

Nunatsiavut Construction Inc. (NCI)

SOUTH BRANCH ROAD QUARRY

Environmental Assessment Registration Document

Submitted by:
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1.0 NAME OF UNDERTAKING

South Branch Road Quarry Permit Application

- Quarry Permit Identification
 - File 711:9847– 12.6 ha
- Environmental Assessment Registration Identification
 - File Reference No. 200.20.3468

2.0 PROPONENT

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

Mr. Gary Best
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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 South Branch Road quarry includes quarry permit application (File #711:9847 - 12.6 ha) and stockpile quarry permit application (File 711:13380 – 1.4 ha). The 14.0 ha combined project area is located 3 km west of the Alexander Lake, and 17.7 km west of Happy Valley-Goose Bay (HVGB), 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). The quarry operation will involve drilling, blasting, crushing, screening, and stockpiling. The aggregate products will be used for construction and general contracting services offered by NCI to the upper Lake Melville region.

Quarrying has existed in the area since the late 1990's. Grey Rock Services Inc. currently operate three quarry permits (File #711:12175 – 5 ha, 711:9813 - 3.7 ha & 711:5463 - 1.02 ha) located south of and adjacent to the project boundary (**Figure 2**). The quarry permit (File #711:9847 – 5.0 ha) was initially issued to Lawrence E. Noseworthy in 2012 and expired in 2023. NCI acquired the quarry assets from Lawrence E. Noseworthy which included existing material stockpiles (**Figure 3**). Inadvertently the historic quarry permit expired and NCI is in the process of acquiring the previous site and an expanded area to meet growing demand (File #711:9847 – 14.0 ha).

The combined 14 ha quarry project boundary is buffered 15 m from South Branch Road a remote road in a historic quarrying area, 15 m from a historic logging road and 50 m from the nearest waterbody as required by the Mineral Lands division of the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology (IET). The municipality of HVGB adjusted their blasting restrictions in 2025 to reflect the provincial regulations which allow blasting to 300 m of sensitive receptors. The northern boundary of the permit area at its closest point is ~780 m from nearby cabins to the north within the Town of HVGB municipal boundary.

3.2 Purpose/Rationale/Requirement for the Undertaking

The quarry project will be conducted within an approved Mineral Workings area beginning inside the stockpile permit (File 711:13380 – 1.4 ha). Quarrying will utilize this material until new development areas are required (**Figure 3**). NCI will fund the project and currently own the required heavy equipment needed for its operations. A mobile jaw crusher, cone crusher, and three conveyors attached to a screener will be assembled inside the quarry for producing aggregate (backfill/subgrade, Class A&B, pit run etc.). The project is in an isolated area partially within the municipality of HVGB and is a most

reasonable location from a safety, environmental and regulatory point of view to produce and supply the Town with aggregates.

The 12.6 ha quarry permit application (File #711:9847 – 12.6 ha) is entirely forested and undeveloped. The permit boundary is 15m from South Branch Road in the west, 15m from a historic logging road in the north and beyond 50 m from two waterbodies in the east and west. Crown title grants and cabin owners exist ~600 m north of the project at the closest point. The project boundary will have a 5 to 10 m internal buffer zone reserved for windrowed grubbing stripped from the quarry and will remain undeveloped (**Figure 3**).

Construction of new development areas will involve tree removal and stripping of grubbing/organics to expose the underlying sand, gravel and bedrock. Topsoil/grubbing will be preserved in stockpile separately as best as possible for future reclamation of the quarry site. Surface water drainage will be controlled inside the quarry within dug channels, rock check dams and hay bales as required to filter suspended particles. Site water will be discharged from along the western boundary adjacent to the access road (**Figure 3**). The quarry entrance is secured with armour stone and a lockable metal gate to prevent public access.

The quarry operations will utilize the sand, gravel and bedrock available within the proposed quarry permit area. Boulders or coarse material rejected from crushing (> 0.6 m in diameter) will be utilized as armor stone. Bedrock will be developed from quarry faces at a maximum 10 m high. Annual production volumes for the aggregate products are estimated to be 2,000 m³. Production volumes may fluctuate to meet specific business demands. Quarry operations will conform with the existing rock quarries in the area while ensuring minimal impact to the surrounding environment. NCI intends to follow the responsibilities of a quarry permit holder that includes full rehabilitation of the site upon closure as described in the IET's Quarry Legislation.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERTAKING

4.1 Geographic Location

The project area is located adjacent to South Branch Road, ~1.4 km north of the TLH and ~17.7 km west of Happy Valley Goose-Bay, Labrador. Several quarry operations exist in the immediate area including Grey Rock Services and N.C.L. Contractors (**Figure 2**). The landscape surrounding the project consists of forested, gently rolling hills that provide visibility screening from nearby receptors (**Figure 4**). The permit boundary maintains a greater than 50 m buffer to waterbody/ watercourses to help protect the surrounding environment. If a water management plan for the project is required, it will conform to the

environmental protection regulations set by the Water Resources Management Division of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

The project is located within a designated Resource Zone whereby the discretionary use of quarrying is permitted by the municipality of HVGB. NCI will obtain a working permit from the municipality prior to commencing operations and will comply with the conditions listed in the permit. Crown Land grants are located ~600 m north of the project, beyond the Town's boundary on Crown Land, and adjacent to South Branch Road (**Figure 4**). The proposed quarry activities will have minimal impacts on public road users and will conform with the existing historic quarry operations in the area. NCI accepts full responsibility for the quarry operation and expects to rehabilitate the land in the future, when the resources are depleted, to minimize any long-lasting negative impacts.

4.2 Physical Features

4.2.1 Project Site Description

The proposed quarry permit application (File #711:9847 - 12.6 ha) area is undeveloped and naturally forested. Existing development inside the stockpile quarry permit (File 711:13380 – 1.4 ha) includes a quarry floor between 145 m to 155 m above sea level (asl; **Figure 3**) aggregate stockpiles and a ~6 m high quarry face. The elevation inside the application area ranges from ~138 m asl in the west-central permit area, to ~178 m in the north and south (**Figure 3**). A pond near the western boundary is at an elevation of ~119 m asl while the pond near the eastern boundary is ~149 m asl. Site drainage will follow this topographic gradient towards the central and western quarry area (**Figure 3**). A 5 to 10 m wide internal buffer zone along the permit boundary will remain undeveloped. This buffer area will be used to create a berm from the removed grubbing and will help to restrict access, control drainage and minimize site visibility.

Development of new quarry areas will begin with clearing trees and stripping grubbing from the land, followed by excavating overlying till, drilling and blasting, crushing, screening and stockpiling. No permanent infrastructure is required for the project. A scale house and scale will be located near the restricted access point (**Figure 3**). Development is planned in a northerly direction at a resource extraction rate (~2,000 m³) consistent with current business demands. The resources of sand, gravel and rock inside the project boundary are enough to provide NCI with several decades of development ensuring the region has several sources of aggregate providing a competitive market. The topsoil removed during construction will be stockpiled and used as future closure reclamation material.

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. The Lake Melville and Churchill River systems are sometimes free of ice until late November. Scattered patches of permafrost are found in some bogs.

The geology in the area consists of granitoid rocks and gneiss of the Grenville Province tectonic domain. The overlying unconsolidated sediments were 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 melting 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. Herbs can be found on very moist soils and river terraces containing balsam fir, black spruce, and white birch. 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 portion of the province 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 visibility of the project from nearby receptors is minimal due to the screening provided by the height of land and forest surrounding the project, including the remote nature of the site. The closest receptors to the project are users of South Branch Road and cabin owners located 600 m to the north (**Figure 4**). **Figure 5 & 6** show aerial views of the quarry project from the south and north. The western permit boundary is adjacent to the 15 m road buffer zone which provides tree screening to the site from the road and will be left undeveloped. The roadway lies at a lower elevation than the quarry project making it difficult to view the quarry from the road. The 5 to 10 m internal quarry buffer zone will be undeveloped and provide additional visibility screening of the project. The proposed quarry project will be no more visible than the existing historic quarry operations in the areas.

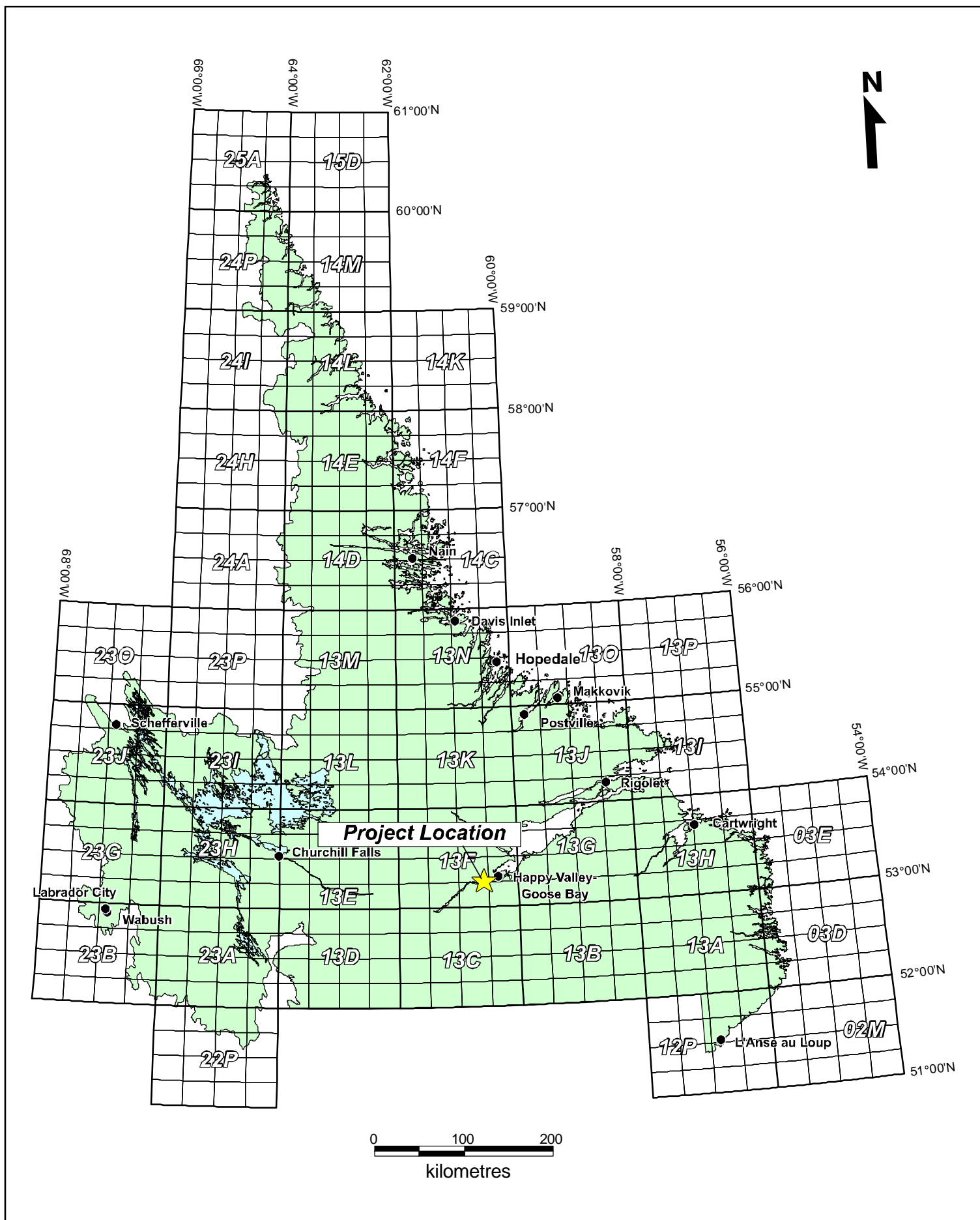


FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION MAP (N.T.S. 13F/07)



Figure 2: Quarry Area Location Map

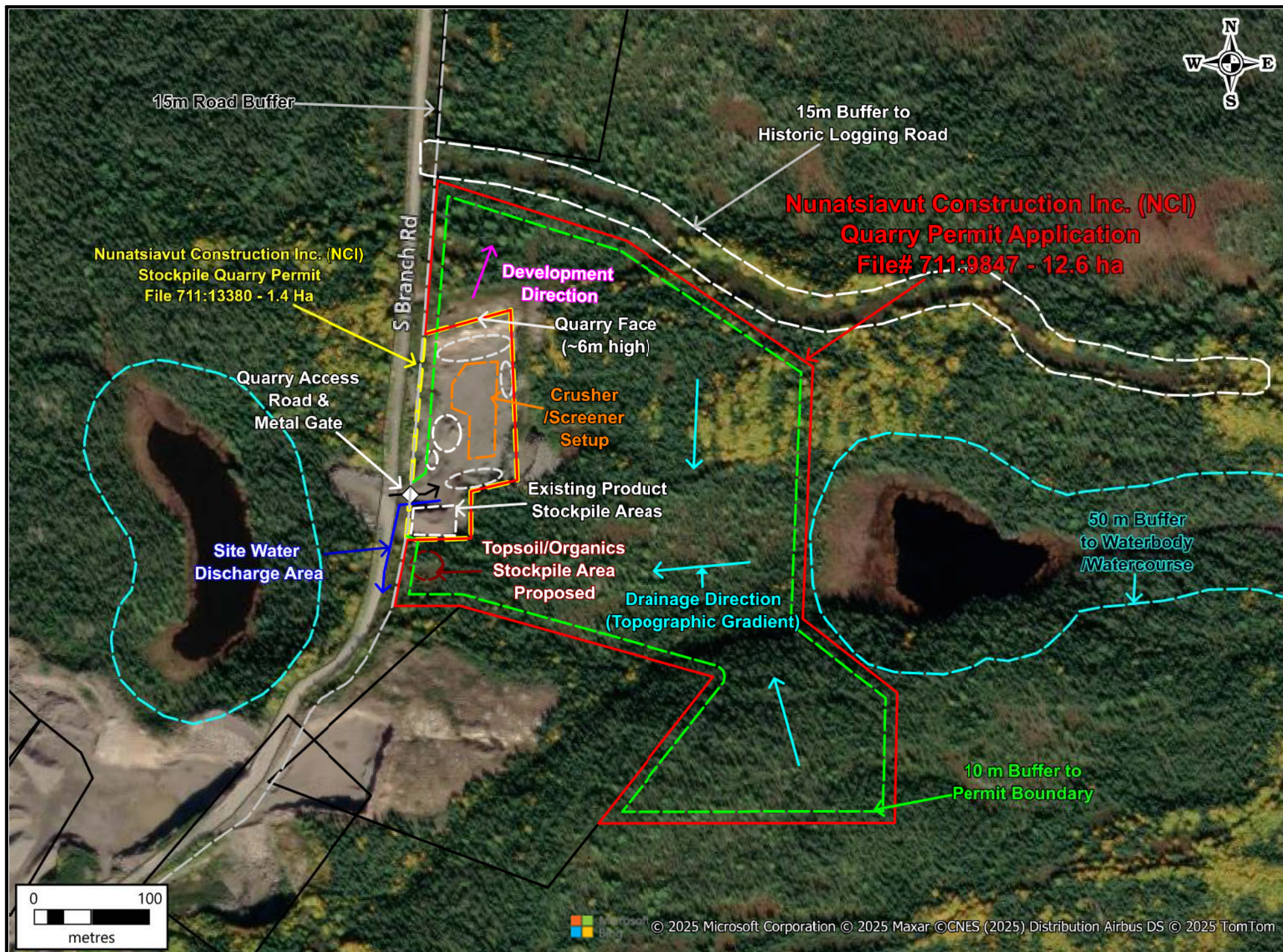


Figure 3: Detailed Quarry Layout Map

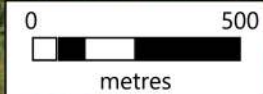


Figure 4: Receptor Location Map

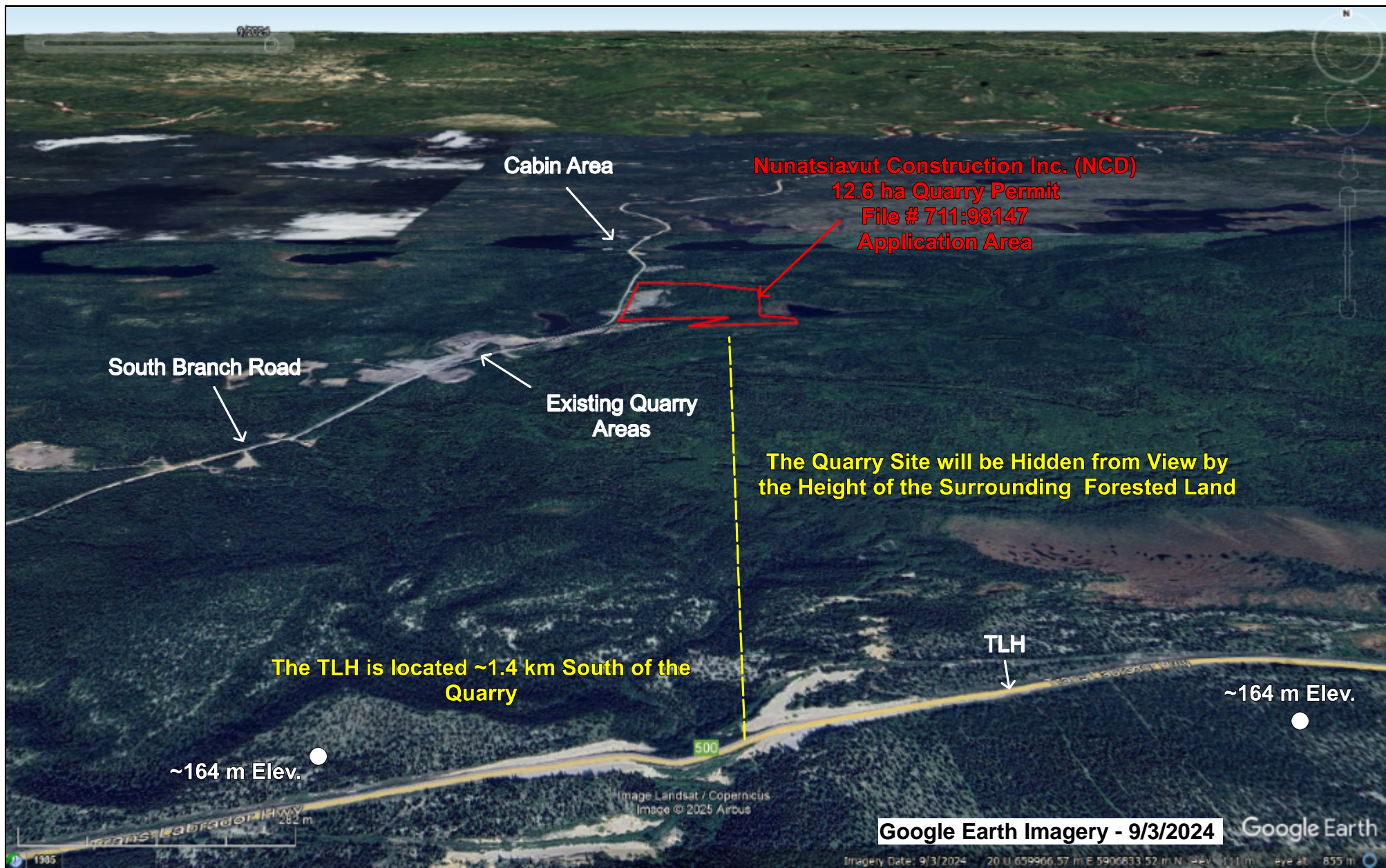


Figure 5: Example of Site Visibility from the South (Looking North) - Aerial View

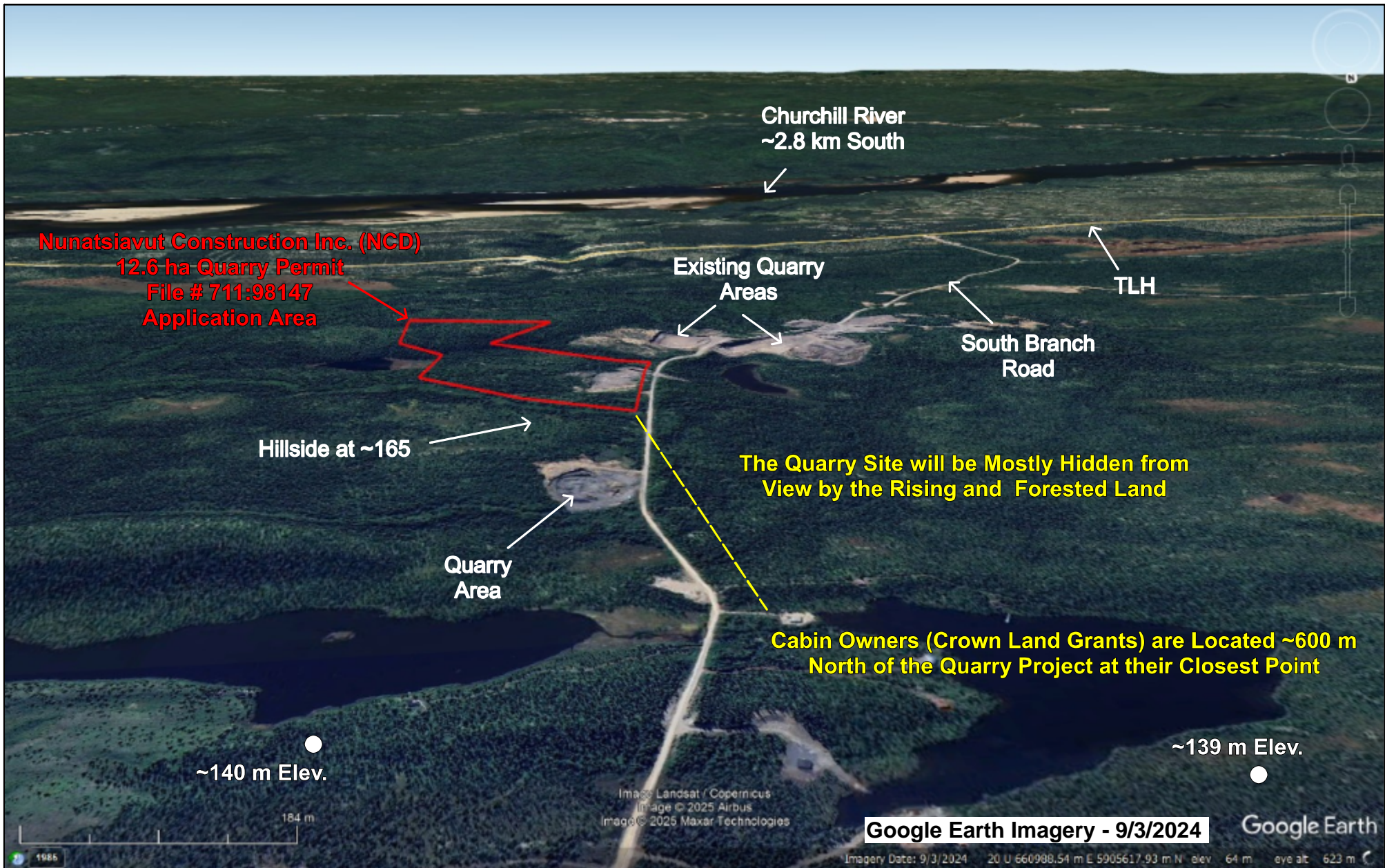


Figure 6: Example of Site Visibility from the North (Looking South) - Aerial View

4.3 Quarry Construction, Operation and Maintenance

The proposed 14.0 ha combined quarry project will utilize a 1.4 ha stockpile quarry permit (**Figure 3**). NCI plans to reinstate the quarry and continue developing the available stockpiles before blasting new areas. Quarry faces will be drilled/blasted along benches no greater than 10 m in height with 2 m catch benches as required by IET and the Occupational Health and Safety Act. To ensure adequate site drainage a quarry floor will be established not lower than ~145 m asl, or the approximate elevation of the site access road. At least three full benches will be required to reach higher elevations in the northern and southern permit area. Development details of the project are provided below.

4.3.1 Site Access

The quarry project is accessed by travelling ~17 km west of Happy Valley-Goose Bay along route 500 (TLH), then ~2.5 km north along South Brach Road. South Branch Road continues ~16 km northeast connecting with route 520 near Northwest River. NCI along with other operators in the area need to ensure the South Branch Road is maintained for equipment to pass. A 15 m long gravel access road to site is secured by a lockable metal hinged gate. Haul roads inside the quarry will be constructed as necessary to access new development areas. The quarry layout will maintain safe working distances to quarry faces with necessary berms and armor stone to prevent hazards. A 'closed loop' flow of operations will be created inside the quarry leading to increased operational efficiency and safety for its workers. The site will be operated intermittently throughout the year to suit the typical seasonal demand for construction aggregate.

4.3.2 Site Clearing

The quarry permit application area is undeveloped and naturally forested. The depth to bedrock in undeveloped areas is estimated to be ~2 meters. Site clearing will be completed in phases as necessary to expose additional areas slated for drilling/blasting or excavating. It could take decades to clear the entire permit area or exhaust the resources available inside the project boundary. A commercial cutting permit will be acquired from the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture. No site clearing is expected between May 1st and August 15th to protect migratory and nesting birds. Merchantable timber will be cleared by handheld chainsaws or mechanical harvesters. The stripped topsoil, subsoils and grubbing is expected to be less than 0.5 m thick and will be windrowed by a bulldozer to the permit buffer zone with topsoil stockpiled separately if/where present. Excess organics will be preserved in stockpiles for resspreading over the site to promote revegetation (**Figure 3**).

4.3.3 Quarry Construction, Development and Operation

No permanent infrastructure is required for construction, development and operation of the quarry. Blasting will be completed by a certified third-party blasting company on a semi-annual basis. A mobile crusher and screener will be placed at a safe distance from the quarry face for loading and stockpiling. Coarse reject materials and boulders will be stockpiled separately for use as armor stone. Quarry face/ bench heights in bedrock will be a maximum of 10 m in height and 5 m in height for unconsolidated material. The established quarry floor will stay above the groundwater table to prevent pooling water. Any surface water accumulated inside the quarry permit area will follow constructed drainage channels leading to a controlled discharge point adjacent to the site access road (**Figure 3**).

NCI estimates that up to 2,000 m³ of aggregate including crushed rock, sand and gravel will be extracted from the project on a yearly basis and may fluctuate to meet consumer demands. NCI will produce backfill/subgrade, granular (Class A & B), and winter sand from the quarry used for general construction projects and services. Quarry operations will peak throughout the summer months, while product stockpiles may 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 permit application area will be combined with NCI's adjacent stockpile quarry permit. Quarry operations will utilize the existing quarry floor and product stockpiles until new development areas are needed. The proposed quarry permit will allow NCI to secure a long-term resource of aggregate to meet future business demands. NCI plans to follow the regulations established by the IET for the development, rehabilitation and closure of the quarry permit area as per the anticipated quarry permit issuance.

4.4 Potential Sources of Pollution During Construction and Operation

The proposed quarry project will use heavy equipment that inherently presents a source of noise, exhaust, petroleum and hydrocarbons, and dust to the surrounding environment. NCI will operate the quarry and equipment following the standard Occupational Health and Safety protocols for quarry development. NCI will ensure that the quarry site has emergency response equipment available to address related hazards 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. Dust generation is expected from stripping, crushing/screening and stockpiling activities in the quarry area and along haul roads. Stripping overburden will be done annually in sequence within specific yearly production areas and not all at once. Mobile watering trucks will be used 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 noise from drilling and blasting, crushing and screening, and operating heavy equipment. The sound levels will not exceed those generated by past and ongoing quarry operations in the area. Blasting activities will be implemented annually by contractors that possess a valid blasting certificate and will follow regulations outlined in the Occupational Health and Safety Act including the confinement of explosive energy. Any sensitive receptors within a 500 m blast radius will be notified in writing. No explosives are to be stored on site. 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 those rated by the manufacturer. The quarry site will be a controlled environment whereby operations occur during daylight hours and meet the regulations for Occupational Health and Safety.

4.4.3 Domestic Waste and Sewage

Domestic waste generated from the proposed quarry site such as garbage and food will be contained and disposed of in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act (2002)*. Portable lavatories will be utilized as required during the operation and cleaned regularly by a sanitation service provider. The nearest approved waste management facility is located ~14 km north of the project on South Branch Road in HVGB. This site accepts garbage, household hazardous waste (HHW), oil and paint, bulk waste, scrap metal and yard waste.

4.4.4 Fuel

Fuel used by heavy equipment will be delivered to site 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 service by certified mechanics to prevent incidents. Any hydrocarbon leaks or spills of more than 70 liters will be reported to the Environmental Emergency Telephone Line (709-772-2083). All spills and leaks will be cleaned up immediately, with the area inspected and given clearance by Service NL (709-869-6900 ext. 7789).

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 crushed/blasted rock material making up the quarry floor and subsurface will provide good subsurface site drainage. Monitoring drainage will occur during all stages of quarry construction and development to ensure that mitigation techniques used for treating site water runoff are adequate. These measures, though circumstantial, will be in line with industry's best management practices to reduce suspended fine-grained particles from entering nearby waterbodies.

Surface water runoff from the site will be discharged from the western permit boundary adjacent to the site access road (**Figure 3**). Shallow ditching inside the permit boundary and the use of rock check dams, hay bales, and silt fencing will ensure the removal of suspended fine-grained particles from site water before exiting the 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 quarry project is ~3.1 km north of the Churchill River, and ~3.0 km west of Alexander Lake. A wilderness area containing numerous ponds and cabin owners (~19 crown title grants) is located ~1 km north of the project. South Branch Road is 15 m west of the permit boundary and NCI, and other quarry operators will ensure the road is maintained for access. This is of benefit to all users of the road. The quarry site will be secured with lockable gate and signs placed along the road to warn of the quarry operation and heavy equipment.

Potential resource conflicts of the quarry project include public recreational activities including fishing, hunting, berry harvesting, and domestic wood cutting. These activities will not be obstructed by quarry operations. A historic logging road north of the project is buffered 15 m from the permit boundary for public use. The forested, gently rolling landscape provide visibility screening to most of the quarry site from the north and south. NCI the quarry project developer, values the use of the region by recreational users and seeks to limit any disturbance to the natural environment and ecosystem.

The proposed quarry permit boundary is beyond the regulated 50 m buffer distance to two small waterbodies located east and west of the quarry boundary (**Figure 3**). 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.

Precautionary measures to prevent suspended solids from reaching any waterbodies/ watercourses are components of the proposed quarry development plan, as discussed in **Section 4.4.5** and summarized as follows:

- A 5 to 10 m wide buffer zone inside the permit boundary will be left undeveloped where no materials will be excavated. A perimeter berm in this area will be constructed from stripped overburden helping to restrict surface water (and noise, visibility, access, etc.) to inside the quarry permit boundaries.
- Shallow drainage channels will be dug or blasted into the quarry floor to control and direct surface run-off into designated drainage collection areas located in the central permit area and ultimately discharged from the quarry along the western boundary.
- The lowest quarry floor elevation (~140 to 145 m) will daylight with the topography along the western permit boundary. This will provide long term drainage and prevent water from pooling on the quarry floor.
- The use of rock check dams, hay bales and silt fencing will filter suspended fine-grained particles from the site water prior to exiting the site and entering naturally vegetated buffer areas. Drainage outside of the project will follow the existing topography toward the south.

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

The operation of the quarry requires up to 4 employees to run at the anticipated production rate of ~2,000 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

Reclamation and closure of the quarry site will begin once the available sand, gravel and rock resource is depleted. Progressive reclamation may be performed in areas already developed or deemed unusable for quarry operations. The final quarry floor depth will daylight with topography and not contain ponding water to ensure adequate long-term drainage of the site. All exposed quarry rock faces will be a maximum of 10 m in height (5 m for unconsolidated material) and sloped to 30-degrees using available materials. If multiple development levels are created a 2 m wide catch bench will be placed at the toe of each slope between benches. Organic material preserved while removing the overburden will be respread over all disturbed areas including 30-degree slopes. The site will then be revegetated naturally over time and blend with the surrounding forested landscape. Once rehabilitated the land will be safe to the public and without hazard to the environment or wildlife.

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	Approved	Adhere to WRMD Regulations, 30 m Waterbody Buffer
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	Approved	
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		
Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation - Tourism	Approved	
Tourism, Culture, Arts and Recreation – Parks NL	Approved	
NL Power	Approved	
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture – Wildlife	Approval	
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	Conditional Approval	Operating Permit & Commercial Cutting Permit, Uphold Road Condition
Fisheries, Forestry and Agriculture - Crown Lands	Approved	

6.0 SCHEDULE

The proposed schedule for this project is as follows:

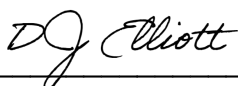
Submission of Registration Document	July, 2025
Review of Submission Document by Government	September, 2025
Commencement of Construction and Operations	October, 2025

7.0 FUNDING

The project will be funded entirely by NGC/NCI and developed using their existing heavy equipment (jaw crusher, cone crusher, screeners, conveyors, excavators, loaders and dump trucks etc.). The startup cost for the project is extremely low since the project contains existing product stockpiles for direct use/sale. Future costs include drilling/blasting by third party contractors which will be funded by the quarry operator.

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.



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2025-07-15

Date