 and have been updated with various amendments as recently as 2013 (Town of Sunnyside, 2013). The Municipal Boundary and Planning Area Boundary encompass the developed and rural areas of the Town. The majority of the Planning Area is zoned as Rural. The Town has designated areas for a variety of current and anticipated land uses. Along with permitted uses, each zoning designation has a list of discretionary land uses that may be permitted by a decision of Town Council.

The PA intersects five zoning designations in Sunnyside: Rural, Public Utility, Town, Trans-Canada Highway and Environmental Protection (Figure R-3.1-2) (Town of Sunnyside, 2013). The built-up portion of the community with homes and amenities is generally within the Town zoning designation. Permitted and discretionary uses in these zones are shown in Table R-3.1-1.

Table R-3.1-1 Land Use Zoning Intersecting the PA in Sunnyside.

Zoning	Permitted Uses	Discretionary Uses
Rural	Agriculture Animal Antenna Campground Cemetery Conservation Forestry Marina Mineral Exploration Public Services and Public Utilities Recreational Open Space Transportation and Utilities	Mineral Workings Seasonal Residence Solid Waste Disposal
Public Utility	Conservation Public Services and Utilities and Transportation (Road)	NA
Town	Antenna Bed and Breakfast and Boarding House Cemetery Child Care Communications Conservation Cultural and Civic Double Dwelling Family and Group Care Centre Fire Station General Service Medical and Professional Mobile Home Office Personal Services	Apartment Building Campground Catering Commercial-Residential (e.g., hotel, motel, inn) Convenience Store Funeral Home General Assembly General Industry Indoor Assembly Indoor Market Light Industry Marina Medical Treatment and Special Care Outdoor Assembly Outdoor Market

Zoning	Permitted Uses	Discretionary Uses
	Place of Worship Public Services and Public Utilities Recreational Open Space Shop Single Dwelling	Service Station Take-out Food Service Taxi Stand Transportation and Utilities (e.g., windmills, wind turbines)
Trans-Canada Highway	Conservation Public Services and Public Utilities and Transportation (Road)	NA
Environmental Protection	Conservation	Public Services and Public Utilities Recreational Open Space and Trails and Utilities
Notes		Source: Town of Sunnyside, 2013; NL MAPA, 2024a.

3.1.2 Town of Come By Chance

The Come By Chance Municipal Plan and Development Regulations (approved in 2008) designates areas within the Municipal Boundary and Planning Area Boundary for various land uses. Amendments have been approved as recently as 2022 (Town of Come By Chance, 2022).

The Municipal Boundary and Planning Area Boundary encompass the residential and rural areas of the Town, including developed areas for housing, community amenities, open spaces for recreation and industrial areas. Each zoning designation includes a list of permitted uses as well as discretionary land uses that may be allowed by a decision of the Town Council (Town of Come By Chance, 2022). The PA intersects five zoning designations in Come By Chance including Rural, Mixed Development, Watershed - Refinery, T'Railway Corridor and Industrial General (Figure R-3.1-2). Permitted and discretionary uses in these zones are shown in Table R-3.1-2.

Table R-3.1-2 Land Use Zoning Intersecting the PA in Come By Chance.

Zoning	Permitted Uses	Discretionary Uses
Rural	Agriculture Conservation Forestry	Antenna Cemetery General Industry Mineral Working Outdoor Assembly Recreational Open Space Transportation Utilities

Appendix R: Land and Resource Use Baseline Study

Zoning	Permitted Uses	Discretionary Uses
Mixed Development	Business, Professional and Personal Service Daycare Centre or Day Nursery Office Recreational Open Space Single Dwelling Double Dwelling	Antenna Apartment Building Backlot Development Boarding House Residential Catering Commercial Residential General Assembly Division Home Childcare Service Light Industry Modular Home Medical Treatment and Special Care Place of Worship Retail Sale and Display Row Dwelling Service Station Theatre Transportation Utilities
Watershed-Refinery	Conservation	Agriculture Antenna Forestry General Industry Mineral Working Recreational Open Space
T'Railway Corridor	Conservation	Recreational Open Space
Industrial General	Apartment General Industry Light Industry Office Service Station Transportation	Antenna Shop Catering Educational General Service Hazardous Industry Recreational Open Space Solid Waste Utilities
<u>Notes</u> Source: Town of Come By Chance, 2013; NL MAPA, 2024b		

In 1995, the Town of Come By Chance entered into a wetland stewardship agreement with the Stewardship Association of Municipalities for the Come By Chance Estuary Conservation Area (Stewardship Association of Municipalities, 2019). The stewardship agreement covers the estuary, surrounding riparian zone, islands and a coastal pond named Gilbert's Pond, where wetlands provide important staging habitat for waterfowl species including American black duck, green-winged teal and Canada geese. Protected areas called Management Units, within the larger stewardship area, include 469 acres (about 190 hectares) from the estuary to a power line north of the Town, the riparian zone surrounding the estuary and Islands and Gilbert's Pond. The PA does not intersect the stewardship agreement area, which is zoned as Open Space/Conservation.

3.1.3 Protected Roads

The NL Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs (MAPA) is responsible for the Protected Road Zoning Regulations and protected road plans (NL MAPA, 2024c). Digital Government and Service NL processes development applications near protected roads under the **Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000** (Government of NL, 2025a). Any proposed development adjacent to protected roads must conform with zoning and regulations, intended to ensure traffic efficiency, public safety and consistent development (NL MAPA, 2024c). The Protected Road Zoning Regulations outline requirements for development within each zone and provide regulatory mechanisms for areas without a zoning plan.

The PA intersects a protected road: Route 1 Trans Canada Highway: Terra Nova National Park to Holyrood (Figure R-3.1-1), which currently has no zoning plan (NL MAPA, 2024c). Building control lines have been established along all protected roads whether they intersect a municipal planning area. Where a road has no zoning plan and is not encompassed by a municipal planning area, Section 6 of the Protected Road Zoning Regulations apply. Roadways without a zoning plan are subject to applicable development regulations where they cross municipal zoning designations. For example, in the Town of Come By Chance, any development along the Trans-Canada Highway requires approval from the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (NLTI), as well as the Digital Government and Service NL (DGSNL) (Town of Come by Chance, 2013). Similarly, in the Town of Sunnyside, development within 100 meters of the Trans-Canada Highway's centerline requires review by the DGSNL's Government Service Centre division before a permit is issued by the Town (Town of Sunnyside, 2022).

3.1.4 Infilling Limits

In many parts of NL, residents live outside of incorporated municipalities with limited access to governance and services. Basic community services (e.g., waste collection, recreation) may be provided by Local Service District committees or other volunteer organizations.

Unincorporated communities are defined by infilling limits through the **Lands Act** (Government of NL, 2025b), which are a designated area of Crown land that may be available for development beyond the extents of the community (NL FFA, 2024a). No unincorporated communities are within the LRU RAA.

3.1.5 Water Resources

A Protected Public Water Supply Area (PPWSA) is a designated zone around a public drinking water source, protected under Section 39 of the **Water Resources Act** (Government of NL, 2025c). The protected area includes all land in the watershed. To undertake any significant activities or developments within a PPWSA, approval is required as outlined in the Policy for Land and Water Related Developments

in Protected Water Supply Areas under the **Water Resources Act** in consultation with the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Climate Change (NL ECC) Water Resources Management Division (NL ECC, 2025a). The LRU LAA encompasses a portion of Sunnyside's PPWSA outside the municipal boundary.

Under the NL **Water Resources Act**, Part 1, a Water Use Licence is required for any non-domestic water use including of the following purposes (NL ECC, 2022):

- “to divert or use water for a municipal, agricultural, institutional, commercial or industrial purpose, and for water and thermal power generation and other purposes that the minister considers necessary;
- To divert or impound water for the purpose of water management, flood control, erosion control, flow regulation, conservation, recreation or the propagation of fish or wildlife;
- To use water in its natural state for the purpose of a commercial recreational use, conservation and for the propagation of plant, fish or other animal life; and
- For another purpose that the minister may establish.”

The NL Registry of Water Rights Data shows two industrial Water Use Licences are in the LRU RAA (Figure R-3.1-1). Nalcor Energy holds a licence to use water from Little Mosquito Pond at the Bull Arm Fabrication Site (NL ECC, 2025b). The Inkster's Pond licence (currently used by Braya Renewable Fuels) was issued to NARL Refining Inc. for the period of 2014 to 2039 (NL ECC, 2025b). The PA intersects the Inkster's Pond water supply (Figure R-3.1-1).

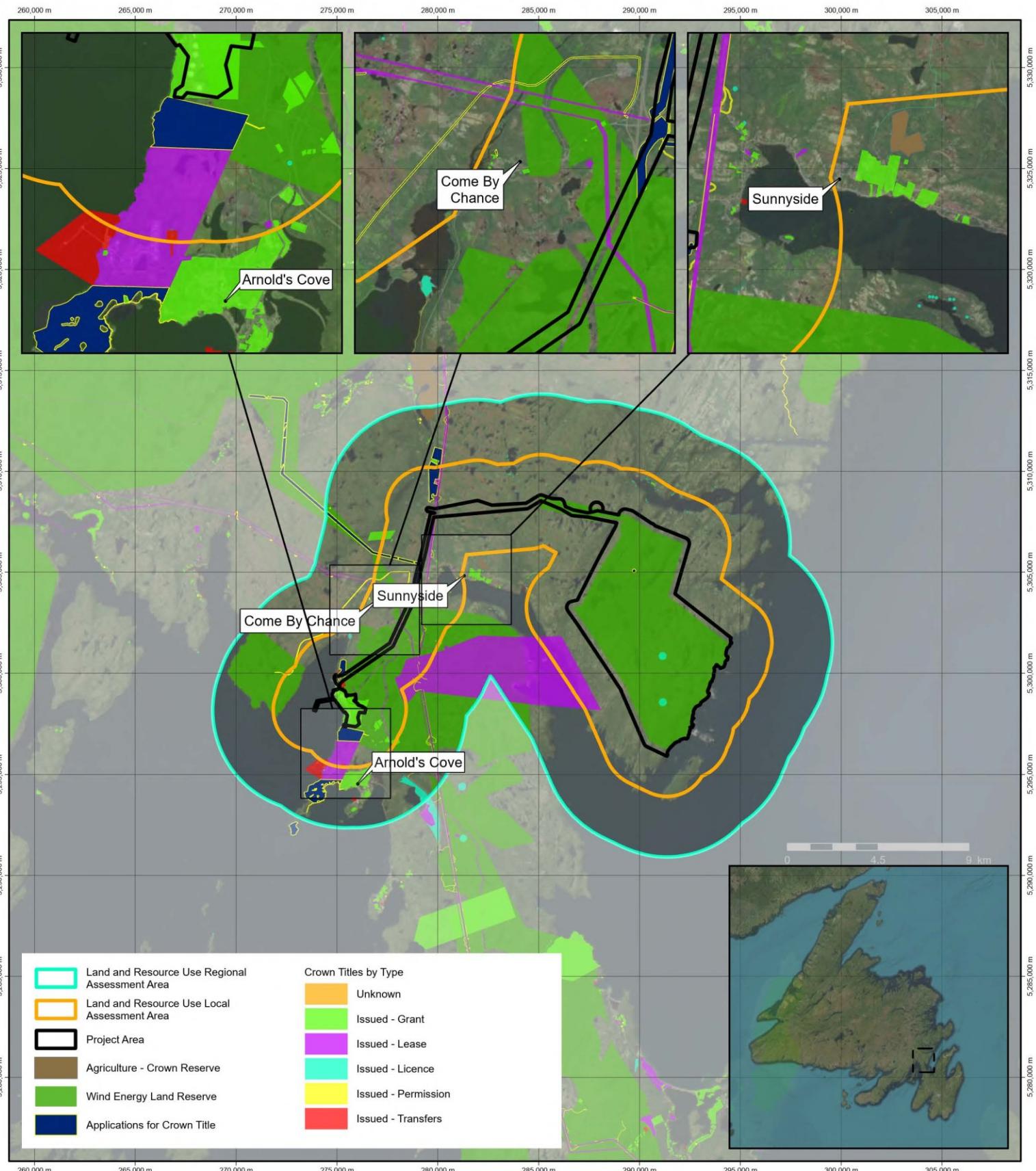
3.1.6 Former Waste Disposal Sites

In NL, impacted sites (e.g., former military sites, waste disposal sites, provincially owned properties) are managed by the Impacted Sites Management Section of NL ECC, Pollution Prevention Division (NL ECC, 2025c). Provincial and federal requirements are outlined in the provincial Guidance Document for the Management of Impacted Sites under the authority of the **Environmental Protection Act, 2000** (Government of NL. 2025d). Any development within the buffer of a waste disposal site or former waste disposal site requires referral to NL ECC. The PA intersects the buffer of a waste disposal site or former waste disposal site in Sunnyside (Figure R-3.1-1). A waste disposal site or former waste disposal site in Arnold's Cove is in the LRU LAA/LRU RAA (Figure R-3.1-1).

3.1.7 Land Tenure

In NL, Crown land is made available for personal, business, organizational or government use through the **Lands Act** (NL FFA, 2024b). Though Crown lands may be leased or purchased, Crown title conveys surface rights only. The NL government (and government of Canada) retains rights to natural resources on Crown lands and may lease subsurface or surface rights to private enterprises to extract resources through mining, quarrying and forestry or to harness resources such as wind, solar and water for renewable energy.

Crown land tenure is divided into various types including grants, leases, licences to occupy and quit claims (NL FFA, 2024a). A title is a claim to ownership of, and right to possession of, a parcel of land (NL FFA, 2024c). Title is usually documented through a grant and/or a deed of conveyance. Various Crown titles and applications for Crown titles exist throughout the LRU RAA (Figure R-3.1-3, Figure R-3.1-4. Several parcels of tenured land (e.g., grants, licences, leases, transfers, permissions) are intersected by the PA. No tenure under the **Petroleum and Natural Gas Act** has been identified in the LRU RAA.



<p>North Atlantic</p>	FIGURE NUMBER:	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY:	I. Wilson
	R-3.1-3	DATE:	2025-05-02	
	FIGURE TITLE:	NOTES:	REVIEWED BY:	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02
	Land Tenure - Arnold's Cove, Come By Chance, and Sunnyside	Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	APPROVED BY:	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02
	PROJECT TITLE:			
	North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project			



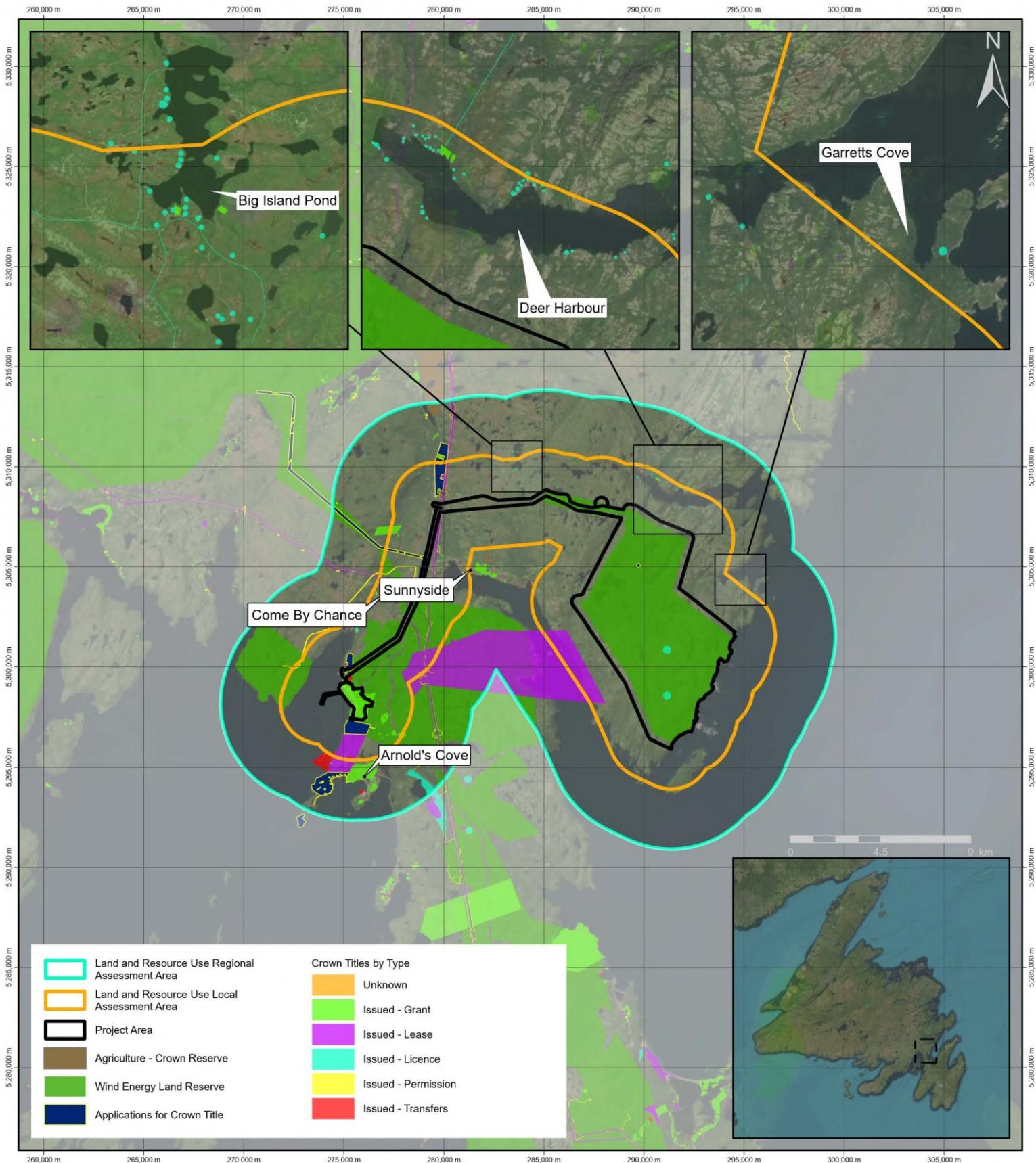


FIGURE NUMBER:	COORDINATE SYSTEM:	PREPARED BY:	DATE:
R-3.1-4	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	I. Wilson	2025-05-02
FIGURE TITLE:	NOTES:	REVIEWED BY:	APPROVED BY:
Land Tenure - Big Island Pond, Deer Harbour, Garretts Cove	Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02
PROJECT TITLE:			
North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project			



3.1.8 Federal Lands

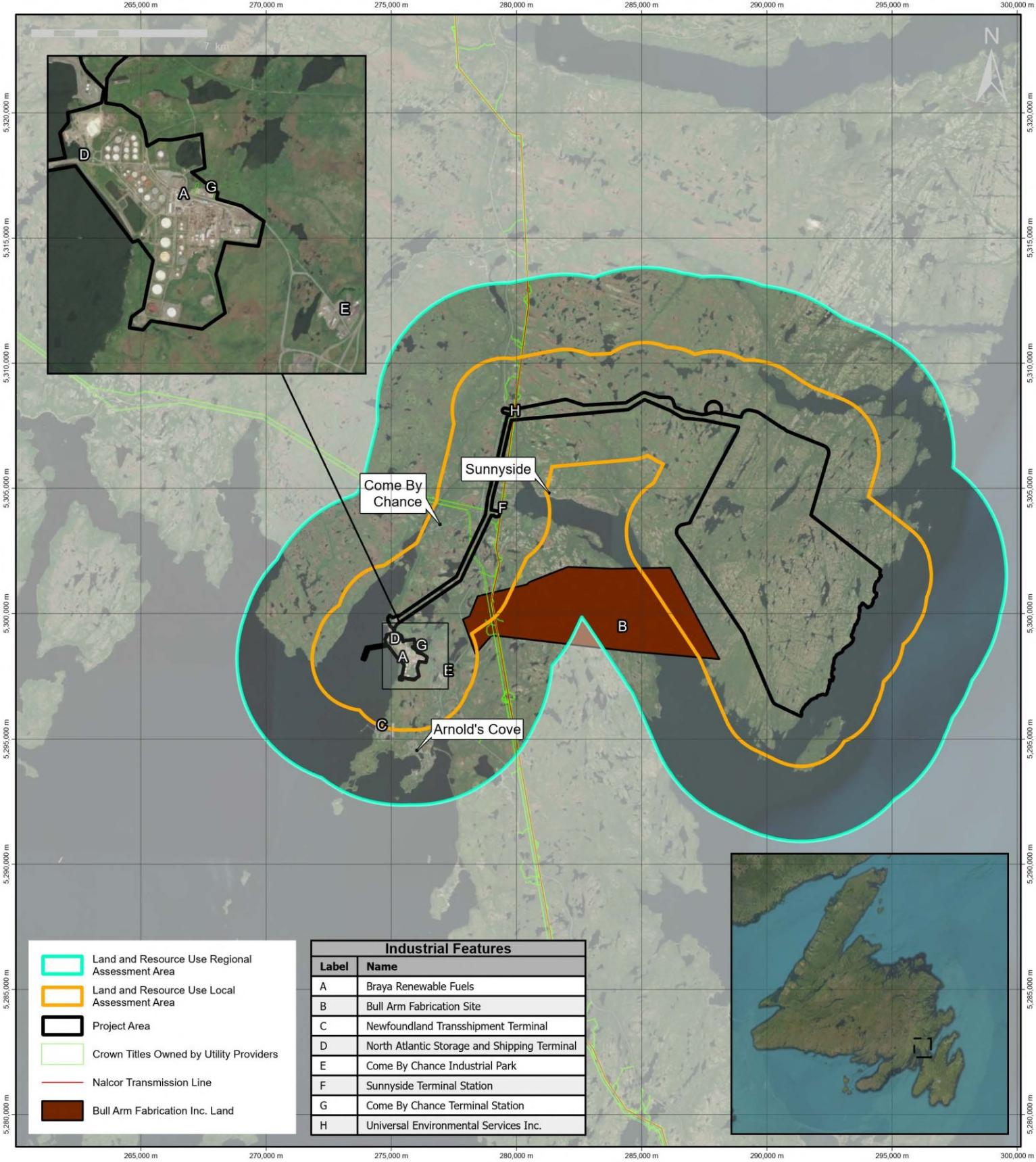
Federal Lands include National Parks under the **Canada National Parks Act** (Government of Canada, 2000), Indigenous lands under the **Indian Act** (Government of Canada, 1985b) and military installations under the **National Defence Act**, none of which overlap with the study areas. Federal lands may also include scheduled salmon rivers and other federal interests.

The LRU LAA and LRU RAA intersect two scheduled salmon rivers: 70 Deer Harbour River and Tributaries (Trinity Bay) and 91 Come By Chance River (Placentia Bay) (DFO, 2024b). The LRU RAA also intersects scheduled salmon river 92 Watson's Brook, Placentia Bay.

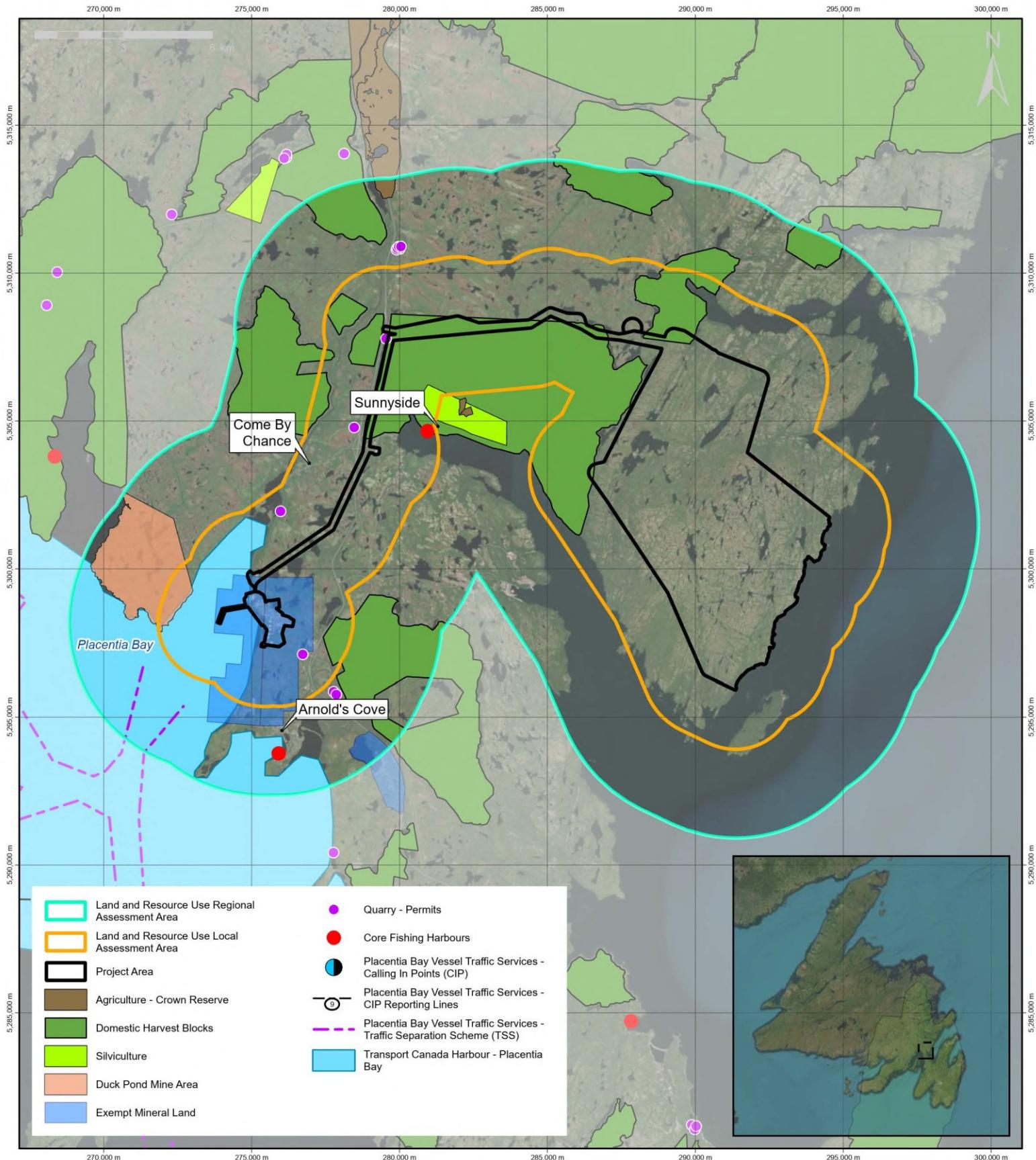
An area of Placentia Bay from Come By Chance to Southern Harbour is classified as federal Lands under the jurisdiction of Transport Canada (NL FFA, n.d.). The controlled area is intersected by the LRU LAA but not the PA (Figure R-3.1-3).

3.2 Industrial and Commercial Land Use

Most of the lands in the PA (especially around the Wind Farm) are undeveloped with a few exceptions. Come By Chance is more developed with various industrial sites (e.g. Braya Renewable Fuels, Come By Chance Industrial Park, Bull Arm Fabrication Site, Newfoundland Transshipment Terminal, NARL Logistics Terminal) are in the LRU LAA (Figure R-3.2-1). Braya Renewable Fuels and Come By Chance Industrial Site area intersected by the PA.



 <p>North Atlantic</p>	FIGURE NUMBER: R-3.2-1	COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY: I. Wilson	DATE: 2025-05-02
	FIGURE TITLE: Industrial and Commercial Land Use	NOTES: Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador	REVIEWED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	
	PROJECT TITLE: North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project		APPROVED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02	



<p>North Atlantic</p>	<p>FIGURE NUMBER: R-3.2-2</p> <p>FIGURE TITLE: Natural Resource Use</p> <p>PROJECT TITLE: North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project</p>	<p>COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N</p>	<p>PREPARED BY: I. Wilson</p>	<p>DATE: 2025-05-02</p>
	<p>NOTES: Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Newfoundland and Labrador Placentia Bay Vessel Traffic Services data digitized from "Radio Aids to Marine Navigation" Government of Canada web page</p>	<p>REVIEWED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02</p>	<p>APPROVED BY: N. Griffiths 2025-05-02</p>	

3.2.1 Marine Commercial Use

Components of the Project are surrounded by the marine waters of Trinity Bay and Placentia Bay, which are both used for a variety of activities including commercial and industrial uses. Two core fishing harbours are within Project study areas (Figure R-3.2-2). Sunnyside Harbour in the LRU LAA is managed by the Harbour Authority of Sunnyside and Arnold's Cove Harbour in the LRU RAA is managed by the Harbour Authority of Arnold's Cove (DFO, 2024a). No aquaculture sites were identified in the LRU RAA.

Placentia Bay has a Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) Vessel Traffic Services Zone with controlled vessel traffic lanes from south of Cape St. Mary's to Come By Chance (CCG, 2025). The main shipping lane, a two-way route, passes through the Eastern Channel between Long Island and the Avalon Peninsula (DFO, 2021). All vessels over 20 m in length are required to report to the CCG's Marine Communications and Traffic Services (MCTS) at Argentia (CCG, 2025). The LRU RAA encompasses the northern portion of the Traffic Separation Scheme (Figure R-3.2-2).

Eastern Newfoundland has ports of call for intra-provincial ferries, an international ferry to Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (SPM), cruise ships and Marine Atlantic's seasonal inter-provincial ferry service from Sydney, Nova Scotia to Argentia, Placentia Bay (Marine Atlantic, 2025; NL Transportation, 2025; SPM, 2022; Cruise NL, 2024). No ferry terminals are in the LRU RAA.

3.2.2 Wind Energy Land Reserves

The Wind Energy Land Reserve Order was established under the **Lands Act** to ensure Crown land is made available for development of wind energy infrastructure, such as wind turbines and associated facilities (NLIET 2024c). In August 2023, the NL Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (NLIET) confirmed four companies had been successful in a Crown Land Call for Bids for Wind Energy Projects and granted exclusive right to pursue developments.

Several potential projects are in eastern Newfoundland. The PA intersects Wind Energy Land Reserves identified for Toqlukuti'k Wind and Hydrogen Ltd. (ABO), along with those of North Atlantic's Wind Hydrogen Hub (Figure R-3.1-3).

3.2.3 Electrical System

Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (NLH), the primary generator of electricity in NL, supplies Newfoundland Power (NP) with 93% of the electricity it distributes to customers on the island of Newfoundland (NP, 2024). Most of eastern Newfoundland including the Avalon and Bonavista Peninsulas is served by Newfoundland Power.

The Labrador-Island Link is a high voltage direct current (HVdc) transmission system, with a maximum capacity of 900 MW, delivering hydroelectricity from the Muskrat Falls Generating Station in central Labrador to Soldier's Pond in the Eastern Region (NLH, 2024). The Labrador-Island Link enables reduced reliance on fossils fuels for energy on the Island of Newfoundland and exports renewable energy to Nova Scotia through the Maritime Link.

The NLH generation system in Newfoundland includes 10 hydroelectric plants, three gas/combustion turbines, seven diesel plants (remote or backup), two Wind Farms (private generators), a cogeneration unit and a series of terminals and transmission lines (NLH, 2015). The Sunnyside Terminal Station acts as a hub connecting 230 kV transmission lines westward to the Bay d'Espoir Terminal Station and eastward to the Western Avalon Terminal Station. The Sunnyside Terminal also connects to a 138 kV transmission line to the Burin Peninsula and an NP transmission system serving Clarenville and the Bonavista Peninsula. A terminal station at Come By Chance is also connected to the Sunnyside Terminal via 230 kV lines.

The PA intersects 11 crown titles (i.e., leases, grants or permissions), which are sections of utility corridors (Figure R-3.2-1). These titles are held by NLH and Labrador-Island Link Limited Partnership (NL FFA, n.d.).

3.2.4 Forestry

In NL, the **Forestry Act** governs management, harvesting and protection of forests and forestry resources. Under the Cutting of Timber Regulations, Domestic Cutting Permits are for personal use such as firewood. Commercial Cutting Permits are for timber intended for sale or barter. Applicants must demonstrate the viability of their proposed venture, and permits are issued based on alignment with the Sustainable Forest Management Plan for the district (Government of NL, 2019). NL is divided into 24 forest management districts (FMDs), which each prepare five-year operating plans.

FMD 2 covers the Bonavista Peninsula and FMD 1 includes the Avalon Peninsula and the Isthmus of Avalon. Commercial forestry does not currently play an important role in the economy of eastern Newfoundland. As approximately half of the population of the Province lives on the Avalon Peninsula, loss of productive forest land to competing land use (e.g., cabins, housing, industry, agriculture) is the main constraint to forestry in FMD 1 (NL FFA, 2022a; NL FFA, 2022b).

The Project is within FMDs 1 and 2. The PA intersects two domestic harvest blocks but does not intersect any commercial harvesting areas (Figure R-3.2-2). A silviculture area is in the LRU LAA.

3.2.5 Agriculture

The Land Management Division of the Department of NL Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture (NL FFA) provides opportunities to lease Crown lands for agricultural purposes through the **Lands Act**. Agricultural land may be within Agricultural Areas of Interest (AOI), formerly leased agricultural, farmland development projects, land consolidation properties and other areas (NL FFA, 2023a). The PA does not intersect any agricultural lands although an agricultural reserve area in Sunnyside is within the LRU RAA (Figure R-3.2-2). Arnold's Cove has a community garden (Food First NL 2024).

3.2.6 Mining and Quarrying

The NL mining industry includes mineral exploration and development for minerals such as gold, iron ore, critical minerals (e.g., nickel, copper, cobalt, lithium) and rare earth elements (Government of NL, 2024a). Mining is regulated by the **Mining Act** (Government of NL, 2006a) and Mining Regulations (Government of NL, 2006b).

In NL, mineral exploration is governed by the **Mineral Act**, (Government of NL, 2023). To explore or develop mineral properties, a license must be obtained through the Mineral Regulations (Government of NL, 2024b).

No mining or exploration activities are intersected by the PA and the “Duck Pond Mine Area” is the only mining interest identified in the LRU RAA. An area of Exempt Mineral Land (i.e., mineral rights are reserved for the Crown and may be disposed of by the Minister by public tender as per section 30(1) of the **Mineral Act**) is intersected by the PA.

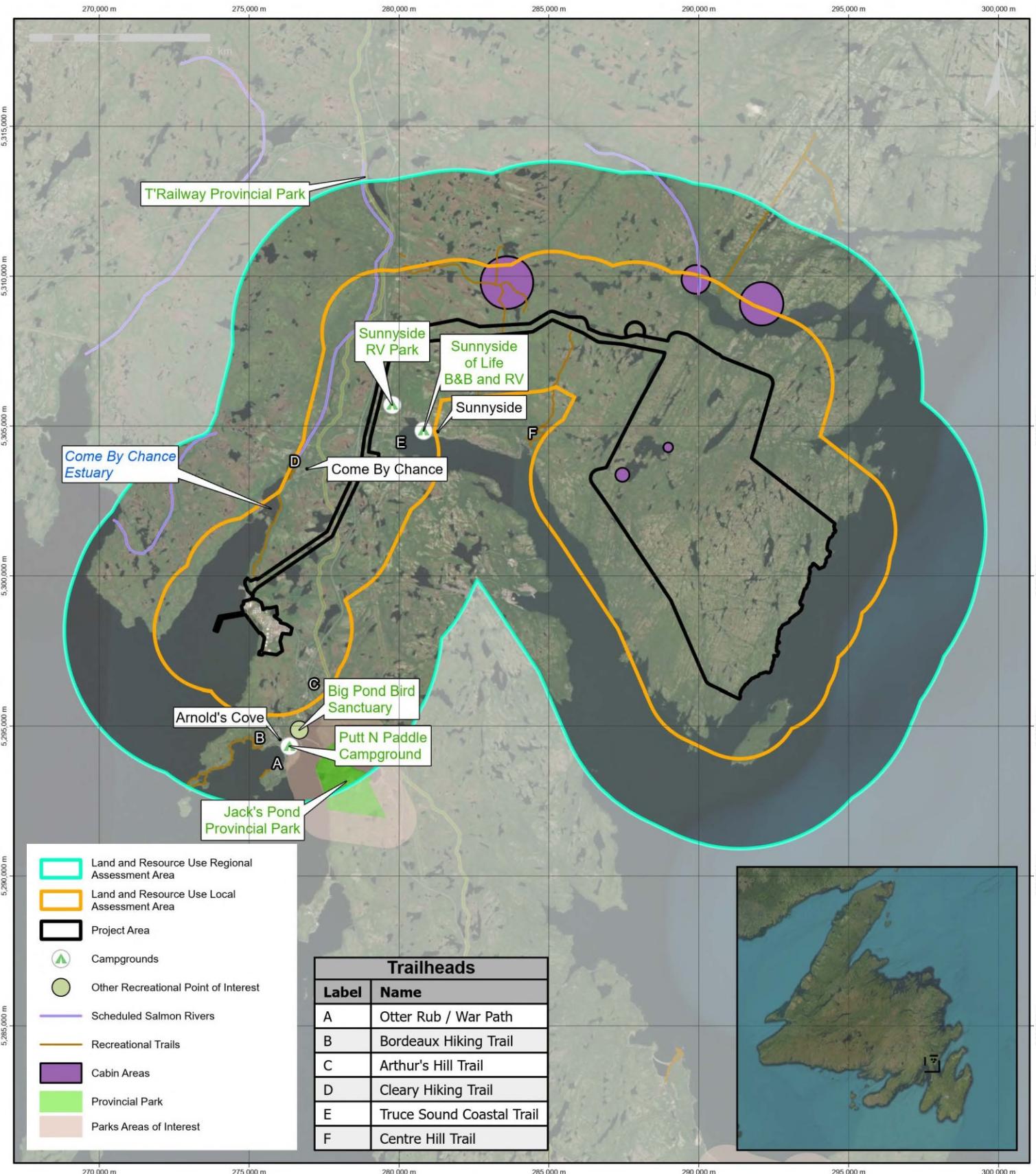
The government of NL, through the **Quarry Materials Act** and Quarry Materials Regulations requires a Quarry Materials Exploration Licence prior to conducting exploration activities such as test pits (Government of NL, 2024b). In addition, a Quarry Permit/Lease is required to operate a quarry. While 11 quarry permits are located throughout the LRU LAA (4) and LRU RAA (7), mainly near roadways or in communities, none are intersected by the PA (Figure R-3.2-2).

3.3 Tourism and Recreation

The NL tourism market success is based on engagement with the natural environment, culture/heritage and people (Government of NL, 2022). Recreational and subsistence activities are also an important part of the culture and lifestyle of NL. Visitors and residents participate in a range of outdoor pursuits such as hunting, fishing, berry-picking, snowmobiling, ATV use and boating. This section discusses tourism and recreation including key assets in the LRU LAA that have the potential to interact with the Project from a land and resource use perspective.

3.3.1 Parks and Recreation Areas

NL has various provincial and federal parks and protected areas. Provincial parks and provincial park reserves are designated and protected through the **Provincial Parks Act** (Government of NL, 2006c).



<p>North Atlantic</p>	FIGURE NUMBER:	R-3.3-1	COORDINATE SYSTEM:	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 22N	PREPARED BY:	I. Wilson	DATE:	2025-05-02
	FIGURE TITLE:	Tourism and Recreation	NOTES:	The location of proposed project infrastructure is considered preliminary and is subject to change.				
	PROJECT TITLE:	North Atlantic Wind to Hydrogen Project	REVIEWED BY:	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02				
			APPROVED BY:	N. Griffiths 2025-05-02				



Two provincial park interests are within the LRU RAA. The PA intersects the T'Railway Provincial Park, which was established by the Newfoundland T'Railway Provincial Park Proclamation (Government of NL, 2018) under the **Provincial Parks Act**. The T'Railway is managed and/or maintained by the Newfoundland T'Railway Council and the NL Snowmobile Federation (Table R-3.3-1). Jack's Pond Provincial Park Reserve, established through Jack's Pond Provincial Park Proclamation (Government of NL, 2007), is partly within the LRU RAA but the reserve and buffer are not intersected by the PA or LRU LAA (Figure R-3.3-1).

Table R-3.3-1 Parks and Protected Areas in the LRU RAA.

Name	Description	Activities
T'Railway Provincial Park	Nearly 900 km from St. John's to Port Aux Basques, the T'Railway connects to more than 30 municipalities and is a portion of The Great Trail of Canada.	Used for bicycling, hiking, walking, horseback riding, off-road vehicle riding, snowmobiling and snowshoeing. It is also used to access areas for angling, and viewing birds, wildlife and the night sky.
Jack's Pond Provincial Park Reserve	Located in the Maritime Barrens – Southeastern Barrens subregion. Conserves a diverse mix of maritime barrens, wetlands, a forested stream valley and rare plants.	Privately owned Jack's Pond Park is adjacent to the Reserve.
<u>Notes</u> Source: (Parks NL, 2021)		

Three facilities in the LRU LAA offer services for camping, recreational vehicles (RV) and other amenities (Table R-3.3-2). Neither is intersected by the PA (Figure R-3.3-1).

Table R-3.3-2 Campgrounds and RV Parks in the LRU LAA.

Name	Location	Services and Amenities
Sunnyside of Life B&B and RV and Tea	Sunnyside	Bed and breakfast with 4 private rooms, 5 fully serviced RV sites
Sunnyside RV Park	Sunnyside	Approximately 20 RV sites
Jack's Pond Park	Arnold's Cove	385 serviced RV sites, campsites, 4 rustic cabins
<u>Notes</u> Sources: (Sunnyside of Life B&B RV and Tea 2024; Jacks Pond Park 2022; NL Tourism, 2025)		

3.3.2 Outfitting Operations

Outfitters provide camps, lodges, cabins and/or related facilities and services for sport angling/fishing, hunting or other recreational activities. Outfitting is typically seasonal in nature, with fishing available during the summer months and hunting offered during the spring and fall big game seasons. Various legislation related to hunting, fishing, guiding, operation of a tourism establishment and food service apply to outfitting.

The NL Outfitters Association lists 111 members (95 on the Island of Newfoundland and 16 in Labrador) who are engaged in hunting and fishing (NLOA, n.d.). No member's operations are listed within or near the LRU RAA. The nearest outfitter lodge or camp, Deep Country Lodge in the Island-Central region (NL FFA, n.d.), offers hunting for woodland caribou, moose and black bear (Deep County Lodge, 2024).

3.3.3 Cottage Areas and Cabins

In NL, Crown land for cabins and cottage developments is available through the **Lands Act**, although a Crown title conveys surface rights only (NL FFA, 2024b). Recreational cottage lots are available in areas accessible by conventional motor vehicle, in communities where land is appropriately zoned under an approved municipal plan, or in areas designated by the Province for cottage development. Remote recreational cottage licenses to occupy are available in areas not accessible by conventional motor vehicle. In high-demand areas, applications are invited through public lot draws.

Development on Crown land requires an application be made to the Crown Lands Administration Division of NL FFA (NL MAPA, 2024d). Crown titles for cottages are permitted where no land use conflicts have been identified. Requirements of other departments and agencies are also considered in the application for development on Crown lands.

Eastern Newfoundland, especially the Avalon Peninsula, has extensive Cottage Planning Areas and Cottage Development Areas though none are in the LRU RAA. Based on the location of various Crown titles and their limited access (e.g., ATV trails or marine), it is assumed that cabins are in the LRU LAA and LRU RAA with several in the PA (Figure R-3.1-4). These are mainly northeast of Sunnyside from Deer Harbour to Garretts Cove (e.g., Rockwood's Cove, Old Dock Pond, Goose Cove, Shoal Harbour, Gooseberry Island, Southwest Arm, Martin Eddy's Cove) and north of Sunnyside at Big Island Pond, Peddle's Pond and Centre Hill Pond (NL FFA, n.d.).

3.3.4 Other Sites and Activities

Throughout eastern Newfoundland, residents and visitors partake in a variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, nature viewing and photography, swimming, bicycling and sea kayaking. The location of these activities may not be documented, though they are likely to occur in parks and recreation areas and are usually closely related to vehicular and/or boat access.

3.3.4.1 Trails

The PA intersects Centre Hill Wilderness Trail north of Sunnyside and the T'Railway Provincial Park, which is mainly used for hiking/walking, snowshoeing, bicycling, snowmobiling and off-road vehicle riding

(Figure R-3.3-1). Other hiking trails are located throughout the LRU RAA in or near Sunnyside, Come By Chance and Arnold's Cove (Table R-3.3-3). Trail heads in the LRU RAA are identified in Figure R-3.3-1.

Table R-3.3-3 Trails in the LRU RAA.

Location	Trails
St. John's to Port Aux Basques	T'Railway Provincial Park
Sunnyside	Centre Hill Wilderness Trail Truce Sound Coastal Trail
Come By Chance	Cleary Hiking Trail Chance Delta
Arnold's Cove	War Path/Otter Rub Trail Bordeaux Trail Arthur's Hill Trail

Notes
Source: Town of Sunnyside 2017a & 2017b; NL FFA, n.d.; Town of Come By Chance 2025; Town of Arnold's Cove 2024.

3.3.4.2 Bird Watching

Cornell University's eBird is an online database that collects real-time information from users to document bird distribution, abundance, habitat use and trends (Cornell University, 2025). The database shows reported bird watching sites in the LRU RAA. Two sites are in Sunnyside (south of the PA) with 17 and 46 species identified. In Come By Chance, bird observations have been reported at the refinery (two (2) species) and at Come By Chance Estuary (108 species). The Estuary, shown as Open Space / Conservation in Figure R-3.1-2, is intersected by the PA (Figure R-3.3-1). Big Pond Bird Sanctuary (municipal protected area) in Arnold's Cove has bird watching opportunities (Figure R-3.3-1) (NL Tourism, 2024).

3.3.4.3 Scenic Viewpoints

Several areas in Sunnyside, Come By Chance and Arnold's Cove offer scenic views (Figure R-3.3-1). The top of Centre Hill Wilderness Trail in Sunnyside has an elevation of 384 metres (1,153 feet) and provides a panoramic view of coastal and inland areas (Jacks Pond Park, 2022). In Arnold's Cove, Arthur's Hill Hiking Trail offers a panoramic view of Arnold's Cove and surrounding area, and Placentia Bay Lookout provides views of Placentia Bay (NL Tourism, 2024).

3.3.4.4 Marine Recreation Activities

Marine recreation activities are also important in eastern Newfoundland. In the LRU RAA, sea kayaking areas are accessible at Peddle's Cove and Arnold's Cove (Mussio Ventures Ltd., 2014). Recreational beaches are identified as Sandy's Beach at Sunnyside in the LRU RAA and Long Beach at Come By Chance in the LRU LAA. The PA does not intersect any of these areas.

3.4 Harvesting

Residents participate in harvesting both for recreation and subsistence. This section presents available information about hunting, trapping, fishing and other harvesting. The locations of activities such as berry-picking and mushroom harvesting are generally undocumented.

3.4.1 Hunting

In NL, hunting (i.e., big game, small game) and trapping are regulated under the **Wild Life Act** (Government of NL, 2023b) and Wild Life Regulations (Government of NL, 2023c). Each year, NL FFA, Wildlife Division publishes a Hunting and Trapping Guide that outlines licence requirements, hunting areas, seasons, quotas and bag/possession limits. The province is divided into three types of Large Game (i.e., moose, black bear and caribou) Management Areas (MAs) (NL FFA, 2024d). Hunting of coyotes and wolves is managed province wide. Small game management areas and zones apply to a variety of species. Waterfowl and snipe hunting is governed by the federal **Migratory Birds Convention Act** (Government of Canada, 1994) and Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations: Newfoundland and Labrador (Environment and Climate Change Canada; ECCC, 2024).

Hunting is a popular activity, and wild game is an important part of the diet of the NL population. Current management areas, hunting seasons (typically fall and winter) and quotas for the LRU RAA are shown in Table R-3.4-1. No caribou management areas overlap with the LRU RAA. The “Inland” waterfowl and snipe hunting zone, which overlaps the LRU RAA, has no open season for long-tailed ducks, eiders or scoters.

Table R-3.4-1 Hunting in the LRU RAA (2024-2025).

Species	MA/Zone	2024/2025 Season(s)	Quotas/Limits
Big Game			
Moose	Area 28 - Black River	Sept. 14 - Dec. 31, 2024	Total quota: 300 animals
	Area 29 - Bonavista Peninsula		Total quota: 700 animals
	Area 44 - Bellevue		Total quota: 100 animals
Black Bear	Area 29 - Bonavista Peninsula	May 1 - July 15, 2024 Sept. 10 - Nov. 30, 2024	2 bears per licence in spring or fall, or one in each season (either sex/no sows with cubs)

Species	MA/Zone	2024/2025 Season(s)	Quotas/Limits
Small Game			
Arctic Hare	Remainder of Island	Shooting and Snaring: Oct. 5, 2024 - Mar. 9, 2025	40 possession
Willow and Rock Ptarmigan, combined	Avalon/Swift Current	Shooting: Sept. 21 - Nov. 10, 2024 Snaring: Oct. 05, 2024 - Mar. 9, 2025	6 daily (no more than 3 rock ptarmigan)/12 possession (no more than 6 rock ptarmigan)
	Remainder of Island	Shooting: Sept. 21 - Dec. 1, 2024 Snaring: Oct. 05, 2024 - Mar. 9, 2025	12 daily (no more than 6 rock ptarmigan)/24 possession (no more than 12 rock ptarmigan)
Ruffed and Spruce Grouse, combined	Island of Newfoundland	Shooting: Sept. 21 - Dec. 22, 2024 Snaring: Oct. 5, 2024 - Mar. 9, 2025	20 daily/40 possession
Waterfowl and Snipe			
Long-tailed ducks, eiders and scoters, combined	Avalon-Burin Coastal	Nov. 24, 2024 to Mar. 10, 2025	6 daily/12 possession
Common and red-breasted merganser, combined	Inland Newfoundland	Oct. 10, 2024 - Jan. 24, 2025	6 daily/12 possession
	Avalon-Burin Coastal		
Duck (other than harlequin duck, common and red-breasted merganser, eider and scoter), combined	Inland Newfoundland	Sept. 16 - Dec. 31, 2024	6 daily (no more than 1 Barrow's goldeneye)/18 possession (no more than 1 Barrow's goldeneye)
	Avalon-Burin Coastal		
All geese, combined	Inland Newfoundland		5 daily/10 possession
	Avalon-Burin Coastal		
Snipe	Inland Newfoundland		10 daily/20 possession
Snipe	Avalon-Burin Coastal		
Murre	No. 3	Nov. 25, 2024 to Mar. 10, 2025	20 daily/40 possession
Murre	No. 4	Nov. 3, 2024 to Jan. 10, 2025 Feb. 2 to Mar. 10, 2025	
Coyote and Wolf			
Coyote	Province-wide	Sept. 14, 2024 - July 15, 2025	N/A
Wolf	Island	Oct. 15, 2024 - Mar. 31, 2025	1
<u>Notes</u> Source: NL FFA, 2024d; Canadian Wild Life Service (CWS), 2024.			

3.4.2 Trapping

Trapping occurs for both recreational and commercial reasons, as pelts may be sold depending on the market at any given time. Trapping is regulated under the **Wild Life Act** (Government of NL, 2023b) and **Regulations** (Government of NL, 2023c) and Fur Bearing Animals and Coyote Trapping and Shooting Order (Government of NL, 2024a).

The LRU RAA is part of the “Island” fur zone and Lynx Zone B: Southern Region, where trappers may harvest a variety of species (Table R-3.4-2). Fur harvesting generally occurs in fall and winter during optimum periods for fur quality (NL FFA, 2024d).

Table R-3.4-2 Trapping in the LRU RAA (2024-2025).

Species	Season
Coyote	Oct. 20, 2024 - Feb. 1, 2025
Fox, Coloured	
Fox, White	
Wolf	
Ermine (Weasel)	Oct. 20, 2024 - Feb. 28, 2025
Squirrel	
Beaver	Oct. 20, 2024 - Apr. 15, 2025
Muskrat	Oct. 20, 2024 - Mar. 15, 2025
Otter	
Mink	Nov. 1, 2024 - Feb. 28, 2025
Lynx (Zone B)	Jan. 15 - Feb. 1, 2025
<u>Notes</u>	
Source: NL FFA, 2024d	

In NL, Beaver Fur Zones are organized into trap lines. The Project intersects Beaver Fur Zone 2: Trap Line 46 and Beaver Fur Zone 3: Trap Lines 30, 33 and 42 (NL FFA, 2023b). As none of the four traplines were listed as available, access to these areas was held by licensed trappers in 2023.

3.4.3 Angling

Angling for salmon and trout species is regulated by the Newfoundland and Labrador Fishery Regulations (Government of Canada, 2018) under the Canada **Fisheries Act** (Government of Canada, 1985a). The annual NL Angler’s Guide lists applicable licence fees, seasons, locations, retention and possession limits, as well as catch and release procedures for angling and sport fishing.

The LRU LAA and/or LRU RAA coincide with two salmon fishing areas (SFAs) and three scheduled salmon rivers (Table R-3.4-3). The PA does not intersect either of the scheduled salmon rivers (Figure R-3.3-1). The 2024 open season for angling on scheduled salmon rivers in these zones was June 1 to September 7 (DFO, 2024b). Angling is permitted in coastal waters year-round, with no salmon retention at any time.

Table R-3.4-3 Salmon angling in the LRU RAA (2023-2024).

Salmon Fishing Area	River	Class	Retention Limit
Zone 6: Trinity Bay	70 Deer Harbour River and Tributary Streams		One fish (no retention in coastal areas)
Zone 10: Placentia Bay	91 Come By Chance River 92 Watson's Brook	2	
<u>Notes</u> Source: DFO 2024b			

Trout angling is available for a variety of species in Newfoundland. Trout Angling Zone 1: Insular Newfoundland encompasses the LRU RAA. The 2024-2025 trout fishing seasons are February 1 to April 15 and May 15 to September 7 (DFO, 2024b). Anglers must comply with bag and possession limits, where applicable, and special conditions apply to ice fishing (Table R-3.4-4).

Table R-3.4-4 Trout angling in the LRU RAA (2023-2024).

Species	Limits	Possession
	Daily Bag	
Trout (includes speckled trout, brown trout, rainbow trout and ouananiche)	12 fish combined or 2.25 kg round weight + 1 fish (either species), whichever is reached first. No rainbow or ouananiche less than 20 cm may be retained.	24 fish or 4.5 kg + 1 fish
<u>Notes</u> Source: DFO, 2024b		

3.4.4 Domestic Wood Cutting

In NL, domestic wood harvesting requires a Crown Domestic Cutting Permit through the Cutting of Timber Regulations (Government of NL, 2019) under the **Forestry Act** (Government of NL, 2022b). Each permit specifies volume, species, location and conditions for harvesting. Cutting is limited to designated areas within each FMD. Most domestic cutting occurs in fall and winter using conventional vehicles with ATVs and/or snowmobiles used to access areas without roads.

Domestic harvest blocks are located through the LRU RAA, but no commercial timber harvesting is identified (NL FFA, 2022a; NL FFA, 2022b). In and near Sunnyside, the PA intersects two domestic harvest blocks: FMD 2: Deer Harbour and Sunnyside (Figure R-3.2-2). In the 2022-2026 FMD 2 operating plan, each domestic permit has an allocation of 16 m³ (NL FFA, 2022b). Deer Harbour block has five permits allocated, with an estimated five-year yield of 400 m³ of softwood. Sunnyside has 59 permits, with an estimated five-year yield of 4,720 m³ of softwood (NL FFA, 2022b).

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57440|18291|18075|28483451|18063|13824339|18009|18019|18285|18064|28241874|18034|18038|35
197384|18046|18055|10577867|18048|23723423|18066|18057|23723422|16237451|14824080|18076|
18079|18036|30657442|30657461|33853349||:16102,32978883|18240|18153|18154|18155|18156:161
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Appendix R-1: Land and Resource Use Survey Results

Respondent ID	Collector ID	Start Date	End Date	IP Address	Email Address	First Name	Last Name	Custom Data 1	Select one of the following options to represent your identity (select one):	In which municipality or community (e.g., local service district, unincorporated area) do you reside? (select one):	How often do you use these areas for traditional use?		
									Response	Other (please specify)	Response	Other (please specify)	Response
1.18853E+11	459568645	2025-04-28 09:50:50	2025-04-28 10:22:33	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18853E+11	459568645	2025-04-28 09:43:47	2025-04-28 09:50:33	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18851E+11	459568645	2025-04-25 10:04:10	2025-04-28 09:41:32	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18851E+11	459568645	2025-04-25 11:04:50	2025-04-28 09:40:28	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.1885E+11	459568645	2025-04-23 15:18:22	2025-04-28 09:38:52	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18851E+11	459568645	2025-04-25 09:45:45	2025-04-25 10:02:28	142.167.30.202							Sunnyside		
1.1885E+11	459568645	2025-04-23 14:40:31	2025-04-23 14:55:36	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18849E+11	459568645	2025-04-23 11:27:24	2025-04-23 11:37:27	142.167.30.202					Prefer not to disclose		Sunnyside		Often
1.18837E+11	459568645	2025-04-05 14:45:01	2025-04-05 17:31:53	156.57.208.17					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18836E+11	459568645	2025-04-03 13:54:44	2025-04-03 13:58:46	142.177.58.207					Prefer not to disclose		Sunnyside		
1.18835E+11	459568645	2025-04-03 13:37:11	2025-04-03 13:45:28	142.177.58.207					Prefer not to disclose		Arnold's Cove		
1.18816E+11	459568645	2025-03-07 11:10:23	2025-03-07 11:12:01	209.128.19.185					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Come By Chance		
1.18813E+11	459568645	2025-03-04 14:07:53	2025-03-04 14:10:06	209.128.7.146					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Arnold's Cove		
1.18794E+11	459568645	2025-02-04 16:25:49	2025-02-04 16:38:37	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		
1.18794E+11	459568645	2025-02-04 16:09:13	2025-02-04 16:23:29	142.167.30.202					Non-Indigenous resident of Area B (i.e., Arnolds Cove, Bellevue, Swift Current, Deep Bight),		Other (please specify)	Goobies	
1.18791E+11	459568645	2025-01-29 19:36:10	2025-01-29 19:52:22	47.55.48.57					Non-Indigenous resident of Area A (i.e., Sunnyside, Come By Chance),		Sunnyside		

During open recreational or food fishing seasons, where do you typically harvest marine fish species? (check all that apply):					How long have you been working in the seafood industry (e.g. harvesting, processing, etc.) (select one):
NAFO Division 3Psc (Placentia Bay Marine Region)	NAFO Division 3Ps (i.e. Southern shore)	NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)	Preferred not to disclose	Other (please specify)	Response
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)			
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)		21 years or more	
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)			
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)			
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)		Preferred not to disclose	
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)			
		NAFO Division 3L (i.e. Trinity Bay / Conception Bay / St. Mary's Bay)			

What marine species do you harvest for commercial purposes? (select all that apply):

During open seasons, where do you typically harvest marine species? (check all that apply):

What marine fish or shellfish species do you harvest for traditional/cultural purposes: Food, Social and Ceremonial (FSC) or Communal Commercial? (select all that apply):

What time of year does canoeing / paddling take place in this area?					How often do you used this land for ice skating?	Which areas do you use for ice skating?	How often do you used this land for skiing or snowshoeing?	Which areas do you use for skiing or snowshoeing?	Do you engage in boating or recreational vehicle use in these areas (Zone A / Zone B)?	How often do you use these areas for motorized boating?	Which areas do you use for motorized boating?	What time of year does motorized boating take place in this area?				How often do you use these areas for ATVing / dirt biking?	Which areas do you use for ATVing / dirt biking?	What time of year does ATVing / dirt biking take place in these areas?				How often do you use these areas for snowmobiling?	Which areas do you use for snowmobiling?	What time of year does snowmobiling take place in these areas?	
Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Response	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Response	Response	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Response	Response	Winter	Spring		
				Never	Never	Never	Yes	Often	Zone B			Summer	Fall	Sometimes	Both equally	Winter		Summer	Fall	Sometimes	Both equally	Winter			
				Never	Never	Never	Yes	Sometimes	Zone A			Summer		Sometimes	Zone A			Summer		Sometimes	Zone A	Winter			
				Never	Sometimes	Both equally	Yes	Sometimes	Both equally				Fall	Often	Both equally	Winter			Fall	Sometimes	Both equally	Winter			
Summer		Sometimes	Zone A	Sometimes	Zone A	Yes	Often	Zone A		Summer		Sometimes	Zone A	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Often	Zone A	Winter					
				Never	Never	Never	Yes	Often	Zone B			Summer		Rarely	Zone B	Winter		Summer	Fall	Often	Zone A	Winter			
						Zone A	Yes	Often	Both equally			Summer	Fall	Often	Zone A	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Often	Zone A	Winter			
						Zone A	Yes	Never						Sometimes	Zone B		Spring			Sometimes	Both equally	Winter			
							No																		
				Never	Never	Never	Yes	Sometimes	Zone A			Summer		Often	Zone A	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Never					

In the past (50+ years ago), did people use any specific locations within Zone A (Red Area) for harvesting resources such firewood, for hunting moose, caribou and any other species (e.g. fish or birds)?	Are you aware of any areas of archeological significance these areas?	Where are the areas of archeological significance located?	Have you ever found any archaeological materials or sites (or fossils) within Zone A (Red Area)?	Please provide a description of what you found	Where did you find it? (Please provide as much detail as possible using the above map as reference)	Where is the archaeological material or site now?	Have you ever heard of any archaeological materials or sites (or fossils) being found within Zone A (Red Area)?	Where was it found? (Please provide as much detail as possible using the above map as reference)
Open-Ended Response	Response	Open-Ended Response	Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response	Response	Open-Ended Response
Yes	No		No				No	
	No		No				No	
yes	Yes	Stock Cove - Bull Arm Frenchmans Island - Bull Arm	No				No	
Frenchmans Island	Yes	Frenchman's Island	No				No	
	No		No				No	
	Yes		No				Yes	
	No		No				No	
	No		No				No	
Domestic wood cutting area (Sunnyside) Hunting - moose, bear, coyote, ducks, geese, partridge, grouse, rabbits	Yes	Frenchman's Island Stock Cove	No				Yes	Frenchman's Island Stock Cove

Please provide a description of what was found	Where is the archaeological material or site now?	In the past (50+ years ago), did people from the area partake in trapping within Zone A (Red Area)?	Where did historic trapping occur and for which species? (Please provide as much detail as possible using the above map as reference)	Were tilts or cabins ever constructed within Zone A (Red Area) where people could stay while harvesting or for recreational purposes?	Where were the historic tilts or cabins located? (Please provide as much detail as possible using the above map as reference)	Please describe any other ways you use, or have seen others use, this land that may not have been covered in this survey:	If you have any additional feedback or concerns to provide, please feel free to do so below:
Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response	Response	Open-Ended Response	Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response	Open-Ended Response
		Yes		Yes			
		No		No			
		Yes	Beaver, Fox, Mink	Yes	Zone A		Pollution - Oil leakage
		Yes		Yes			
		Yes	Beaver and Muskrat	No			
		Yes		Yes			
		No		No			
Beothuk material. Specifics unknown to me	Archaeological dig done years ago by Memorial University NL.	Yes	Fox, coyote	No	No other. Note from	No concerns	