Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Canadian Coast Guard
Significant Environmental Effects Determination (SEED) Report
(*Impact Assessment Act 2019 (IAA 2019)*)

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title: Oona River Small Craft Harbours Dredging Project

2 Proponent: Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) – Small Craft Harbours (SCH)

3. Other Contacts: Legacy Environmental Ltd. **4. Role of Each Contact:** Environmental Consultant

5. Source (Contact): Daniel Jarvie, Senior Project Engineer – SCHs

6. Received Date or Assessment Starting Date: Received: July 31, 2025

7. PATH No.: 25-HPAC-00888 **8. DFO File No.:** 25-SPAC-00001

9. EKME File No.: N/A **10. Public Registry No.:** 90125

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

11. Background About Proposed Development (including a description of the proposed development and construction "Start Date" and "End Date"):

The proposed Project involves mechanical dredging of the harbour basin, materials placement in the intertidal, and large woody debris complexing, salt marsh bench construction, and riparian area planting at the Oona River Harbour in Oona River, BC. The Project site is the extent of the Federal water lot of the Oona River SCH, and works are occurring within the water lot.

Details include the following:

- Dredging of approximately 6,951 m^3 of mud sediment from an intertidal and subtidal area of 4,362 m^2 in the Oona River harbour basin. Dredgeate will be temporarily stored and passively dewatered on a materials barge staged within the water-lot.
    - Dredge depth is variable based on bottom bathymetry; the targeted dredge depth is -2.8 chart datum (CD), with an over dredge allowance of 0.2 m for an overall dredge depth of -3.0 CD.
- To facilitate dredge/barge access, the Project may involve the temporary removal of harbour infrastructure, including floats and an estimated six ~18" (45 cm) diameter steel piles by vibratory hammer. Extracted piles will be temporarily stored on the materials barge and then the piles and floats will be reinstalled in the same locations upon completion of dredging (or replaced re-and-re as needed in the same footprint if unsuitable for replacement).
- To facilitate access to the intertidal area for dredged material placement, a rock platform will be created. The platform will be constructed using a barge-mounted excavator or front-end loader. The maximum distance that the dredged material will be moved rom the barge to the placement area is ~190 m.
- To contain the placement area of ~1,800 m^2, a rock berm, ~2,200 m^2 (this includes the rock platform) will be constructed.
    - The rock berm will be lined with geotextile material, creating a dredgeate containment area and provide structural support. The rock berm will be constructed in three lifts; each lift lined with geotextile material on the bottom prior to placement of dredgeate.
    - A retaining wall, two lock blocks high (0.75 m wide x 1.5 m high) will be added to the top of the existing rubble mound breakwater to achieve the desired placement volume.
    - The platform and berm construction is estimated to use ~5,960 m^3 of rock. Rock will be temporarily stored in the placement area for reuse following dredgeate placement.
    - All phases will be completed by either barge-mounted equipment or equipment staged on the newly constructed rock platform.
- Salt marsh benches will be constructed with the addition of sediment to raise the existing fragmented salt marsh and create a lower marsh bench, thus extending the marsh seaward. Stabilization of the offshore bench edge

will be achieved through repurposing and anchoring existing mobile log debris and the installation of some anchor rock. Following material settlement and stabilization, the area will be planted with native local rhizome species, using a higher salt marsh plug density to increase the likelihood of successful establishment.

- Large woody debris complexing and anchoring will be completed to create habitat complexity and structure. The repurposing of the large woody debris will provide habitat complexity to a total area of 1,991 m^2, which includes 935 m^2 along the western perimeter of the water lot, 571 m^2 along the east side of the breakwater, and 485 m^2 along the western edge of the placement area.
- Planting of a terraced riparian area with native shrubs and trees to be integrated into the upland edge of the salt marsh interface will provide connectivity between the upland and estuarine areas.
    - Two riparian areas will be constructed and make up 197 m^2 of habitat; 150 m^2 southwest of the approach and 47 m^2 southeast of the approach.

Project activities will be completed from existing terminal infrastructure, barge-mounted equipment located in the harbour, the constructed unload platform or berm or the adjacent upland within the federal waterlot.

Pending permit approval, in-water works including dredging, material placement, large woody debris complexing and anchoring, and salt marsh bench construction, are expected to be completed during the winter least risk fisheries window for Area 4 – Lower Skeena, November 30 - February 15. Planting of the salt mash and riparian area is anticipated to occur in the spring or fall of 2027.

Please refer to the submitted Oona River Harbour – Marine Effects Assessment, Legacy Environmental Ltd., 2026, and Offsetting Plan - Oona River Small Craft Harbour Dredging, Legacy Environmental Ltd., 2026. for additional information.

PROJECT REVIEW

12. DFO-Coast Guard Rationale for the Application of Section 82 of IAA 2019:

The Project is on federal land and is being proposed by a federal authority (DFO).

13. Fisheries Act Section(s), Migratory Birds Convention Act and/or Species at Risk Act Sections 73 or 74 (if applicable):

An application for authorization under Paragraphs 34.4(2)(b) and 35(2)(b) of the *Fisheries Act* (Non-Emergency Situation) was submitted to DFO's Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program (FFHPP) by SCH. A review of the application by FFHPP is in progress.

Through the environmental assessment, impacts to Species and Risk and/or migratory birds requiring permitting by FFHPP and/or Environment and Climate Change Canada are not anticipated.

14. Primary Authority:	**15. Primary Authority's Rationale for Involvement:**
1. DFO – SCH 2. FFHPP	1. Project proponent, federal lands manager, funding the project 2. Reviewer of *Fisheries Act* Authorization Application
16. Other Authorities Involved in Review:	**17. Other Authority's Rationale for Involvement:**
Transport Canada	Requirements under the Canadian Navigable Waters Act

18. Other Contacts and Responses:

N/A

20. Location of Project:

Oona River SCH, Oona River, BC (Porcher Island, approximately 42 km south of Prince Rupert)

22. Scope of Effects Considered:

The DFO Pathways of Effects were considered for Project activities based on the existing biophysical conditions at the Site and the methods, materials, and the extent of the Project works.

Pathways of Effects included:

- Use of machinery on land / alteration of riparian vegetation
- Use of machinery in water
- Placement of materials in water
- Removal of materials and aquatic vegetation from water

23. Environmental Effects Determination (analysis of the impact of project activities on environment components):

Primary Potential Effects:

- Change or loss of riparian vegetation or habitat.
    - Prepare the top of the breakwater for lock block placement require alteration and clearing of riparian vegetation along the breakwater, comprising a narrow band of primarily opportunistic shrubs and young trees along the crest. Potential Project-related effects to riparian vegetation and habitat are expected to be limited to removal of riparian vegetation atop the breakwater and temporary effects to water quality from the operation of machinery, vehicles, and other industrial equipment on land. The footprint of the riparian area to be cleared on top of the breakwater is approximately 1,200 m^2.
    - Riparian vegetation provides upland habitat complexity, cover, structure, bank stabilization, woody debris inputs, and thermal shoreline regulations (i.e., intertidal shading). The existing vegetation that is planned for removal is limited to the crest of the constructed breakwater and provides minor value to these features, functions, and conditions of the intertidal mud habitat; therefore, limiting the significance of this effect.
    - The small existing upland area that is currently used for SCH facility parking is expected to be used for equipment staging and material stockpiling; therefore, no additional impacts to vegetation is expected.

Secondary Potential Effects:

- Sedimentation.
    - Site preparation through rock removal, stockpiling, and slope preparation can cause increased sediment loading into the marine environment.
    - Equipment use within riparian areas can destabilize shorelines, increasing erosion and sedimentation into the marine environment.
- Water Quality.
    - The use of equipment within the Project area can increase the risk of discharges of oil, grease, fuels, and other potentially deleterious substances into fish habitat.

Effects on Fish and Fish Habitat:

- Dredging.
    - Proposed dredging is expected to remove approximately 6,951 m^3 of accumulated sediments from the dredging area, which has a footprint of approximately 4,362 m^2.
    - Dredging activities are anticipated to result in a change to the low intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats within the harbour near the boat moorage, docks, and the approach trestle. Changes to these habitats are expected to occur through the removal of accumulated soft sediments (mud) and a corresponding change in bathymetry (return to past dredge depths) within the dredge footprint.
    - Dredging will result in a localized removal of accumulated sediments and a temporary change in habitat conditions within the dredge footprint. Following dredging, the area is expected to remain within the same broad habitat class (i.e., soft-sediment intertidal to shallow subtidal habitat), although at a previous depth.
    - The Project Site does not comprise productive fish habitat, nor key rearing habitat for juvenile salmonids, and no species at risk were identified within the Site boundary. Mapped critical habitat of aquatic species at risk was not identified within the Project Area; however, a search of DFO's aquatic

species at risk map showed that a total of 12 at-risk marine species are potentially found within 1 km of the Site. Stellar sea loin, humpback whale, harbour porpoise, and killer whale (both Northeast Pacific Northern Resident and the Transient populations) may be observed seasonally in the geographic area but are unlikely to interact with Project activities due to the lack of suitable water depth to access the Project site.

- Placement of Materials in Water.
    - The placement of the material, including rock berm, unload platform, and dredgeate, in the proposed location along the existing breakwater, will result in a change/ loss of intertidal habitat in the Oona River estuary of 4,000 m^2 (2,200 m^2 rock berm + 1,800 m^2 sediment placement).
    - The placement of material is anticipated to occur over period of weeks, based on the construction schedule. However, the placement will be permanent and result in a permanent impact and loss of intertidal habitat. The removal and subsequent replacement of harbour infrastructure (piles and floats) is not anticipated to result in primary or residual effects as they are considered a re-and-re replacement.
- Potential Fish Injury, Stress, or Mortality.
    - Project activities such as dredging, material placement, and pile removal/replacement may cause fish injury, stress, or mortality through direct contact with machinery, stranding, reduced water access, smothering, sedimentation, spills, and temporary habitat loss.
    - Benthic invertebrates on structures or in sediments may also be harmed, though impacts are not anticipated to result in long-term decreases in site productivity or populations as recovery/recolonization is expected to occur within a period of months to years. The salvage of motile invertebrates, involving relocation to suitable nearby habitat away from construction, will be completed to limit impacts to invertebrates to the extent possible.
- Sedimentation.
    - Project activities such as dredging, material placement, breakwater modifications, and pile removal/installation may increase suspended sediments within the Project Area and nearby fish habitats.
    - Disturbance of intertidal and subtidal substrates can mobilize fine sediments, causing sediment deposition and reduced water quality. At sufficiently high concentrations, suspended sediment may be harmful to fish.
- Water Quality.
    - Project activities such as dredging, dredged material placement, pile removal, geotextile placement, and berm construction may temporarily reduce food (prey) availability in harbour and breakwater intertidal/subtidal habitats.
    - Machinery use also increases the risk of oil, grease, fuel, or other contaminant releases to fish habitat. Passive dewatering of dredged sediment may temporarily affect water quality through suspended sediments.
    - These effects are expected to be localized and managed through passive filtration and other construction mitigation measures.

Habitat impacts of the proposed Project were detailed in a Marine Effects Assessment report (Legacy, 2026). Total impacts were calculated as follows:

- 4,362 m² of lower intertidal and subtidal mud habitat impacted by dredging;
- 2,200 m² of intertidal mud habitat impacted by rock berm construction;
- 1,800 m² of intertidal mud habitat impacted by dredgeate placement; and,
- 1,200 m² of riparian habitat impacted by construction of the placement area (lock clock placement).

24. Adverse Impact on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of Canada:

Dredging has the potential to adversely impact Indigenous rights through the disruption of fish habitat and marine ecosystems. Specifically, dredging could cause implications on rights that rely on environmental resources such as fishing right, harvesting rights, and cultural practices rights. Additional adverse impacts could affect stewardship rights for Indigenous Peoples to manage, protect and restore their traditional waters and resources. Through consultation, staff will continue to work with local First Nations to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts to Section 35 Aboriginal Rights.

Any potential impacts to fish, fish habitat and marine ecosystems will be managed and mitigated as indicated in the associated Marine Effects Assessment and Offsetting Plan submitted for *Fisheries Act* Authorization.

The territory surrounding the Oona River Harbour is home to the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Kitselas, Kitsumkalum, Lax Kw'alaams, and Metlaktala First Nations. SCH began consultation with these Nations in December 2024 and have been actively engaging to ensure the minimization of any potential adverse impacts. To date, First Nation consultation remains on-going as specific questions regarding the *Fisheries Act Authorization* were pending. Lax Kw'alaams (in April 2025) and Kitsumkalum (in May 2026) informed SCH that they had no concerns with the project; however, SCH staff intend to continue providing updates and engagement throughout the process.

25. Indigenous Knowledge Provided in Respect of the Project:

Through initial communications with the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Kitselas, Kitsumkalum, Lax Kw'alaams, and Metlaktala First Nations, who have claimed or asserted section 35 Aboriginal rights and title in the Oona River Territory, concerns were raised surrounding potential impacts to fish, particularly salmon and herring runs. To date, additional Indigenous Knowledge has not been provided for the project. Kitsumkalum did express interest in assisting with any restoration projects associated with the project. SCH staff anticipate additional comments and knowledge sharing as the review process progresses, especially following the FFHPP consultation as part of the *Fisheries Act* Authorization application review, which began in May 2026.

26. Community Knowledge Provided in Respect of the Project:

The Community of Oona River has expressed full support and has expressed the importance of the dredging project for the community.

27. Comments received from the public (NOTICES ON PUBLIC REGISTRY, 30 day period) and how this has been taken into account:

No comments received.

28. Mitigation Measures for Project (including Habitat Compensation conditions if applicable):

The objective of the Project is to improve boat access to the community of Oona River. As the Oona River SCH is in set in a depositional area of the Oona River estuary, sediment deposition over the 20+ years since the last dredge has resulted in the community being inaccessible by boat at low tide. Considering the potential effects identified above, the following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the potential for impacts to fish and fish habitat.

Use of Industrial Equipment In and Around Fish Habitat:

- In-water activities are expected to be completed within the least risk the least-risk fisheries window for Area 4 (Lower Skeena, November 30 - February 15 (DFO, 2014). Additional works are expected to be completed outside of the work window (e.g. site preparation, clearing, grading, rock placement, site restoration) but will be restricted to upland works above the high-water level.
- Machinery and equipment are required to arrive on Site clean and in good working order, free of excess oil and grease, leaks, cracks, and invasive species. Machinery and equipment will be inspected prior to mobilization to and from Site.
- Machinery that is required to operate from land-based locations will avoid impacts to intertidal areas as much as is feasible. This includes the possible use of tracked machinery, swamp mats, or the equivalent to reduce compaction and disturbance to soft sediments, if required.
- Equipment is to be inspected daily to ensure that it is crack- and leak-free. Leaking equipment must be repaired prior to use. Leaks must be immediately contained to prevent any releases to the environment.
- Containment materials will be used for equipment refueling, washing, and servicing to prevent deleterious substances from entering fish habitat.
- Spill response kits must be sufficiently stocked and easily accessible in strategic locations at the Site to respond to potential spills of deleterious substances. All personnel must be properly trained to respond should a spill occur.
- Equipment used below the high-water mark will use biodegradable fuels, oils, and hydraulic fluids.

- Fuel or other potentially deleterious substances will be stored on the barge or in a designated area in the upland laydown area, and all fuel-containing equipment will have secondary containment.
- Water quality monitoring will be conducted routinely throughout in-water activities and readings will be compared against provincial thresholds.
    - The guidelines that are to be followed are the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life (CCME 2025).
        - For period of clear water flow: maximum increase of 8 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) from background levels for short-term exposure (e.g., 24-hour period), or a maximum average increase of 2 NTUs from background levels for a longer-term exposure (e.g., 30-day period).
    - The EM will monitor *in-situ* turbidity (NTU) prior to (background) and during in-water work, when required or possible, to confirm turbidity levels in the water column outside of the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. This information will be used to establish a site-specific baseline to which activity-based deviations in turbidity levels can be compared. Monitoring within the water column will occur at the following depths, where practicable:
        - One meter below the surface.
        - Mid-column depth- where water quality monitoring will occur in relation to dredging;
    - During in-water works, turbidity will be monitored every 30 minutes or more frequently if higher instantaneous readings are observed. These measurements will be recorded daily in the monitoring reports. Acceptable NTUs will be referenced to background pre-work conditions and averaged over 24 hours.
    - Work will be stopped, and adaptive mitigation actions will be identified if these guidelines are exceeded.
    - If turbidity levels rise to threshold values exceeding the above outlined guidelines, the EM will advise the Contractor on measures that could be taken to move forward and mitigate turbidity exceedances. Mitigation methods may include pausing work to allow sediment to dissipate, implementing a silt curtain or containment boom, or adjusting the speed at which work is performed.

Dredging Operations and In-Water Work:

- All in-water activities will be scheduled to coincide with daylight hours and in favourable weather that permits visual observation of fish and marine mammals. Based on the timing of low tides during the proposed construction schedule, construction sequencing, and the requirement to work in the dry, some work is expected to occur at night, such as the construction of the first rock berm and base of the unload platform. For work scheduled outside of daylight hours, appropriate lighting will be in place at the Site so that monitoring of fish and marine mammals. Lighting will be controlled/limited to the extent possible to minimize the risk of attracting fish to the work area.
- An Environmental Monitor (EM) will monitor for the presence of fish during in-water activities. If injured or dead fish are observed, in-water work is to cease immediately. Project activities should only resume after additional mitigation measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate further impacts to fish.
- Motile marine invertebrates (e.g., sea stars) should be salvaged from piles and floats and relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside of the project footprint.
- Dredging operators will be properly trained and will operate equipment based on best industry practices, including techniques to minimize re-suspension of sediments in the water column such as avoiding double-handling, slow cycling, and using single grabs.
- Overflow or spillage from barges will be minimized with the use of sediment control measures.
- A sediment curtain will be deployed around the work area to mitigate water quality impacts.
- Side casting of dredge material will not be permitted. Dredge material will be placed on a materials barge for subsequent intertidal dredgeate placement.

- Prior to initiating in-water work, a 'ramp-up' or 'soft-start' procedure where mechanical noise is built up slowly over time is recommended. Repeat ramp-up procedures should be completed if in-water work has been halted for more than thirty (30) minutes. This procedure is designed to encourage fish and marine mammals that may be in the area to leave prior to the commencement of in-water work and to discourage fish from entering the work area.
- A Marine Mammal Exclusion Zone (MMEZ) will be established in relation to project activities, as follows:
    - Pinnipeds: 50 m
    - Cetaceans: 1000 m
- Marine mammal monitoring will be required during in-water work, including a 30-minute visual assessment by the EM prior to the initiation of in-water activities. Project activities will be ceased if any marine mammal is observed within the MMEZ such that there is a risk of physical harm from direct contact and only resumed once the animal has been observed leaving the work zone or has not been re-sighted for 30 minutes.
- Vessel operation:
    - Support tugs will minimize propeller wash whenever practicable when maneuvering barges in shallow water. The timing of movements will occur during periods of high tide whenever possible.
    - Vessels will not operate in shallow water to avoid causing direct physical impacts to the seabed and fish habitat from propellor scour. The timing of movements will occur during periods of high tide whenever possible.
    - Movement/repositioning of barge and subsequent down and anchoring will be minimized so that direct physical disturbance to the seabed is abated.

Materials Placement and Shoreline Modifications

- A pre-construction wildlife survey of the Project Area will be completed prior to commencement to identify any wildlife features such as burrows or reptile hibernacula.
- Vegetation clearing will be scheduled to occur during appropriate weather windows (e.g., periods of low to nil precipitation) and immediately before material placement.
- Grubbing, stripping, and grading in marine riparian areas will be limited to an amount required for surface preparation of the breakwater crest and geotextile installation on the breakwater slope.
- Areas of exposed soil will be covered as soon as is practical to prevent the establishment of invasive weed species.
- Rock to be used below the highwater mark is to have been tested for Acid Rock Drainage potential.
- Sediment placement areas will be clearly delineated to prevent unnecessary disturbance to intertidal and shallow subtidal substrates outside of the Project Site.
- Intertidal and shoreline modification work will be completed during a low or falling tide.
- Colonized rock (i.e., rocks with macroalgae or invertebrates present) will be salvaged where possible. Salvaged rocks will be stored temporarily in the adjacent intertidal zone at the same elevation as their original location to maintain viability of the attached organisms.

29. Significance of Adverse Environmental Effects:

Based on the successful implementation of the measures and standards described above, it is our opinion that the potential residual effects are expected to be of low significance.

<u>Residual Effect: Change or Loss of Subtidal or Intertidal Habitat</u>

- This residual effect is anticipated to be moderate in magnitude, low in spatial extent (i.e., limited to the Project footprint), temporary in duration, and no loss of productivity is anticipated based on the assessed low to moderate habitat quality present.
- The effects to the dredge area are considered to be reversible with recolonization of the dredged area expected to occur within a few months.

- The effects to the placement area are considered to be irreversible as the placement of materials will change the intertidal area.
- The effects to benthic invertebrates are not anticipated to result in long-term decreases in site productivity or populations as recovery/recolonization is expected to occur within a period of months to years.

Residual Effect: Change or loss of Riparian habitat

- This residual effect is anticipated to be low in magnitude and spatial extent (i.e., limited to the Project footprint).

Overall, significant adverse environmental effects are not anticipated to result from the proposed Project.

30. Monitoring and Compliance Requirements under *Species at Risk Act, Fisheries Act and/or Migratory Birds Convention Act permits or authorisations (if applicable) and General follow-up of the Mitigation Measures:*

To oversee that the proposed measures and standards are implemented effectively and to monitor for potential risks to fish and fish habitat that may require adaptive measures, an experienced environmental monitor (EM) will observe in-water activities in accordance with the following:

- An EM, under the supervision of a Qualified Person (QP), be on-Site daily during in-water work to provide environmental oversight, and to help ensure prescribed mitigation measures are effective.
- The EM and QP will work with the Contractor to anticipate and identify challenges in meeting environmental requirements and to find adaptive solutions to reduce the potential for impact to fish and fish habitat.
- The EM will have the authority to direct the Contractor to halt work as necessary to meet the environmental requirements of the Project.
- The EM will also document Project activities through field notes, photographs, and a final monitoring report.
- Construction of the LWD and riparian planting offsets will be monitored by an EM.
- Construction of the salt marsh bench and salt marsh planting will be overseen by a QP.

CONCLUSION

31. Conclusion on Significance of Adverse Environmental Effects:

The Project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse environmental effects.

32. Reviewed and Concurred by: Signature: Rotinsky, Brenda Digitally signed by Rotinsky, Brenda Date: 2026.10.06 11:12:27-07'00' **33. Date:** _____

34. Name: Brenda Rotinsky, Watershed Operations Regulatory Manager, FFHPP, DFO.

The Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program (FFHPP) is satisfied that the final version of the SEED addresses FHHPP's comments and concerns, and that the proposed mitigation measures will be implemented and are considered effective and established. As such, FFHPP is of the view that the Project is not likely to result in significant adverse environmental effects. If a discrepancy is found between the *Fisheries Act* Authorization issued for this Project and the relevant mitigation measures provided in the SEED, FFHPP notes that all terms and conditions in the *Fisheries Act* Authorization prevail.

35. Prepared by: _____ **36. Date:** 03/07/2026
(Environmental Consultant)

37. Name: Laura White, PH.D., R.P.Bio.

38. Title: Principal, Marine Biologist, Legacy Environmental Ltd.

39. Approved by: Jarvie, Daniel Digitally signed by Jarvie, Daniel DN: C=CA, O=GC, OU=DFO-MPO, CN="Jarvie, Daniel" Location: Foxit PDF Editor Version: 13.2.0 **40. Date:** 06/10/2026
(Manager)

41. Name: Daniel Jarvie

42. Title: Sr. Project Engineer

DECISION

40. Decision Taken

This project is not anticipated to result in significant adverse environmental effects.

Based on this Significant Environmental Effects Determination:

41. Approved by: (Regional Engineer) Appleton, Jonathan

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42. Date: _____

43. Name: Jonathan Appleton

44. Title: A/ Regional Engineer

45. References:

Legacy Environmental Ltd. 2026. Oona River Harbour – Marine Effects Assessment. Prepared for the Small Craft Harbours Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Vancouver, British Columbia. Legacy Environmental File: 0264.01.03.

Legacy Environmental Ltd. 2026. Offsetting Plan – Oona River Small Craft Harbour Dredging. Prepared for Moffatt and Nichol. Vancouver, British Columbia. Legacy Environmental File: 0345.03.01.