

Nunatsiavut Construction Inc. (NCI) VETERANS MEMORIAL BRIDGE QUARRY

Environmental Assessment Registration Document

Submitted by:
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1.0 NAME OF UNDERTAKING

Veteran Memorial Bridge Quarry Permit Application

- Quarry Permit Identification
 - File 711:7605 – 5 ha
- Environmental Assessment Registration Identification
 - File Reference No. 200.20.3472

2.0 PROPOSER

2.1 Name of Corporate Body

Nunatsiavut Construction Inc. (NCI)

2.2 Address

PO Box 1000, Stn. B
Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL
A0P 1E0

2.3 President and CEO

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2.4 Principal Contact Person

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3.0 THE UNDERTAKING

3.1 *Nature of the Undertaking*

The proposed project referred to as the Veterans Memorial Bridge Quarry is a 5.0 ha quarry permit application (File #711:7605) located 2 km west of the Veterans Memorial Bridge, in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador on NTS Map Sheet 13F\07 (**Figure 1**). Nunatsiavut Construction Inc. (NCI) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Nunatsiavut Group of Companies (NGC) offering general contracting services to Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Lake Melville and surrounding area. The quarry will produce primarily winter sand and other aggregate materials needed to complete future contracts in these districts.

The quarry application area was previously issued to Glenn Corporation Ltd. under a former 5 ha quarry permit. Hickey Construction Ltd. operate two adjacent quarry permits (File# 711:7385 -5 ha & 711:9880 -3 ha) for sand and gravel (**Figure 2**). A Crown Land application (#162715) submitted by NCI for an adjacent ~0.35 ha land area contains the existing quarry access road, scales, and scale house (**Figure 3**). The quarry permit boundary is set 90 m back from the Trans Labrador Highway (TLH) and 50 m from the nearest watercourse as required by the Mineral Lands division of the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (DIET).

3.2 Purpose/Rationale/Requirement for the Undertaking

The project will be constructed and operated by NCI, providing needed materials to meet demands in the general contracting industry. The quarry location is considered most reasonable from a safety, environmental and regulatory point of view. NCI is a subsidiary company of NGC and will fund the project while offsetting costs through awarded contracts.

The 5.0 ha quarry application area contains ~1.33 ha of historical development that is stripped of natural vegetation and overburden. The additional 0.35 ha area containing the adjacent access road, weigh scales, and scale house is within a Crown Land application #162715 (**Figure 3**). The remaining ~3.67 ha of land is naturally forested and underlain by glaciofluvial material containing significant sand resources. The proposed permit boundary has established a 90 m buffer zone to the TLH in the north, and a 50 m buffer zone to a watercourse in the east. This will conceal the quarry permit operations from southerly and westerly directed views.

Quarry construction will begin with tree removal, stripping and stockpiling overburden. A 5 m buffer zone to the permit boundary will remain undeveloped except along the western boundary where development has occurred (**Figure 3**). Topsoil will be separated from the

overburden and preserved for future reclamation of the quarry site. Drainage from the quarry will be controlled and filtered using dug channels, check dams and hay bales as required prior to being discharged from the site.

Quarry operations will involve excavating, crushing, screening and stockpiling the sand and gravel within the proposed quarry permit area as it has in the past. Boulders and coarse reject material will be discarded and stockpiled separately. Annual production volumes are estimated to be 1,800 m³ and will include primarily winter road sand. Additional aggregate products may be utilized from the available material. Production volumes may fluctuate to meet specific business demands. The quarry will be developed along production benches not greater than 5 m in height. Quarry operations will conform with existing sand and gravel quarries in the area while ensuring minimal impact to the surrounding environment. NCI intends to follow the regulatory responsibilities of a quarry permit that includes full rehabilitation of the site upon closure as described in the DIET's Quarry Legislation.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING

4.1 Geographic Location

The project area is located 2 km east of the Veterans Memorial Bridge within the municipality of Happy Valley Goose-Bay, accessed by an existing gravel access road adjacent to the TLH (**Figure 2**). The immediate area has a history of quarry development since at least 1999 including expired quarry permits issued to Penny Paving, Labrador Construction, and T. Rose Trucking. Existing quarry operators include Hickey Construction Ltd. who are issued a 3.0 ha quarry permit (711:9880) and 5 ha quarry permit (711:7385) located 50 m to 200 m west of the proposed quarry project (**Figure 2**). Site access will utilize an existing ~100 m long gravel access road located within the adjacent Crown Land application area (**Figure 3**).

The 5.0 ha quarry permit application area is buffered 50 m from an adjacent watercourse in the east, while the northern boundary is buffered 90 m from the TLH. These buffer areas are forested and will minimize direct views of the quarry from nearby receptors while protecting the surrounding environment. A water management plan for the project area will conform to the regulations for environmental protection set by the Water Resources Management Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

The quarry permit application area is located within a designated Resource Zone where quarrying is permitted by the municipality of Happy Valley-Goose Bay. The proponent will obtain a municipal working permit prior to commencing operations and comply with the conditions listed in the permit. Several Crown Land grants are located adjacent to the

TLH and used as private dwellings, some of which are within a 300 m sensitive receptor buffer to the quarry permit area (**Figure 4**). The proposed quarry activities are not expected to influence sensitive receptors in the area more than the historic and existing quarry operations have already. NCI accepts full responsibility for the quarry operation and expects to rehabilitate the land in the future to help minimize any long lasting negative visual impacts.

4.2 Physical Features

4.2.1 Project Site Description

The proposed 5 ha quarry permit application area contains ~1.33 ha of existing quarry development, and ~3.67 ha of undeveloped naturally forested areas. The existing disturbed area inside the proposed quarry permit appears in satellite imagery to have been created since 2012. The elevation inside the proposed quarry permit application ranges from ~48 m to ~55 m above sea level (asl). The topography is mostly flat lying with a gentle decline towards the east. The existing development area contains sloping quarry faces in the natural sand and gravel partly surrounding a quarry floor at ~53 m asl. An existing quarry access road enters the north and west side of the quarry permit boundary. A scale house, scale and access road are located outside and adjacent to the western permit boundary within NCI's 0.35 ha Crown Land application area.

A 5 m wide buffer zone along the permit boundary will remain undeveloped except in the western boundary adjacent to the access road. This buffer area will be used to create a berm from windrow grubbing that will help to restrict access, control drainage and minimize site visibility. The topsoil removed during construction will be separated for preservation as later reclamation material to cover the site. A 50 m buffer to the watercourse in the east is a requirement of the Mineral Lands division of DIET and will provide sufficient area for naturally filtering any site water beyond the permit boundary. The southern lease boundary is ~300 m north of the Churchill River and provides a vegetated buffer to protect the natural environment from any site water discharged from the quarry. The natural permeability of the underlying sand and gravel will prevent significant pooling of surface water within the quarry area.

4.2.2 Existing Biophysical Environment

The project area is located within the Lake Melville ecoregion of Labrador. The high boreal forest ecoregion surrounds Lake Melville and extends inland along several river valleys including the Churchill River valley and coastal plain around Lake Melville. Flat river terraces are best developed around Goose Bay, near the mouth of the Churchill River. This eco region has the most favorable climate in Labrador with warmer summers and

shorter winters than surrounding ecoregions. Growing seasons are 120 to 140 days with a frost-free period of 80 days or more. Lake Melville and Churchill River systems are sometimes free of ice until late November. Scattered patches of permafrost are found in some bogs.

The area's geology is underlain by sedimentary rocks deposited in an ancient rift valley. After the last glaciation ~10,000 years ago a flood of melted water partially filled the valley with sand. The land rose following the removal of the glaciers' weight and sand was eroded by the Churchill River into terraces and bluffs. Ancient changes in sea level can be seen in beach lines up to 500 m above the present shoreline of Lake Melville. Soils of the river terraces are coarse-textured and alluvial in nature, and well-drained. Lower coastal plains contain soils that consist of more poorly drained marine clays.

Forests on valley slopes are generally more productive and have a larger number of species, such as balsam fir, white birch, and trembling aspen. Upland forests contain balsam fir and black spruce with a floor covering of feathermoss. On very moist soils on slopes and river terraces where seepage and/or alluvial conditions occur, forests containing balsam fir, black spruce, and white birch with a rich floor covering of herbs are found. Lower terraces are usually covered by black spruce/lichen forests. Forest fire activity also has an influence on forest growth.

Forest mammals found here include moose, porcupine, mink, American marten (locally called pine marten), flying squirrel, red squirrel, lynx, woodland jumping mouse, and snowshoe hare. The black bear and red fox occur in most habitats, while the beaver, muskrat, water shrew, and river otter occur near water. Other mammals present in Labrador but are absent from the island include porcupine, wolf, lemmings, woodchuck and many others.

Several bird species typical of more southern regions of Canada are known only from this part of Labrador. A few examples are sora, least flycatcher, red-eyed vireo, and Philadelphia vireo. A variety of woodpeckers are also found in these forests, including the three-toed woodpecker, and northern flicker. Other forest dwelling birds are the gray jay, boreal chickadee, swainsons thrush, pine siskin, dark eyed junco, northern waterthrush, and osprey.

Shorebirds breeding in the region include the solitary sandpiper, common snipe, and spotted sandpiper. Low numbers of seabirds and waterfowl also breed here, particularly in the Hamilton Inlet area. Examples are the common loon, common merganser, American black duck, common tern, and ring-billed gull.

The extensive system of rivers, lakes and ponds are home to many species of fish. The most common are arctic char, Atlantic salmon, three-spine and nine-spine sticklebacks, brook trout, lake trout, lake whitefish, rainbow smelt, longnose sucker, white sucker, and

northern pike. This ecoregion also has the largest number of amphibians in the province. The American toad, northern leopard frog, wood frog, and mink frog are all found here. The blue-spotted salamander and the two-lined salamander have also been recorded.

NCI will operate the quarry under the established legislation, regulations and guidance with respect to interactions with wildlife and their habitats. *The Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, Migratory Bird Regulations, Wild Life Act and Wild Life Regulations* protect wildlife and prohibit the disturbance or destruction of bird nests and eggs in Newfoundland & Labrador.

4.2.3 Site Visibility

The closest receptors to the quarry permit application area are public users of the TLH and owners of nearby private dwellings. The northern permit boundary is parallel to the required 90 m buffer zone from the TLH. This buffer area is fully forested and will provide adequate screening to the highway users. The highway and the private dwellings lie at roughly the same elevation or lower than the quarry ensuring minimal visibility. In addition to the forest screen, a 5 m buffer zone within the permit boundary will remain undeveloped and a visibility screening berm is proposed in this area. After the quarry is developed and fully rehabilitated the visibility will be further minimized, since the quarry will be gradually lowered during operation. It is thought that the proposed quarry will be no more visible than the adjacent existing quarry areas that lie at the same general elevation. **Figure 5 & 6** show aerial views of the proposed quarry site from the east and north.

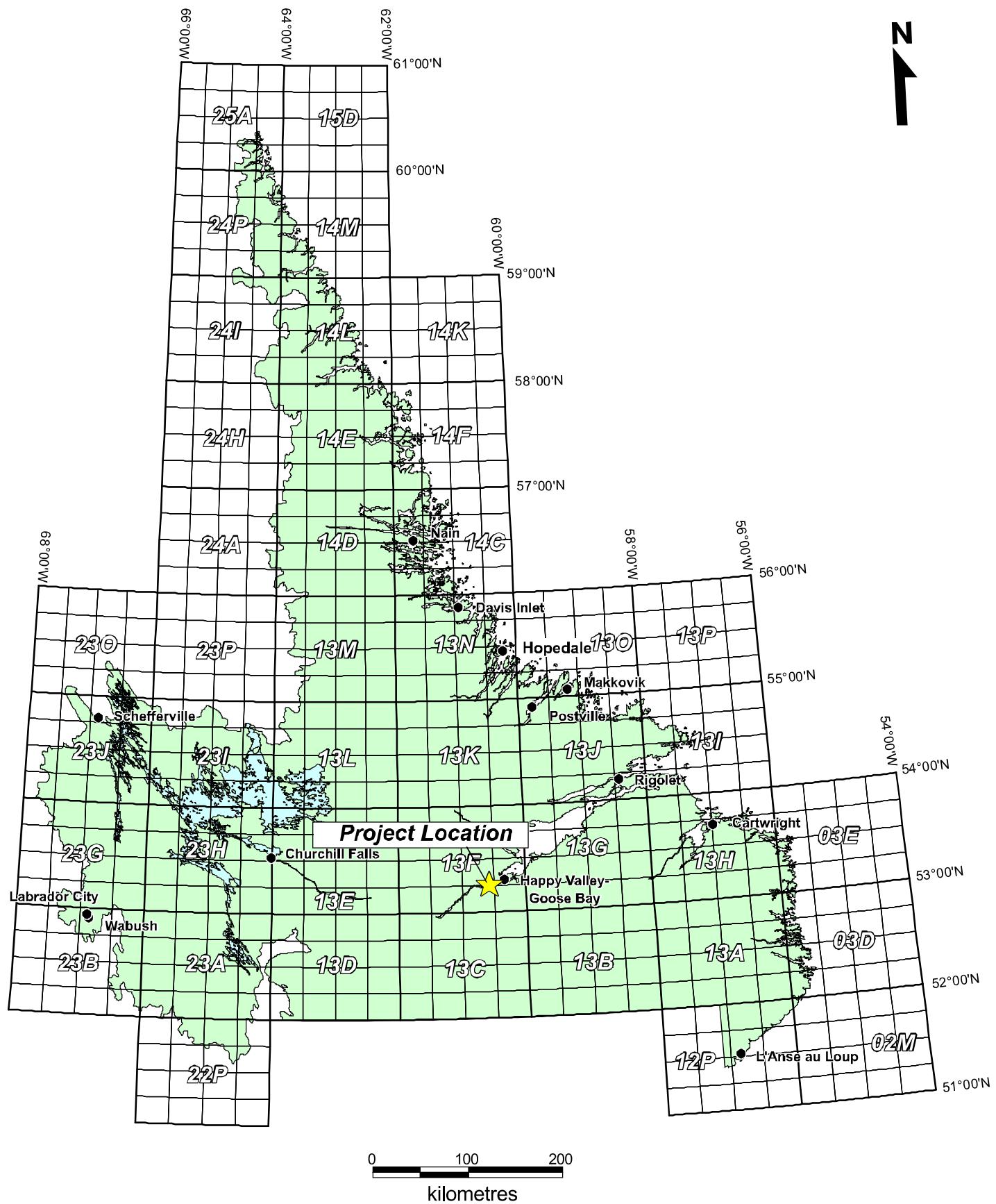


FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION MAP (N.T.S. 13F/07)



Figure 2: Quarry Access Location Map

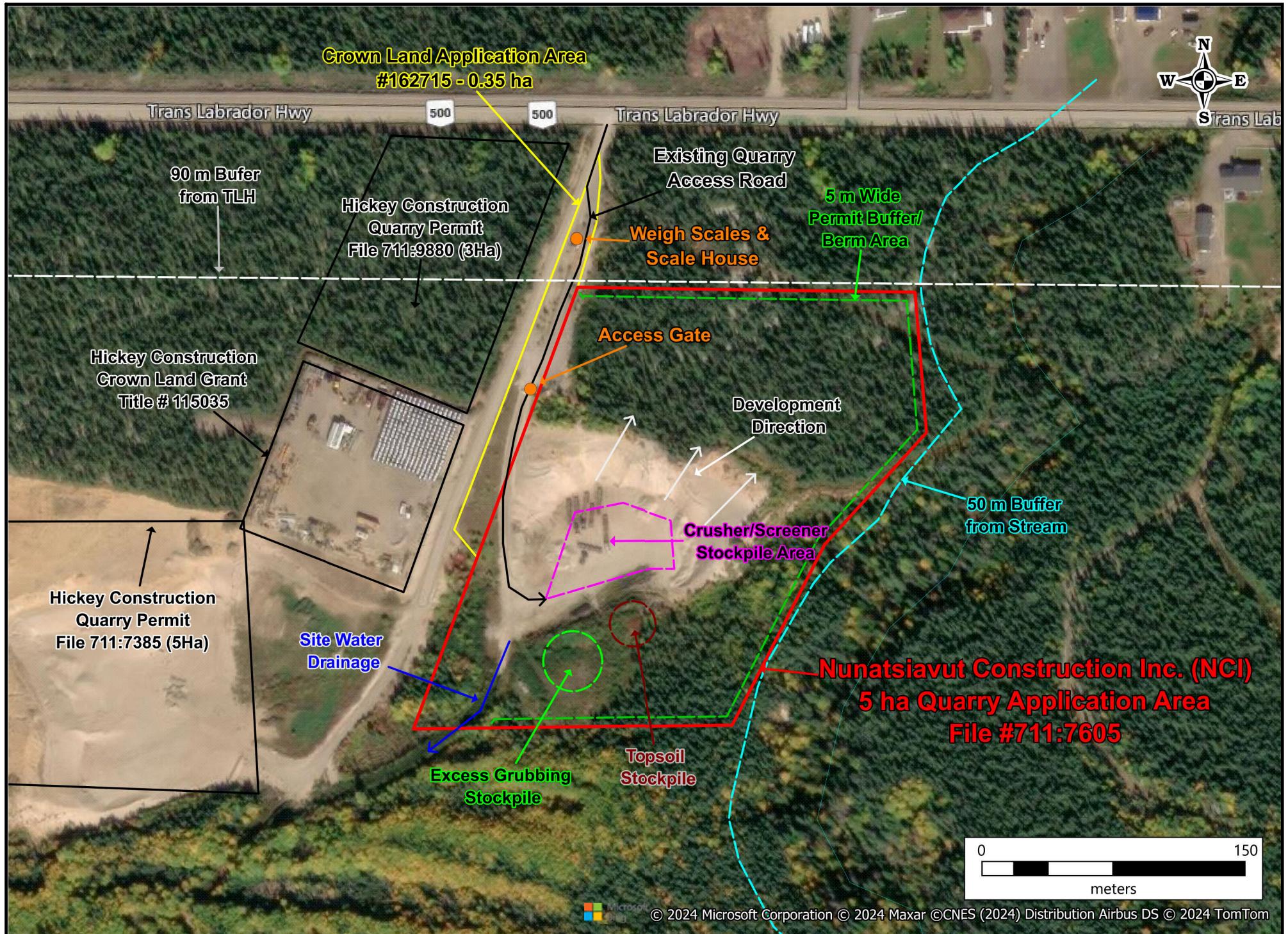


Figure 3: Detailed Quarry Application Area



Figure 4: Receptor Location Map

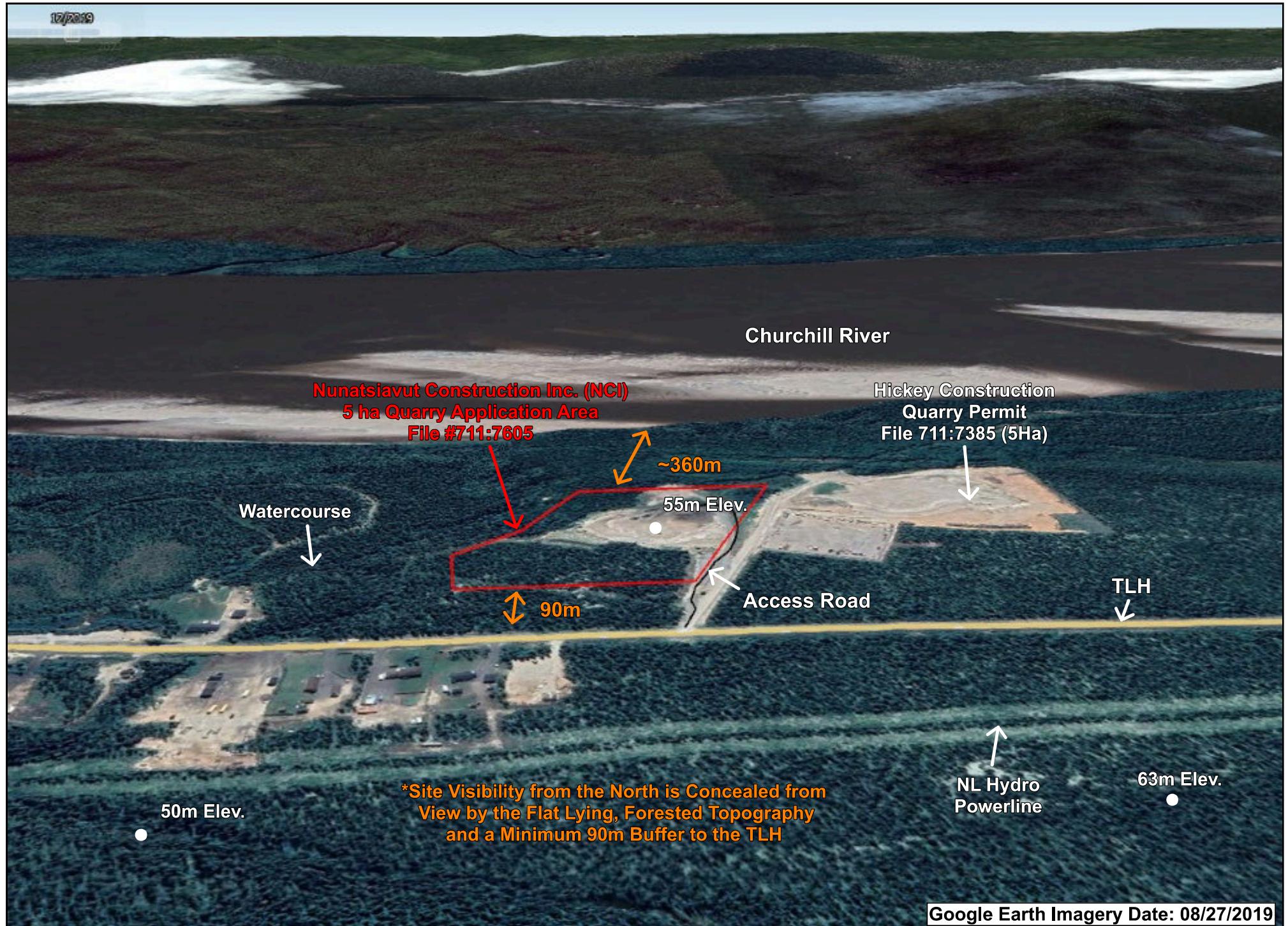


Figure 5: Example of Site Visibility from the North (Looking South) - Aerial View

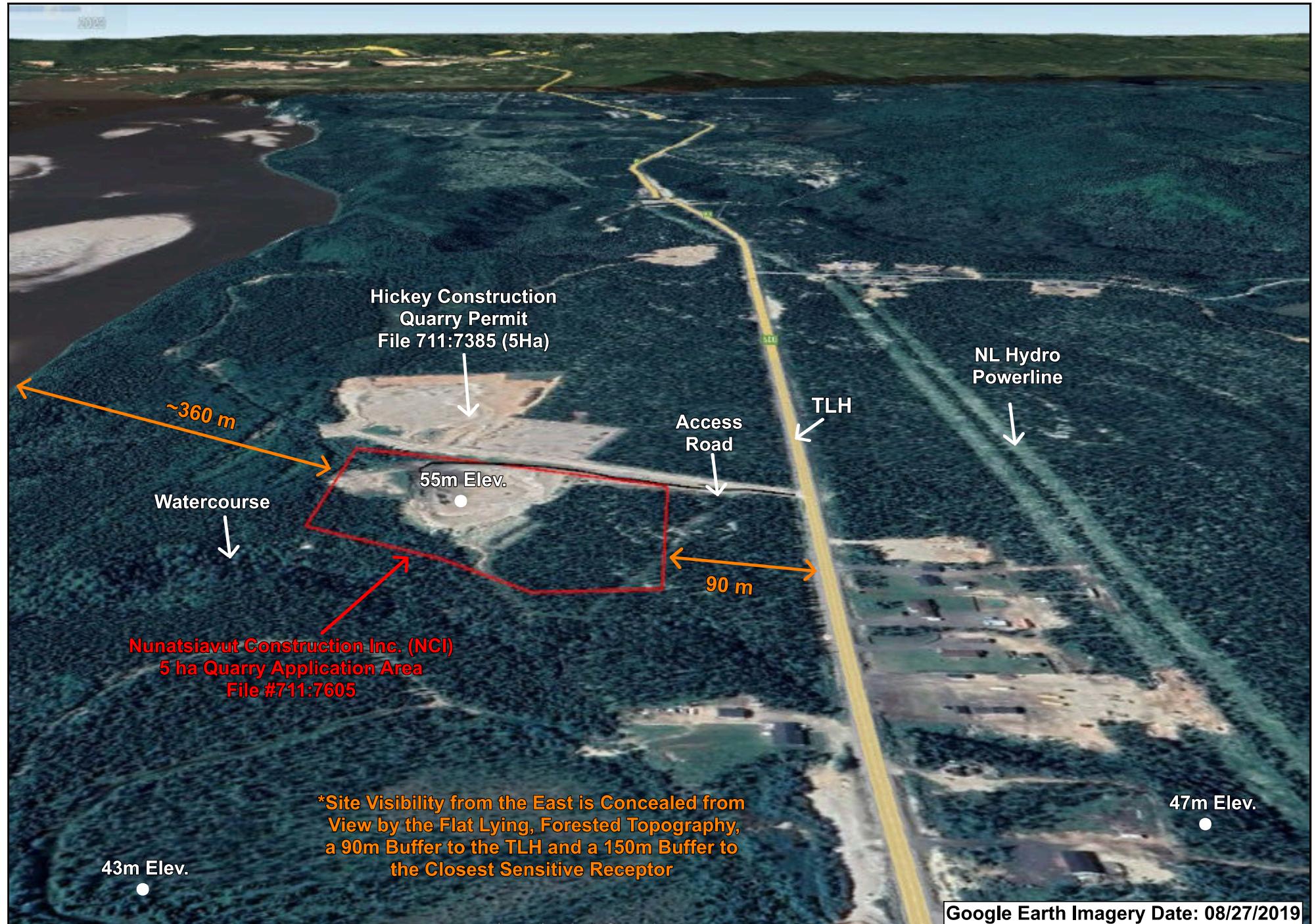


Figure 6: Example of Site Visibility from the East (Looking West) - Aerial View

4.3 Quarry Construction, Operation and Maintenance

The operations within the proposed quarry site will utilize the existing access road, security gate, weigh scales and scale house located in an adjacent 0.35 ha Crown Land application area (**Figure 3**). A 5 m buffer zone to the permit boundary will be left undeveloped except in the west where it borders the Crown Land application area. Upon the release of the 5 ha quarry permit application from Environmental Assessment, NCI plans to reinstate the quarry and continue developing the sand and gravel progressing gradually toward undeveloped areas in the north and south of the quarry. Details of the development are provided below.

4.3.1 Site Access

Access to the proposed quarry site is gained by travelling south from Happy Valley-Goose Bay along route 520, then travelling ~11.3 km west along route 500 (TLH). A gravel quarry access road branches south from the TLH for ~200 m and is used by Hickeys Construction to access their two approved quarry permits (File #711:7385-5ha, 711:9880-3ha) and Crown Land grant (Title #115035; **Figures 2 and 3**).

The quarry project is accessed by an adjacent gravel road and security gate located within NCI's 0.35 ha Crown Land application (#162715). The site will be accessed throughout the year and operations will correspond with seasonal demand for the sand products. The existing access road enters the center of the western quarry permit boundary. Internal haul roads will be used by the quarry equipment to process the materials and will gradually change to suit the operations. Development and maintenance of the gravel roads in the quarry site will be completed using an excavator and/or grader as required.

A 'closed loop' flow of operations will be created inside the quarry permit area and Crown Land application area. Quarry development and operations will maximize the available areas of sand and gravel to increase the cost efficiency and safety of the project. The quarry access gate will prevent public access, prevent incidental hazards and illegal garbage dumping. Additional security of the site can be implemented as needed using perimeter berms created from available materials such as armor stone.

4.3.2 Site Clearing

The quarry permit area contains ~3.67 ha of undeveloped and naturally forested areas located in the north and south of the quarry area. Past quarry operations have stripped the remaining area located in the central portion of the quarry. Site clearing will be performed in phases as additional sand and gravel are required to meet local demand for the products.

A commercial cutting permit is required for site clearing. This will be obtained from the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. Merchantable timber will be cleared by handheld chainsaws or mechanical harvesters. The overburden including topsoil, subsoils and grubbing will be stripped, separated and windrowed in the 5 m permit buffer zone to establish a berm around the site. Excess stripped material may be stockpiled on the quarry floor for preservation (**Figure 3**). The organic bearing topsoil layer will be separated and preserved reclamation material to be reserved over the developed area upon closure of the quarry. (**Figure 3**).

4.3.3 Quarry Construction, Development and Operation

Once the production area is cleared and stripped the sand and gravel can be excavated, processed and stockpiled. The operations will require a mobile crusher and screener to process and stockpile the sand and gravel material within the quarry. Boulders, and other coarse materials will be removed through screening and preserved for future use or utilized in site reclamation. Excavation will occur along benches a maximum of 5 m in height. The established quarry floor will stay above the groundwater table to ensure a dry operations area. Any surface water accumulated inside the quarry permit area will follow constructed drainage channels directed to the southwest discharge point (**Figure 3**).

NCI estimates that up to 1,800 m³ of sand and gravel will be extracted from the project on a yearly basis. This volume may fluctuate to meet consumer demands in the region. Quarry operations will occur as needed throughout the summer months, while product stockpiles may also be accessed throughout the winter months. All extraction activities will adhere to the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador's Occupational Health and Safety Regulations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

With the anticipated release of the project from EA review, the quarry will be reestablished. Operations will begin immediately and construction of new development areas within the quarry will be created as required. The proposed quarry permit will allow NCI to secure a long-term supply of road sand and gravel used for general contracting services. NCI plans to follow the regulations established by the DIET for the development, rehabilitation and closure of the quarry permit area.

4.4 Potential Sources of Pollution During Construction and Operation

The construction and operation of the proposed quarry will utilize various types of heavy equipment that presents a source of noise disturbance, exhaust emissions, petroleum and hydrocarbons, dust, and domestic waste to the surrounding environment. NCI will operate the quarry and equipment to follow the standard Occupational Health and Safety protocols for quarry development. NCI will ensure that the quarry site has an emergency

response plan, and that necessary emergency response equipment is available to address hazards related to fire and hydrocarbon spills thus protecting the workers and the environment. Consistent monitoring of the site and equipment will ensure that potential sources of pollution are identified, and steps are taken to mitigate hazards to the surrounding environment.

4.4.1 Air

Air pollution could be generated in the form of exhaust fumes from operating equipment and dust from airborne clay particles in the quarry. Exhaust fumes will be minimized by ensuring that all mechanical equipment using combustion engines contains functioning emission-control devices fitted to the exhaust system. These devices reduce harmful pollutants contained in the exhaust. When heavy equipment is not in operation it will be shut down to maximize fuel efficiency and minimize unnecessary exhaust fumes. Dust created from the quarry operations will be controlled by minimizing the development footprint and stripping overburden from only the required production areas in sequence and not all at once. The dust generated by heavy equipment on the quarry floor or access roads will be mitigated during very dry periods by using mobile watering trucks to suppress silt particles from becoming airborne. All activities within the quarry will be conducted in a manner that respects the province's *Air Pollution Control Regulations* (2004).

4.4.2 Noise and Vibration

The quarry site is expected to generate a typical amount of noise expected from operating heavy equipment. The use of blasting techniques is not required on site. The expected sound levels will not exceed those generated by past and ongoing quarry operations in the area. The natural forest buffer will provide noise dampening obstruction to public roadway commuters and sensitive receptors. All mechanical equipment used in the operations will be maintained to ensure that the decibel levels produced do not exceed the manufacturing standard. The quarry site will be a controlled environment whereby operations occur during daytime work hours and meet the regulations for Occupational Health and Safety.

4.4.3 Domestic Waste and Sewage

Domestic waste generated from human activity on the proposed quarry site will be contained and removed from site for later disposal in approved waste and sewage management areas typically by certified waste management companies. Portable lavatories within the proposed quarry boundaries will be utilized as required during production and operation of the site. Garbage and food waste will be kept for later disposal

off-site and not littered on the quarry floor. Domestic waste will be collected and disposed of in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act (2002)* at an approved dump site.

4.4.4 Fuel

Fuel used by heavy equipment on site will be delivered directly by a petroleum product service company as required. No fuel storage tanks will be located on the site. The refueling of equipment on site will comply with the Storage and Handling of Gasoline and Associated Products Regulations. Emergency spill response kits will always be available on-site during quarry operations for containment and cleanup of any hydrocarbon leaks from malfunctioning equipment. All mechanical equipment using fuels will be kept in good operating order with regular inspections and servicing by certified mechanics to prevent incidents of hydrocarbon spills. Any leaks or spills of more than 70 liters will be reported to the Environmental Emergency Telephone Line, contained and cleaned up immediately.

4.4.5 Effluent

The effluent generated during quarry operations is likely to be in the form of surface water transporting fine-grained particles from the quarry floor. This could occur at any time of development during rainfall events though most surface water is expected to be contained within the quarry permit boundaries. Additionally, the unconsolidated, permeable sand and gravel material making up the quarry floor and subsurface will provide good site drainage. Monitoring drainage will occur during all stages of quarry construction and development to ensure appropriate mitigation techniques are used for treating site water runoff. These measures, though circumstantial, will be in line with industry's best management practices to reduce suspended fine-grained particles from entering nearby watercourses and waterbodies.

Surface water runoff from the site will be discharged from the southwest permit boundary (**Figure 3**). Shallow ditching inside the permit boundary will ensure runoff is collected and drained away from the natural watercourse to the east. The installation of rock check dams, hay bales, and silt fencing will collect and remove suspended fine-grained particles from site water before exiting the southwest boundary. During major rainfall events additional areas may be constructed to temporarily hold water within the quarry and allow for suspended fine-grained particles to settle out. All surface water discharged from the quarry site will meet the regulatory requirements of the *Environmental Control Water and Sewage Regulations (2003)*.

4.5 Potential Resource Conflicts During Construction and Operation

The proposed quarry permit is adjacent to two watercourses, including the Churchill River, and several private dwellings. As such, the potential resource conflicts during operation of the quarry site include power generation, tourism and recreation. A ~360 m buffer to the Churchill River will ensure power generation is unimpacted. Recreational activities may include fishing, hunting, berry harvesting, and domestic wood cutting. The desired use of the area for tourism and recreation is considered a priority and these activities will not be impacted by quarry operations. Domestic wood harvesting is not anticipated to be impacted by the quarry operations considering the overall size of the domestic cutting area compared to the permit application area.

The proposed quarry boundary allows for the regulated buffer distance to any waterbody, watercourse or wetland thus protecting the natural environment that is valued by tourists and recreational users. Any encounter with wildlife will follow regulations stated in the Wildlife Regulations under the *Wildlife Act* (CC. 96-809). Domestic waste will be disposed of appropriately off-site to avoid attracting wildlife.

The proposed quarry permit boundary respects the regulated buffer distance from all watercourses required by the Mineral Lands division of the DIET and the Water Resources Management Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change. Precautionary measures to prevent suspended solids from reaching any watercourses are components of the proposed quarry development plan, as discussed in **Section 4.4.5** and summarized as follows:

- A 5 m wide buffer zone along the eastern and southern permit boundaries will be left undeveloped where no materials will be excavated. A perimeter berm constructed in this area from available stripped overburden will restrict surface water inside the quarry permit boundaries.
- Shallow drainage channels will be dug in the quarry floor to control and direct surface run-off away from the adjacent watercourse, and into designated drainage collection areas on the quarry floor.
- The use of check dams, hay bales and silt fencing will remove suspended fine-grained particles prior to exiting the quarry boundary and entering naturally vegetated buffer areas surrounding the watercourses.

4.6 Occupation

The occupations required for the proposed quarry site are listed below and classified as per the National Occupational Classification (2021):

Construction

- 1 Heavy Equipment Operators –Excavator/Dump Truck (73400)
- 1 Logging Machinery Operator – Tree Harvester/Mulcher (84110)

Operation

- 1 Heavy Equipment Operator – Loader/Excavator (73400)
- 1 Heavy Equipment Operator –Crusher/Screeener (73400)
- 1 Heavy Equipment Operator (amount may vary on demand) – Tandem, Tandem-Tandem, or Semi Dump Trailers (73400)

The operation of the quarry will require up to 3 employees to run at the anticipated production rate of ~1,800 m³ annually, although fluctuations in material demand may lead to a change in the number of required employees and annual production volumes.

4.7 Reclamation and Closure

Rehabilitation of the quarry area will begin once the sand and gravel resources are exhausted or continue progressively as the final pit floor is reached in a specific area. All exposed quarry faces will be a maximum of 5 m in height. Any remaining existing quarry faces, and waste stockpiles will be contoured with available materials to create a 30-degree slope to the quarry floor. Catch benches will be placed at the toe of each 30-degree slope if multiple development faces are created. Preserved organic material that was previously stripped from the development area will be re-spread over the rehabilitated area to promote growth of local vegetation. The vegetated area will then be left to regenerate and blend with the surrounding natural landscape.

5.0 APPROVAL OF THE UNDERTAKING

Table 1 on the following page contains a list of referral agencies, responses received, and possible permits required for the project, some of which are already in progress.

Table 1: Referral Agencies, Responses and Possible Permits Required

Department/Regulatory Agency	Status	Possible Required Approvals/Permits or Comments
Provincial Archaeology Office	Approved	
Municipal Affairs and Environment -Water Resources Management Division	Conditional Approval	Adhere to WRMD Regulations
NAV Canada	Approved	
Environment and Climate Change -Natural Areas	Approved	
Environment and Climate Change - Environmental Assessment Division	Project Registration Required	Environmental Assessment Registration
Digital Government & Service NL – Environmental Protection	Conditional Approval	Adhere to Set Regulations
Industry, Energy and Technology – Mines Branch	Under Review	
Industry, Energy and Technology - Mineral Lands Division	Under Review	
Municipal and Provincial Affairs Local Governance and Land Use Planning	Conditional Approval	Town of Goose Bay Approval Required – Zoned Resource
NL Hydro	Conditional Approval	No Blasting
Indigenous Affairs and Reconciliation	Approved	
Labrador Affairs	Approved	
Department of National Defense	Approved	
Town of Happy Valley Goode Bay	Conditional Approval	Must Comply with Town's Development Regulations
Industry, Energy and Technology – Energy Development	Approved	
Transportation and Infrastructure	Approved	
Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation - Tourism	Approved	
Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation – Parks NL	Approved	
NL Power	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Wildlife	Conditional Approval	Operate Under Established Legislation
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Lands Management	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Agriculture	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Aquaculture	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Fisheries	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Forestry	Approved	Operating Permit & Commercial Cutting Permit
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Crown Lands	Approved	Recommended Adjacent Cottage Owners Notified of Activities

6.0 SCHEDULE

The proposed schedule for this project is as follows:

Submission of Registration Document	November, 2024
Review of Submission Document by Government	December, 2024
Commencement of Construction and Operations	May, 2025

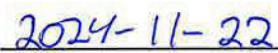
7.0 FUNDING

Funding for the construction and operation of the project will be provided entirely by the proponent. A startup cost of \$10,000 is estimated for the initial construction of the project.

8.0 LIMITATIONS

This environmental registration document was prepared by NCD Consulting Ltd. in consultation with NCI for their use under the terms defined in a written contract between the two parties. The information included in this document was provided by the client and relates to the scope of this proposed project exclusively. NCD Consulting Ltd. has collaborated with the client and utilized NCD's combined extensive knowledge in quarry development and potential environment related concerns to, as accurately as possible and with the information available at the time of drafting this document, layout the development of the site in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner.


Name: Mr. Darrell Elliott
Construction Manager
Nunatsiavut Construction Inc. (NCI)


Date