REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS
SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS BRANCH
ANNUAL MINOR RE-DREDGING PROGRAM
WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND AND SOUTHERN LABRADOR

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March 23, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 CLASS SCREENING AND THE *CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT* 3
1.2 RATIONALE FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING 3
1.3 CONSULTATION 5
1.4 CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REGISTRY 5

2.0 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO CLASS SCREENING 5

2.1 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO THE CEAA 6
2.2 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT 6
2.3 PROJECTS NOT SUBJECT TO THE REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT 8

3.0 PROJECT CLASS DESCRIPTION 8

3.1 NEED FOR AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT 9
3.2 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT 9
3.3 TYPICAL SEASONAL SCHEDULING AND DURATION OF PROJECTS 10
3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 10

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW METHODS 10

4.1 BOUNDARIES 11
4.1.1 PROJECT BOUNDARIES 11
4.1.2 ECOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES 11
4.2 ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS 11

5.0 ISSUES SCOPING AND VALUED ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS 13

5.1 ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON SELECTED VECs 13
5.1.1 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (INCLUDES NOISE) 15
5.1.2 GROUND WATER 15
5.1.3 MARINE HABITAT (MARINE WATERS, SOILS AND MARINE SEDIMENTS) 15
5.1.4 WILDLIFE/MIGRATORY BIRDS 15
5.1.5 SPECIES AT RISK 15
5.1.6 FISHERIES RESOURCES (FISH AND FISH HABITAT) 16
5.1.7 DESIGNATED OR OTHER CRITICAL HABITAT FEATURES 16
5.1.8 COMMERCIAL FISHERIES 16
5.1.9 EXISTING LAND USE 16
5.1.10 NAVIGATION 17
5.1.11 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES 17
5.1.12 HEALTH AND SAFETY 17
5.2 ANALYSIS AND RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS 17
5.3 EVALUATION OF RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS 25
5.4 ACCIDENTS AND MALFUNCTIONS 27
5.5 EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROJECT 27

5.6 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS 27
5.7 MONITORING 28
6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 29
7.0 PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT 29
8.0 REFERENCES 31
8.1 GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS 31

APPENDIX A: DFO SCH SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION
APPENDIX B: DFO NL OPERATIONAL STATEMENT: ROUTINE MAINTENANCE DREDGING

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: MINOR RE-DREDGING SITES IN NL SUBJECT TO THE CLASS SCREENING 7
TABLE 2: RATING SYSTEM TO DETERMINE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS 12
TABLE 3: ISSUES SCOPING/PATHWAY ANALYSIS SUMMARY MATRIX – VALUED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPONENTS OF CONCERN: ANNUAL MINOR RE-DREDGING PROGRAM 14
TABLE 4: POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (BIOPHYSICAL & SOCIO-ECONOMIC) SUMMARY AND MITIGATION 18
TABLE 5: RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ACROSS ALL PROJECT PHASES FOR EACH VEC FOLLOWING THE APPLICATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES 25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Small Craft Harbours Branch (SCH) operates and maintains a national system of harbours and small local facilities to provide commercial fishers and recreational boaters with safe and accessible locations for boat launching, berthing and maintenance during the fishing season. SCH operates under the authority of the *Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act* and the *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act*.

The mandate of SCH is to keep harbours that are critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. Each year, the majority of the SCH budget goes to maintenance of fishing harbours. It must ensure that the facility, which has been paid for by the taxpayer and leased at nominal cost, is used for the public good. SCH must also ensure that its facilities are maintained to appropriate standards to protect the health and safety of users and the environment.

With the number of natural harbours present along western Newfoundland and southern Labrador limited, many fishers utilize local traditional sites to launch, berth and maintain their boats throughout the spring and summer fishing seasons. These sites are typically small, relatively protected beaches and coves that offer some protection from sea-surge. They have beaches of smaller substrates (sand to rubble) that are generally low-grade. Each year DFO Western Area conducts a Minor Re-dredging Maintenance Program on up to thirty-six (36) of their small, local fishing sites throughout Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. The frequency of dredging at these sites varies from annually to once every five years. At most of these sites, littoral drift and storm events result in bed load material being shifted and deposited within the approach channels or berthage areas of the site's wharf infrastructure, and safe access is seriously affected or not possible during periods of low tide. In addition, a select number of sites require minor beach grading in order to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways to enable small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds.

The Minor Re-dredging Program is therefore necessary in order to provide fishers with safe and more secure access to/from DFO facilities throughout western Newfoundland and Labrador.

To require an environmental assessment under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA), a project must:

1. be an undertaking in relation to a physical work that is not described in the *Exclusion List Regulations* or a physical activity captured in the Inclusion List Regulations of the CEAA; and
2. under section 5 of the CEAA, have DFO or another FA with one or more of the following responsibilities:
    a. is the proponent of a project;
    b. grants money or other financial assistance to a project;
    c. grants an interest in land to enable a project to be carried out; or
    d. exercises a regulatory duty in relation to a project, such as issuing a permit, licence or authorization that is covered under the Law List Regulations.

Because of its involvement as a proponent, funding source, and/or owner of federal lands for minor re-dredging projects, DFO SCH has declared itself a responsible authority (RA) under section 5 of the CEAA. Therefore an environmental assessment must be conducted for all re-dredging projects described within this document.

DFO SCH coordinates re-dredging activities after the conclusion of an environmental assessment under the CEAA, and after obtaining all required federal, provincial, and municipal approvals. Each proposed site re-dredging project included in this document has undergone an environmental assessment, at the screening

level for the past 15 years either under the CEAA (1995-2004) or the former *Environmental Assessment Review Process Guidelines Order*. Pursuant to the CEAA Regulations Respecting the Coordination by Federal Authorities of Environmental Assessment Procedures and Requirements (FCR), all proposed minor re-dredging projects are referred to the DFO Habitat Management Branch (HMB), Transport Canada Navigable Waters Protection Program (TC NWPP), Environment Canada (EC), NL DOEC and NL Department of Government Services (NL DGS) for comment.

In February 2005, the NL DOEC issued a five-year blanket permit pursuant to the NL *Water Resources Act*, SNL 2002 cW-4.01, Section 48 to DFO SCH for all annual dredging projects less than 2,000m^3 in Newfoundland and Labrador. This approval eliminates the need to apply for a provincial site-specific permit on an annual basis resulting in significant savings in cost and time.

The CEAA is a sustainable development tool that relies on the precautionary principle. This said, assessments need to be completed in the most efficient manner possible, as this is consistent with one of the purposes of the CEAA. DFO SCH has evaluated the available options to streamline the environmental assessment process, and make the planning and decision-making process more effective and efficient, and as a result proposes to develop a Replacement Class Screening for the annual Minor Re-dredging Program in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador.

Anticipating the amount of screenings, many of which are similar and result in a limited range of predictable mitigable environmental effects, the CEAA provides for a class screening mechanism through the declaration (subsection 19 (1) of the CEAA) of a Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) or Replacement Class Screening Report (RCSR). A MCSR serves as a model when conducting an environmental assessment of a project that is within a specified group of similar projects. It includes a Class Screening Project Report that provides additional, project-specific information to add to that provided in the MCSR. The RA then decides whether the project will have significant adverse environmental effects following the application of mitigation measures. The RCSR differs from the MCSR in that it consists of a single report that defines the class of projects and describes the associated environmental effects, design standards and mitigation measures for projects assessed within the RCSR. It includes a conclusion of the significance of the environmental effects of all projects assessed by the RCSR. No project-specific information or further environmental assessment is required for projects in the class, provided that the design standards and mitigation measures described in the RCSR are implemented. This RCSR approach streamlines the environmental assessment process for re-dredging activities and enables the re-dredging to be conducted at the time when the need is identified and to reduce the danger to fishers and vessels in a more timely and cost efficient manner.

Declaration of the replacement class in accordance with the CEAA will eliminate the requirement to conduct project specific screenings for the annual Minor Re-dredging Program prior to the issuance of the required provincial and federal approvals, provided the RA ensures implementation of mitigation measures and design standards described in the report. Any DFO SCH site specific emerging issues not addressed in this RCSR will result in the site being eliminated from the class and a site-specific CEAA screening will ensue. The candidate class for this RCSR is DFO SCH sites requiring annual minor re-dredging.

This document provides the replacement class screening level environmental assessment for the annual DFO SCH Minor Re-dredging Program. Please note that for the intent and purpose of the RCSR, the term re-dredging considers both re-dredging and beach grading activities required for the annual Minor Re-dredging Program. The mitigation measures provided in Section 5.0 consider both activities under the Program. It should also be noted that those sites where additional permitting has been identified will be subject to the requirements of these permits.

1.1 CLASS SCREENING AND THE *CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT*

The CEAA and its regulations set out the legislative basis for federal environmental assessments. The legislation ensures that the environmental effects of projects involving the federal government are carefully considered early in project planning. The CEAA applies to projects that require a federal authority (FA) to make a decision or take an action, whether as proponent, land administrator, source of funding or a regulator (issuing a permit or licence). The FA then becomes a RA and is required to ensure that an environmental assessment of the project is carried out prior to making its decision or taking an action that would facilitate the project proceeding.

Most projects are assessed under a screening type of assessment. A screening systematically documents the anticipated environmental effects of a proposed project, and determines the need to modify the project plan or recommend further mitigation to eliminate or minimize the significance of these effects. Screenings are conducted for projects which have not been excluded under section 7 of the CEAA (i.e. are not described in the *Exclusion List Regulations*) or are not described in the *Comprehensive Study List Regulations* and have not been identified as requiring mediation or an assessment by a review panel.

As noted in Section 1.0, the screening of some repetitive projects may be streamlined through the use of a class screening report. This kind of report presents the accumulated knowledge of the environmental effects of a given type of project and identifies measures that are known to reduce or eliminate the likely adverse environmental effects. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) may declare such a report appropriate for use as a class screening after taking into account comments received during a period of public consultation.

Specifically, a RCSR consists of a single report that defines a class of projects and describes the associated environmental effects, design standards and mitigation measures for projects assessed within the report. This RCSR includes a conclusion of significance of environmental effects of all re-dredging activities at DFO SCH sites that it assesses by the RCSR. Once the CEA Agency declares a RCSR, no further environmental assessment is required for projects within the class, provided that the above noted design standards and mitigation measures described in the report are implemented.

1.2 RATIONALE FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

According to the CEA Agency, any proposed RCSR must demonstrate that the projects covered meet several criteria. The applicability of class screenings to specific land-based re-dredging projects is based upon the following six criteria:

1. Well-defined Class of Projects: Annual re-dredging projects all have similar characteristics. They occur over a similar time period and are typically carried out using excavator(s) working in the dry from atop the site structures or stable shoreline areas. However, should this not be possible material from within the target re-dredge area will be used to construct a temporary work platform from which the excavator can reach the re-dredge limits. This temporary work platform is removed as the excavator works its way back to shore.

For most coastal beach sites, the re-dredge material is side cast and levelled by the excavator above the HWM. Where it is necessary to transport the re-dredge material, it is usually loaded into watertight dump trucks for transport to the nearest provincially approved waste disposal site where it is used in the backfill of garbage as part of normal dump operations.

In all these cases, marine sediment analysis of the re-dredge material is carried out and the approval of the NL DGS and the site owner / operator is obtained prior to disposal. Mitigation requires that trucks are watertight to the extent possible, roadworthy, well muffled and must follow all speed limits when transporting the re-dredge spoils to the provincially approved land-based disposal site(s). It will also be possible in some areas to allow the dredge material to partially dry above the HWM and then be transported to minimize leakage when transporting.

2. Well-understood Environmental Setting: DFO SCH has been responsible for harbour re-dredging and has utilized various land-based disposal sites, including waste disposal sites, in Newfoundland and Labrador for approximately 30 years (since 1975). As such, Public Works and Government Services Canada, on behalf of DFO SCH, ensures that each disposal site is approved through the appropriate provincial and federal authorities. The previous environmental assessments have established the environmental setting (i.e., environmental characteristics of each site including location, environmental impacts, proximity to water courses/bodies, habitat/wildlife concerns, etc.) for each proposed site re-dredging project.

3. Unlikely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects, Taking into Account Mitigation Measures: Based on previous experience with re-dredging projects, and land-based disposal sites, significant, adverse, residual environmental effects are unlikely. Re-dredging activities have occurred on an annual basis in accordance with CEAA screenings and associated federal and provincial permits, conditions of which are utilized as a tool to systematically reduce the potential of cumulative environmental effects and therefore significant adverse residual environmental effects are unlikely to occur. Marine Sediment Sampling Programs (MSSPs) are completed for the purpose of characterizing the marine sediment to determine if it is acceptable for land-based disposal. Material deemed not to be acceptable for land-based disposal is handled in an appropriate manner and in compliance with federal and provincial regulations.

4. Project-Specific Follow-up Measures: In the case of harbour re-dredging projects, specific follow-up programs are not typically required. However, compliance monitoring inspections are occasionally undertaken by provincial and federal regulatory agencies and the RA to ensure that mitigation measures are being implemented as part of the project, as outlined in the environmental assessment and associated permits.

5. Effective and Efficient Planning and Decision-making Process: Most harbour re-dredging projects involve activities that are straightforward and routine in nature, so planning is uncomplicated. CEAA screenings are developed with advice provided from the FCR process. This information includes representation from DFO, NL DOEC, NL GSC, EC, TC and the CEA Agency. Project proponents are highly experienced in the re-dredging of harbours and with CEAA requirements.

6. Public Concerns Unlikely: Currently, a 'Notice of Commencement' is posted on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry (CEAR) Internet site for a 15-day public viewing period for each proposed site re-dredging project. The CEAA screening is finalized following this 15-day period, after which a project Determination Decision is posted on the CEAR Internet site permitting the commencement of project activities. There has been no public response to such notifications and historically there has been minimal public concern expressed in relation to re-dredging and disposal activities at the included sites. Re-dredging projects are of a positive socio-economic nature as site infrastructure and safe and accessible waterways are of vital importance to the sustainability of coastal communities in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. Safe and accessible harbours protect millions of dollars in user business assets, allow safe user operation, prevent coastal erosion and damage, provide local economic development and employment, and offer refuge for mariners in distress.

1.3 CONSULTATION

As noted in Point 5 (*Effective and Efficient Planning and Decision-making Process*) of Section 1.2, representatives from DFO HMD, NL DOEC, NL GSC, EC, TC and the CEA Agency were consulted and provided comments on the Scope of Assessment of each of the CEAA screenings of re-dredging projects. The same process was followed with each Department during the development of this RCSR. A 30 day CEA Agency lead public consultation period occurred prior to declaration of this RCSR in accordance with the CEAA. Comments received during the entire process were considered and incorporated into the final report, as appropriate.

1.4 CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REGISTRY

The purpose of the CEAR is to facilitate public access to records relating to environmental assessments and to provide notice of assessments in a timely manner. The CEAR consists of two components – an Internet site and a project file.

The Internet site is administered by the CEA Agency. The RA and the CEA Agency are required to post specific records to the Internet site in relation to a RCSR.

Upon declaration of the class screening report, the CEA Agency requires the RAs to post on the Internet site of the CEAR, every three months, a statement of projects for which a RCSR was used. The statement should be in the form of a list of projects, and will include:

- the title of each project for which the RCSR was used;
- the contact information (name or number);
- the location of each project; and
- the date when it was determined that the project falls within the category of projects covered by the report.

Note: The schedule for posting a statement is:

- July 15 - (for projects assessed from April 1 to June 30)
- October 15 - (for projects assessed from July 1 to September 30)
- January 15 - (for projects assessed from October 1 to December 31)
- April 15 – (for projects assessed from January 1 to March 31).

The project file component of the CEAR is a file maintained by the RA during an environmental assessment. The project file must include a copy of the RCSR. The RA must maintain the file, ensure convenient public access, and respond to information requests in a timely manner.

Further information regarding the CEAR can be found in "*The Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry*", prepared by the CEA Agency.

2.0 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO CLASS SCREENING

The candidate class for this RCSR is DFO SCH sites (listed in Table 1) requiring annual minor re-dredging in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador with a frequency greater than once in a five-year period.

2.1 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO THE CEAA

Because of its involvement as a proponent, funding source, and/or owner of federal lands for minor re-dredging projects, DFO SCH has declared itself an RA under section 5 of the CEAA. Therefore an environmental assessment must be conducted for all re-dredging projects described within this undertaking before DFO SCH can exercise any power, duty or function in relation to these projects.

Projects that are undertakings in respect of physical works (i.e. they are not described in the *Inclusion List* Regulations) are exempt from environmental assessment if they meet all the criteria set out in the *Exclusion List Regulations.* If all components of such a project are described on the *Exclusion List Regulations*, the project is exempted from an environmental assessment under the Act. If any component of the project is not described on the *Exclusion List Regulations*, an environmental assessment of the project, including all components, is required under the CEAA. Environmental assessment practitioners should review the most current version of the *Exclusion List Regulations* prior to initiating an environmental assessment.

2.2 PROJECTS SUBJECT TO REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT

Projects subject to this RCSR include specific re-dredging projects at the locations provided in Table 1. As noted in Section 2.0, amendments to Table 1 through the addition of new DFO SCH re-dredging sites will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Each new site would first be addressed under the CEAA as part of an individual assessment under the CEAA prior to consideration for inclusion in Table 1 and covered by this RCSR.

Table 1: Minor Re-Dredging Sites in NL Subject to the Class Screening

SITE	*DESCRIPTION*	*Dredging Frequency*	*Vol (m^3)*	*LOCATION*	*Disposal Method*
Abraham's Cove	Beach Grading	1-2 years	50	48 31 N; 58 55 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Baker's Brook	Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	200	49 39 N; 57 57 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Barr'd Harbour	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	500	50 49 N; 57 04 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Black Duck Brook	Access Re-dredging	1-2 years	500	48 42 N; 58 55 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Blue Beach	Channel/Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	200	48 47 N; 58 46 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Capstan Island	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	200	51 34 N; 56 44 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Daniel's Harbour	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	200	50 14 N; 57 35 W	Waste Disposal Site
Eel Hole	Basin/Beach Re-dredging	1-2 years	100	48 11 N; 58 56 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Felix Cove	Access Re-dredging	1-2 years	50	48 32 N; 58 47 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Fischell's River*	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	1500	48 19 N; 58 42 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Forteau	Basin Re-dredging	2-3 years	700	51 28 N; 56 58 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Fox Island River*	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	500	48 42 N; 58 41 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Frenchman's Cove	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	800	49 04 N; 58 11 W	Waste Disposal Site
Gravels	Beach Grading	2-3 years	50	48 31 N; 58 44 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Heatherton (Brown's Cove)	Beach Grading	1-2 years	200	48 17 N; 58 45 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Highlands (Harbour Beach)	Beach Grading	1-2 years	200	48 08 N; 58 58 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Josephine's Cove	Channel Re-dredging	3-4 years	300	50 46 N; 57 09 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Lark Harbour	Basin Re-dredging	2-3 years	500	49 06 N; 58 21 W	Waste Disposal Site
Little Port, Bay of Islands	Basin Re-dredging	2-3 years	1000	49 06 N; 58 26 W	Waste Disposal Site
Little Port Harmon	Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	2500	48 31 N; 58 32 W	Waste Disposal Site
Lobster Cove	Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	100	49 36 N; 57 57 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Lourdes (3 Sites)	Beach Grading	1-2 years	200	48 39 N; 59 00 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Mainland (5 Sites)	Beach Grading	1-2 years	300	48 34 N; 59 11 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Martin's Point	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	200	49 46 N; 57 54 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Old House Rocks	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	200	49 54 N; 57 48 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Parson's Pond*	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	1500	50 02 N; 57 43 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Pinware	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	200	51 37 N; 56 42 W	Side Cast & Levelled
River of Ponds	Basin Re-dredging	3-4 years	400	50 32 N; 57 24 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Sally's Cove	Access Re-dredging	1-2 years	200	49 44 N; 57 56 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Seal Cove, Bay St. George	Beach Grading	1-2 years	50	48 16 N; 58 45 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Sheaves Cove	Beach Grading	1-2 years	50	48 31 N; 59 03 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Ship Cove	Access/Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	50	48 31 N; 58 57 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Spirity Cove	Basin Re-dredging	1-2 years	700	50 36 N; 57 22 W	Side Cast & Levelled
St. David's(Crabbes River)*	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	2000	48 13 N; 58 52 W	Side Cast & Levelled; Waste Disposal Site
Three Rock Cove (3 Sites)	Beach Grading	1-2 years	150	48 37 N; 59 06 W	Side Cast & Levelled
Three Mile Rock	Channel Re-dredging	1-2 years	150	50 00 N; 57 45 W	Side Cast & Levelled

*Estuaries where anadromous fish migrate. This sensitive feature is addressed in the mitigation measures of Section 5.0.

Amendments to Table 1, through the addition of new DFO SCH sites, would be addressed on a case-by-case basis with each new site first being assessed under the CEAA as an individual project prior to being included in this RCSR.

2.3 PROJECTS NOT SUBJECT TO THE REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT

DFO SCH re-dredging sites not captured in Table 1 are beyond the scope of this RCSR and must be assessed as an individual screening under the CEAA (refer to Sections 2.0 and 2.2). DFO SCH re-dredging sites that do not meet the six criteria outlined in Section 1.2 will not be eligible for consideration under the RCSR. Any emerging issues identified during the CEAA review process that are not addressed in the RCSR will result in the project being eliminated from the class and an individual screening will be conducted.

Specifically, projects that are not suitable for application of the RCSR are likely to have an adverse effect on species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat, and/or by requiring a permit under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). If, after reviewing the project description using the RCSR, it becomes known or reasonably suspected that species at risk could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the project cannot proceed without an individual environmental assessment. For the purposes of this RCSR, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the SARA, and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the SARA.
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada or by provincial or territorial authorities.

* if after a review of the project description using the class screening report, it becomes known or reasonably suspected that a species at risk could be adversely affected by the proposed project, the project requires an individual environmental assessment under the CEAA. Note the contents of the RCSR may be used in the preparation of the individual screening report.

3.0 PROJECT CLASS DESCRIPTION

Two types of project activities are captured under the annual Minor Re-dredging Program; re-dredging and beach grading. A description of each activity is provided below:

Re-dredging (Basin/Channel) - This activity covers the removal of accumulated sand, gravel and cobble material from the navigational channels/boat basins of various DFO SCH sites in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. The re-dredging activity is typically carried out using land-based equipment working in the dry from the shoreline or the exiting wharf structures. The re-dredge material is either side cast and levelled along the shoreline above the High Water Mark (HWM), or loaded directly into appropriate dump trucks, allowed to drain above the HWM and transported to the local, provincially approved waste disposal site to be used as backfill cover of garbage during normal dump operations. HWM is defined as the visible height along the beach where high tides reach at the time of activities. This is typically identified by a change in beach grade and/or a visible debris line along shore (eg. vegetation or wood).

However, should this re-dredging practice not be possible, material from within the target re-dredge area will be used to construct a temporary work platform from which the excavator can reach the re-dredge limits. This temporary platform is removed as the excavator works its way back to shore. Regardless of the re-dredging methodology, project equipment is transported to the sites by tractor-trailer flatbeds using the local roads.

It should be noted that estuary locations with schedule salmon rivers and sites with confirmed potential for capelin spawning include schedule restrictions for work to be conducted "instream". These restrictions are outlined within Section 5.0.

Beach Grading (Clean-Up and Grading) - This activity covers the grading or levelling of accumulated beach material above the HWM in order to facilitate the installation of seasonal slipways, or allow access to the various DFO SCH seasonal slipway sites. This work typically does not involve "instream" work. The work is carried out using land-based tracked excavator or bulldozer. The equipment is transported to the sites by tractor-trailer flatbeds using the local roads.

The scope of the projects covered by this RCSR involves DFO SCH re-dredging sites captured in Table 1 - locations for which screening level environmental assessments have previously been conducted.

3.1 NEED FOR AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

As noted in Section 1.0, the mandate of DFO SCH is to keep harbours and local sites that are critical to the fishing industry open and in good repair. Each year, the majority of the DFO SCH budget goes to maintenance of these areas. It must ensure that the site, which has been paid for by the taxpayer and leased at nominal cost, is used for the public good. DFO SCH must also ensure that its facilities are maintained to appropriate standards to protect the health and safety of users and the environment.

Each year DFO SCH Western Area conducts a Minor Re-dredging Maintenance Program on up to thirty-six (36) of their small, local fishing sites throughout Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. The frequency of dredging at these sites varies from annually to once every five years. At most of these sites, littoral drift and storm events result in bed load material being shifted and deposited within the approach channels or berthage areas of the site's wharf infrastructure, and safe access is seriously affected or not possible during periods of low tide. In addition, a select number of sites require minor beach grading in order to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways to enable small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds.

Re-dredging projects are of a positive socio-economic nature as site infrastructure and safe and accessible waterways are of vital importance to the sustainability of coastal communities in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. Safe and accessible harbours and local sites protect millions of dollars in user business assets, allow safe user operation, prevent coastal erosion and damage, provide local economic development and employment and offer refuge for mariners in distress. The Minor Re-dredging Program and associated environmental assessment requirements are necessary in order to provide fishers with sustainable, safe and secure access to DFO SCH facilities throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.

Regulatory agencies have taken this opportunity to streamline the environmental assessment process to make planning and decision-making more effective and efficient by defining this class of projects and describing the associated environmental effects, design standards and mitigation measures for projects assessed within the RCSR. This streamlined RCSR approach for re-dredging activities enables re-dredging to be conducted without assessment delays at the time when the need is identified and reduces the danger to fishers and vessels in a more timely and cost efficient manner. This class screening also allows outlined mitigations regarding restrictions in scheduling to be more effective as work can be completed prior to such biologically sensitive processes as smolt outmigration and capelin spawning.

3.2 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

Along the western coast of Insular Newfoundland and southern Labrador, the number of natural harbours of sufficient size from which to conduct safe fishing operations is limited. Therefore, DFO SCH has

maintained several local, traditional sites along the west coast that have been in use for many years and provide some protection to fishers and their equipment. However, many of these require the outlined minor dredging activities to remain safe and operable due to the beach material present.

DFO SCH has established the preferred re-dredging and disposal method and the need to maintain operational depths within the sites listed in Table 1 to sustain safe and secure access for users and to maintain the positive socio-economic effect of local small craft fisheries. The alternatives are abandoning the project or abandoning the sites listed in Table 1. Both alternatives would compromise the safety and commercial viability of the users and possibly contribute to coastal erosion and damage as random access sites may be established by local fishers. Based on the alternatives listed, and the continued feasibility of the sites to provide local economic development and employment, carrying out the project is the best option.

3.3 TYPICAL SEASONAL SCHEDULING AND DURATION OF PROJECTS

The re-dredging projects are typically conducted during the spring and summer months between the beginning of April and mid-July with the schedule being fine tuned at each site to minimize potential interaction with sensitive features (eg. migration routes and spawning activities) and socio-economic factors (eg. commercial fishing seasons) in the vicinity of each. For example, for those sites where nearby Atlantic salmon rivers have been identified, activities must be completed prior to May 1 (May 15 in northern locations such as Parson's Pond) to restrict interaction with outmigrating smolt. For sites with identified capelin spawning, activities will have to be completed prior to mid-June.

Depending on the volume of material to be re-dredged at a site (to facilitate operational depths) and/or graded on a beach (to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways), project timelines could range from 0.5-7 days.

A description of the environmental setting for each of the DFO SCH sites to be covered under the RCSR (refer to Table 1) is provided in Appendix A.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

DFO SCH typically coordinates re-dredging activities after the conclusion of an environmental assessment under the CEAA and after obtaining all required federal, provincial and municipal approvals. Each proposed site re-dredging project included in this RCSR (refer to Table 1) has recently undergone an environmental assessment at the screening level. Pursuant to the CEAA (FCR), the screening level environmental assessments for all proposed minor re-dredging projects are referred to the DFO HMB, TC NWPP, EC, NL DOEC, and NL DGS for comment.

As noted above, Appendix A provides the environmental setting of each DFO SCH site listed in Table 1.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW METHODS

The purpose of this section is to detail the methodology used to ensure the potential effect of re-dredging activities are addressed in a consistent manner, regardless of the DFO SCH site. To accomplish this, Valued Environmental and Socio-Economic Components (VECs) are identified and selected through an issues scoping approach. Study boundaries for the environmental assessment have been defined and established for ecological, socio-economic, temporal and spatial purposes. Interactions between project activities and the VECs are described for the project and the resulting potential environmental effects of the re-dredging activities at the DFO SCH sites are outlined. Mitigation measures are applied to reduce the potential of environmental effects associated with project activities and the VECs. An analysis of residual

environmental effects and their significance is completed as well. Effects of the environment on the project and potential cumulative effects are also examined.

4.1 BOUNDARIES

An important aspect of the environmental assessment process is the determination of the environmental assessment boundaries. A boundary is a function of the extent and duration of potential interaction between the proposed undertaking and a VEC. Generally, these boundaries are defined by the temporal and spatial characteristics encompassing those periods and areas, during and within which, the VECs are likely to interact with, or be influenced by, the project.

The environmental assessment boundary for a re-dredging project is defined by the spatial and temporal extent of potential disturbances to the physical and chemical characteristics of the habitat, such as water and sediments. The following subsections outline, in a general manner, the boundaries that have been established for the project (for both ecological purposes and socioeconomic purposes). Following the identification of VECs in Section 5.0 (Issues Scoping and Valued Environmental Components), each of the identified VECs has been specifically bounded in the subsections of Section 5.1.

4.1.1 PROJECT BOUNDARIES

Project boundaries refer to the spatial and temporal extent of project activities, and are dictated primarily by the project specifics within the sites listed in Table 1. Generally, the spatial boundary for the proposed project is defined as the area of project activity within the DFO SCH site and, if applicable, the transportation route to/from the approved disposal site. The temporal boundary is the complete life cycle of the project activities and/or until the provincial authorizations for the activities expire.

4.1.2 ECOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES

Ecological boundaries have been considered during issues scoping and the identification of potential environmental effects. Significance ratings have been assigned based on consideration of the range or extent of the VEC that could be affected by the project.

In considering the effects of the project under the Act, socioeconomic effects are considered only principally as they derive from any change that the project may cause on the environment. The physical operation of a re-dredging site was considered in the context of how the project can change conditions in that environment (i.e., navigation). Spatial boundaries are established on the basis of the spatial characteristics of the socio-cultural and economic environment. These take into consideration resource user activities, some of which are specific to particular places (i.e. fisheries resources) and times (i.e. fishing seasons).

4.2 ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Under the CEAA, the significance of environmental effects must be considered. This section provides criteria for evaluating the significance of potentially adverse environmental effects. Analysis of the significance of residual environmental effects is based on several criteria including magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency, and reversibility, and the ecological context of the effect (see table below) in accordance with the November 1994 Agency Reference Guide, *Determining Whether a Project is Likely to Cause Significant Adverse Environmental Effects*, and the "Responsible Authorities Guide to the Environmental Assessment Act". The criteria were assessed using past experience and professional judgement and are combined to determine whether or not an activity's effect is significant.

The definitions of "significant" have been based on scientific determinations, social values, public concerns, and economic judgments (The CEA Agency, 1994). In assessing the significance of potential effects resulting from a proposed project, the CEA Agency recommends consideration of the following criteria:

- Magnitude;
- geographic extent;
- duration and frequency;
- reversibility; and,
- ecological (and/or socio-economic) context.

These criteria were used to establish a definition of a significant adverse residual effect for each VEC.

Table 2: Rating System to Determine the Significance of Residual Environmental Effects

Criteria	Importance Level Rating		
	Negligible (1)	**Minor (2)**	**Major (3)**
Magnitude (M)	Negligible levels of disturbance and/or damage (i.e. within natural variation)	Minor levels of disturbance and /or damage (i.e. temporarily outside range of natural variation)	Major levels of disturbance and/or damage (i.e. outside range of natural variation)
Geographic Extent (GE)	Limited to project area within DFO SCH site.	Extends beyond project area but remains within the DFO SCH site.	Extends beyond the DFO SCH site boundaries.
Duration of Effect (D)	Less than one day.	Days to weeks.	A month or longer.
Frequency of Effect (F)	Occurs on a monthly basis or less frequently.	Occurs on a weekly basis.	Occurs on a daily basis or more frequently.
Reversibility (R)	Effects reversible over short term without active management.	Effects reversible over short term with active management.	Effects reversible over extended term with active management or effects are irreversible.

5.0 ISSUES SCOPING AND VALUED ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

This section describes the process used to identify VECs, which are components of the environment valued by society and upon which the assessment focused. The selection of VECs for this assessment involved issues scoping and pathway analysis; a process that has previously been undertaken for each of the DFO SCH sites identified in Table 1.

The first step towards selecting of VECs involved identifying Environmental and Socio-Economic Components of Concern (ECCs). This was based on concerns expressed by various stakeholders, non-government organizations, scientific community and government departments and agencies; consideration of available literature and reference materials; and previous assessment experience. Re-dredging projects are of a positive socio-economic nature as harbour infrastructure and safe and accessible waterways are of vital importance to the sustainability of coastal communities in Western Newfoundland and Southern Labrador. The ECCs for the RCSR are listed in the first column of Table 3.

The second step towards selecting of VECs involved examination of the identified ECCs and identifying the pathways (or linkages) by which the proposed project activities may affect each ECC (Table 3). This process focuses the assessment on those VECs where a clear linkage or pathway between ECCs and project activities can be identified, and potential significant adverse effects may be a concern. There is no pathway of concern for a number of the ECCs, including those components avoided as part of the DFO SCH site selection process. Therefore, these ECCs are not identified as VECs and excluded from further consideration in the assessment.

Table 3 lists the ECCs and summarizes the rationale for exclusion/inclusion of ECCs as VECs. Please note that the term 'site' used in the following subsections and analysis refers to the area of project activity within the DFO SCH sites listed in Table 1.

5.1 ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON SELECTED VECs

Once identified, VECs require further assessment to determine the significance of potential effects. The following sections provide a definition of a significant adverse effect for each of the VECs identified in Table 3. The VEC list has been condensed somewhat so that components which share common responses to activities can be assessed concurrently. Each definition was established in the context of a 'bounded area' (i.e. spatial and temporal boundaries) within which project activities could potentially interact with each VEC.

Table 3: Issues Scoping/Pathway Analysis Summary Matrix – Valued Environmental and Socio-Economic Components of Concern: Annual Minor Re-Dredging Program

Environmental Resources	Environmental Components of Concern (Biophysical and Socio-Economic)	Pathway of Concern		Possible Pathway	VEC		Project Phase			Rationale for Inclusion/Exclusion as Valued Environmental Component (VEC)
		Yes	No		Yes	No	Mobilization	Operation	Demobilization	
Atmospheric Environment	Ambient Air Quality	X		o Equipment operation. o Accidental release of hazardous materials.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – concern identified.
	Noise	X		o Excavation and disposal activities.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – concern identified.
Biophysical Environment	Physiography and Geology		X	No pathway identified.		X				Excluded as a VEC – no significant pathway of concern identified.
	Ground Water	X		o Excavation and disposal activities. o Accidental release of hazardous materials/contaminant migration.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Surface Water		X	Avoided during site selection.		X				Excluded as a VEC – avoided during site selection.
	Marine Water	X		o Accidental release of hazardous materials/contaminant migration.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Soil and Marine Sediment	X		o Accidental release of hazardous materials/contaminant migration.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Wetland Resources		X	Avoided during site selection.		X				Excluded as a VEC – avoided during site selection.
	Forested Land		X	Avoided during site selection.		X				Excluded as a VEC – avoided during site selection.
	Mineral Aggregate Resources		X	Avoided during site selection.		X				Excluded as a VEC – avoided during site selection.
	Wildlife/Migratory Birds	X		o Excavation and disposal activities. o Accidental release of hazardous materials/contaminant migration.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Species at Risk	X		o Excavation and disposal activities. o Accidental release of hazardous materials//contaminant migration.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Fish, Fish Habitat, and Fishery Resources	X		o Excavation and disposal activities. o Accidental release of hazardous materials/contaminant migration.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Designated Areas and Other Critical Habitat Features	X		o Excavation and disposal activities.	X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
Socio-Economic Setting	Population and Labour Force	X		o Local economy.		X				Excluded as a VEC – no significant pathway of concern identified.
	Commercial Fisheries	X		o Access to commercial fishing areas.	X			X		Included as a VEC – concern identified.

	Existing Land Use	X		o Access to property.
				o Existing land use:
				  o Recreational trails.
				  o Underground infrastructure.
				  o Traffic circulation.
				  o Roads and sidewalks.
					X		X	X	X	Included as a VEC – concern identified.

	Navigation	X		o Interference with navigable waters.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Heritage and Archaeological Resources	X		o Excavation activities.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	Health and Safety	X		o Excavation and disposal activities.	X			X		Included as a VEC – protected by legislation/concern identified.
	First Nations		X	Avoided during site selection.		X				Excluded as a VEC – avoided during site selection.

5.1.1 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (INCLUDES NOISE)

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with air quality was considered to be the provincial and local airsheds. The local airshed is considered to be the area within 200 m of a site. In the context of Provincial and local effects, a significant adverse effect on air quality is defined as an exceedance of regulatory guidelines for greater than one week.

5.1.2 GROUND WATER

The bounded area within which proposed project activities could potentially interact with groundwater resources is generally considered to be the area of influence for well systems within and overlapping the DFO SCH excavation and land-disposal area at a site (i.e. may encompass wells up to 100 m). In this context, a significant adverse effect on groundwater is defined as an effect resulting in a reduction in the quantity/yield of existing groundwater supply systems such that the yield could be inadequate for current uses, and/or a non-compliance of groundwater quality with regulatory guidelines for current use.

5.1.3 MARINE HABITAT (MARINE WATERS, SOILS AND MARINE SEDIMENTS)

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with marine habitat was considered to be the pelagic (water column) and demersal (benthic) environment of a site. In this context, a significant adverse effect on marine habitat is defined as any effect resulting in a net loss of habitat function.

5.1.4 WILDLIFE/MIGRATORY BIRDS

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with wildlife/migratory birds is considered to be the habitat of wildlife/migratory birds identified as occurring within the vicinity of a site. In this context, a significant adverse effect on wildlife/migratory birds is defined as any effect resulting in a sustained suppression of fitness to maintain the population, or a decrease in density of the population below naturally occurring levels.

5.1.5 SPECIES AT RISK

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with species at risk is considered to be the habitat of species at risk identified as occurring within the vicinity of a site. In this context, significant adverse effects on all species listed in Schedule 1 of SARA, or under the Newfoundland and Labrador Endangered Species Act, as “Extirpated”, “Endangered” or “Threatened” is defined as any effects that results in a non-permitted contravention of any of the prohibitions stated in Sections 32-36 of SARA or in contravention of any of the prohibitions stated in Section 16 of the Newfoundland and Labrador Endangered Species Act. For designated species under both Acts, the loss of these species at an individual level may be considered a significant adverse effect.

Please note that under subsection 79(1) of the SARA, the RA must notify the competent Minister (or Ministers) if a project is likely to have an effect (beneficial or adverse) on a listed wildlife species or its critical habitat. The notification must be made in writing. Competent ministers under the SARA are:

- the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans with respect to aquatic species, other than individuals mentioned in paragraph (b); and,
- the Minister of the Environment with respect to all other individuals, including individuals in or on federal lands that are administered by that Minister and that are national parks, national historic

sites, national marine conservation areas, or other protected heritage areas as those expressions are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Parks Canada Agency Act.*
(*As of December 12, 2003, the Parks Canada Agency reports to Parliament through the Minister of the Environment. However, it remains an agency that is separate from EC and continues to exercise the powers, duties and functions relating to the species at risk within the protected areas it manages and federal lands it administers. Where individuals of species at risk are located in protected areas managed by and federal lands administered by Parks Canada Agency notifications should be sent to the Parks Canada Agency.)

Depending on the species at risk, the RA must notify EC, the Parks Canada Agency or DFO. Where there is more than one competent minister responsible for the species affected, notification must be sent to each department or agency with responsibility for the species. All three departments/agencies have determined that notification should be regional, through the usual environmental assessment channels for that department.

Subsection 79(2) of the SARA requires that, where a federal environmental assessment is being carried out on a project that may affect a listed wildlife species or its critical habitat:

- potential adverse effects on the listed species must be identified and mitigated;
- the effects on the listed species must be monitored, if the project is implemented; and,
- such mitigation measures must be consistent with recovery strategies and action plans.

5.1.6 FISHERIES RESOURCES (FISH AND FISH HABITAT)

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with fishery resources (i.e., fish and fish habitat) was considered to be the area within and adjacent to a site (i.e., for assessment purposes, up to 500 m from the site). In this context, a significant adverse effect on fishery resources is defined as any direct (fish) or indirect (habitat) effect resulting in a sustained suppression of fitness to maintain the population, or a decrease in density of the population below naturally occurring levels.

5.1.7 DESIGNATED OR OTHER CRITICAL HABITAT FEATURES

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with critical habitat features was considered to be the area of the feature(s) overlapping the general vicinity of a site. In this context, a significant adverse effect on critical habitat features is defined as any effect resulting in a net loss of habitat function.

5.1.8 COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with fisheries was considered to be areas within and adjacent to a site (i.e., for assessment purposes, up to 500 m from the site). In this context, a significant adverse effect on fisheries is defined as an effect resulting in exclusion of the fishing sector from areas historically accessed.

5.1.9 EXISTING LAND USE

The bounded area within which the proposed project could potentially interact with existing land use (i.e. tourism and recreation) was considered to be the area adjacent to a site (i.e., for assessment purposes, up to 500 m from the site) and the transportation routes required for site access. In this context, a significant adverse effect on existing land use is considered to be interference/disruption of existing land use activities.

5.1.10 NAVIGATION

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with navigation was considered to be the physical footprint of the site and the transportation routes required for site access. In this context, a significant adverse effect on navigation is considered to be interference/disruption of existing navigable water use, other than of a temporary nature.

5.1.11 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with heritage/archaeological resources was considered to be the area of the resource(s)/feature(s) overlapping a site. In this context, a significant adverse effect on archaeological/heritage resources is defined as any disturbance of a resource that compromises the integrity of that resource.

5.1.12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The bounded area within which project activities could potentially interact with health and safety was considered to be a site. At sites where off-site disposal is required, the route and disposal facility would be included. In this context, a significant adverse effect on health and safety is defined as an unsecured safety hazard or unplanned event (eg. a spill, accident or upset).

5.2 ANALYSIS AND RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Based on the above bounded VEC definitions, Table 4 below lists the VECs, describes the potential interaction between each VEC and the project and provides mitigation measures to minimize the likelihood of significant adverse residual effects related to the project.

Table 4: Potential Environmental Effects (Biophysical & Socio-Economic) Summary and Mitigation

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
Ambient Air Quality (including noise)	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Dust from excavating, trucks and equipment movement. Air and noise emissions from trucks, vehicles, and equipment.	While a certain level of gaseous emissions from equipment will be unavoidable during the project phases, certain operational practices can be employed to reduce or mitigate emissions to acceptable levels, including ensuring that equipment is kept in good repair and operates efficiently. These measures will prevent carry-through of elevated levels of hydrocarbons from engine operation and loss of lubricants through leakage. It is recommended that all equipment be kept in good working order and that inlet caps be maintained to reduce vaporization of fuel. All equipment will also be well muffled. Project work at the site will obey the municipal noise by-law respecting the allowable hours for noise production and the proponent will conduct work in an orderly fashion that generates minimal amounts of noise.

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
Groundwater	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Contamination of groundwater in the vicinity of the project activities due to a hazardous material spill.	It is recommended that all equipment be kept in good working order to prevent leakage of hazardous materials to the environment. Any hydrocarbon spill must be reported to the Canadian Coast Guard at 1-800-563-9089 and provide the following information: location of the spill source; location of the area and shoreline impact; length of shoreline impact; shoreline characteristics; wildlife in the area; and wind and current direction. Areas will be designated for hazardous materials, storage, handing and refuelling (30m from marine water), and spill response kits are to be on-site. Workers will be trained in the safe and effective use of fuel and chemicals. The proponent must have an Emergency Contingency Plan, Emergency Preparedness Plan, and a Site Management Plan in place for the project. The project must be implemented according to applicable Federal, Provincial and Municipal regulations and guidelines. Operational material on land or entering a waterbody must be quickly removed and properly disposed. If necessary, debris and leachates (films on water surface) will be contained within the site area by using containment facilities such as floating booms or screens.

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
Marine Water	Operation	Accidental events/spills such as Petroleum, Oils, Lubricants (POL) resulting in degradation of water quality.	See 'Groundwater' above.
		Increased suspended solids/turbidity within and adjacent to the project site.	Visual monitoring of turbidity will be required in the vicinity of the site to ensure that it is limited. If excessive change occurs in the turbidity beyond the site limits that differs from the existing conditions of the surrounding water bodies (i.e., distinct color difference) as a result of the project activities, the work will stop and reported to the Project Manager to determine if additional mitigation measures are required. Turbidity and sedimentation can be mitigated by initiating excavation activities at the low tide to contain any suspended sediments within the site area, and permit time for local deposition of the heavier fraction to occur before any out flowing current associated with the drop in tide. Floating silt curtains may also be deployed if local conditions warrant (eg. excess silt fraction in nearshore areas). Project activities should be undertaken during benign weather conditions to minimize dispersion of silt and sediment from the site. Heavy equipment is to be operated in dry, stable areas to minimize dispersion of silt and sediment from the site.

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
Soil and Marine Sediment	Operation	Accidental events/spills (e.g. POL) resulting in degradation of water quality and soil quality	See 'Groundwater' above.
		Contamination from excavated material.	Where applicable, and in consultation with the NL DGS, the material proposed to be re-dredged must be sampled, analysed and the results submitted to, and approved by, NL DGS prior to disposal at waste disposal site. Re-dredged material must be disposed at a site approved by the regional NL DGS.
Wildlife/Migratory Birds	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Impacts on marine mammals due to noise.	See 'Ambient Air Quality' above.
		Food scraps and other garbage left on beaches and other coastal habitats can artificially enhance the populations of avian and mammalian predators. Limit feeding and resting areas for migratory birds and disrupt resident species or species at risk, including nesting sites on shore. Disposal of dredge material on beach may disrupt or destroy shorebird foraging, roosting and breeding habitat.	Ensure project equipment accessing the site is kept clean and no litter (including food waste) is left in coastal areas by staff/contractors. All heavy equipment associated with the project will avoid concentrations of migratory birds during courtship, nesting and chick-rearing seasons. Concentrations of seabirds, waterfowl or shorebirds must not be approached at any time. In order to avoid a negative interaction with migrating shorebirds, it is recommended that all beach disposals be completed prior to May 15. Ensure land-based activities conducted in the near-shore environment are compliant with applicable legislation.

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
			See 'Ambient Air Quality', 'Groundwater', 'Marine Water', and 'Wetland Resources' above.
Species at Risk	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Potential disturbance and/or alteration/displacement of habitat.	Project schedule to be set based on characteristics of the environmental setting of the site to avoid adverse interaction with sensitive features. See 'Ambient Air Quality', 'Groundwater', 'Marine Water', 'Wetland Resources' and 'Wildlife/Migratory Birds' above.
Fish and Fish Habitat	Operation	Potential disturbance and/or alteration/displacement of habitat.	The proposed projects not within the estuary of a scheduled salmon river will follow the conditions of DFO Routine Maintenance Dredging National Operation Statement (DFO 2005). Project schedules are to be set based on characteristics of the environmental setting of the site to avoid adverse interaction with sensitive features. Projects within the estuary of scheduled salmon rivers will require contact with the DFO Area Habitat Biologist prior to commencement. In order to avoid a negative interaction with outmigrating smolt from facilities within estuaries of scheduled salmon rivers, all minor dredging and beach grading will be completed prior to May 1 at Crabbes, Fox Island and Fischell's Rivers and May 15 at Parson's Pond. In order to avoid a negative interaction with capelin spawning, facilities within known spawning areas will complete all minor dredging and beach grading prior to June 15.

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
			Also see 'Groundwater', 'Marine Water', 'Soils and Marine Sediment' above.
		Permanent introduction of invasive species into the marine environment.	Any equipment that has been in the marine environment will be cleaned of any sediments, plants or animals and washed according to the best management practices recommended by the regulatory agencies prior to being mobilized to the project site.
Designated and Other Critical Habitat Features	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Potential disturbance and/or alteration/displacement of habitat.	See 'Ambient Air Quality', 'Groundwater', 'Marine Water', 'Wetland Resources', 'Wildlife/Migratory Birds' and 'Species at Risk' above.
Commercial Fisheries	Operation	See 'Marine Water', 'Wildlife/Migratory Birds' and 'Fish and Fish Habitat' above.	Coordination with local Harbour Authorities prior to commencement of the project activities such that the schedule with the least possible conflicts will be implemented.
Existing Land Use	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Disrupt local users due to the project activities (i.e. movement of equipment, supplies and personnel to/from the work site, excavation).	See 'Commercial Fisheries' above. Discussions must be held with municipal and provincial staff to identify peak travel times along applicable road segments with the objective of scheduling project activities (i.e. movement of equipment and personnel) outside these periods and/or high traffic flow directions.
Navigation	Operation	Disruption of navigable waters access.	Where applicable, the proponent will comply with applicable conditions of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and should issue a "Notice to Mariners" prior to commencement.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources*	Operation	Disrupt/loss of archaeology/ heritage resources near shore.	Ensure land-based work activities conducted in the near-shore environment are compliant with applicable legislation.
Health and Safety	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Workers could be injured or killed if accidents occur during the mobilization, operation, demobilization phases of the	Employees will be trained in health and safety protocols (e.g. safe work practices, emergency response).

Valued Environmental or Socio-Economic Component (VEC)	Project Phase	Potential Effect(s)	Mitigation Required
		project.	
		Truck traffic related to hauling equipment and excavated spoils (if applicable); and vehicle traffic related to movement of the workforce.	Project truck and vehicle movements will be carefully controlled and managed in accordance applicable aspects of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*. Project activities will only take place within the project contract limits.
		Equipment rollover or loss to the marine environment could impact selected VECs.	Proper safety procedures must be followed during the project as per applicable municipal, provincial and federal regulations.

Note: In February 2005, the NL DOEC issued a five-year blanket permit pursuant to the NL *Water Resources Act*, SNL 2002 cW-4.01, Section 48 to DFO SCH for annual re-dredging projects in Newfoundland and Labrador. The annual Minor Re-Dredging Program projects must comply with the conditions set out in this NL DOEC permit.
*Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historical value, work must be suspended and the matter referred to the provincial Office of Historical Resources for assessment.

5.3 EVALUATION OF RESIDUAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Following the application of mitigation measures, residual environmental effects are not significant based on the criteria used to determine significance described in Section 4.2 above. As shown in Table 5, the majority of criteria are negligible for each project activity and associated VEC. With proper implementation of the mitigative measures identified in Table 4, significant adverse residual effects are not likely to occur as a result of the project.

Table 5: Residual Environmental Effects Across all Project Phases for each VEC Following the Application of Mitigation Measures

VEC	Project Phase	Residual Environmental Effect	M	GE	F	R	D	S/NS
Ambient Air Quality (including Noise)	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	None	1	2	1	R	1	NS
Groundwater	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	None	1	2	1	R	1	NS
Marine Habitat (including Marine Waters, and Soil and Marine Sediments)	Operation	Potential for minor, localized, degradation of habitat (i.e. water quality).	2	2	2	R	1	NS
Wildlife/Migratory Birds	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	None	1	1	1	R	1	NS
Species at Risk*	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	None	1	1	1	R	1	NS
Fisheries Resources (including Fish and Fish Habitat)	Operation	Potential for minor, localized, disruption of habitat (i.e. decline in macrofauna).	2	2	2	R	1	NS
Designated Areas and Other Critical Habitat Features	Operation	None	1	1	1	R	1	NS
Commercial Fisheries	Operation	Potential for some temporary disruption of commercial fishing activities.	2	2	2	R	1	NS
Existing Land Use	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	Potential for some temporary disruption of existing land use activities.	2	2	2	R	1	NS
Navigation	Mobilization, Operation,	None	1	2	1	R	1	NS

VEC	Project Phase	Residual Environmental Effect	M	GE	F	R	D	S/NS
	Demobilization							
Archaeology/Palaeontology/ Heritage Resources	Operation	None	1	1	1	R	1	NS
Human Health	Mobilization, Operation, Demobilization	None	1	1	1	R	1	NS

M = Magnitude; GE = Geographic Extent; F = Frequency; R = Reversibility; D = Duration of Effect; and S/NS = Significant/Not-Significant
1=Negligible, 2=Minor, 3=Major
*Refer to Section 5.1.6 for guidance on the regulatory notification requirements in the event of a significant, adverse, residual effect on species at risk.

5.4 ACCIDENTS AND MALFUNCTIONS

Accidents and malfunctions were considered relative to each identified VEC. With the nature of the projects to be captured under this RCSR, the potential environmental effects resulting from an accident/malfunction include:

- Potential fuel/oil spills and or hydraulic oil spills which could impact marine water/sediment/fish habitat quality.
- Equipment rollover or loss to the marine environment which could impact selected VECs.
- The injury or killing of workers if accidents occur during the mobilization, operation and/or demobilization phases of the work.

Refer to the recommended mitigation outlined in Table 4 for 'Ambient Air Quality', 'Groundwater', 'Marine Waters', and 'Health and Safety' for the above impacts, respectively.

Significance of Residual Effects
No significant adverse residual effects on the project resulting from the accidents/malfunctions are likely with proper implementation of the identified mitigative measures.

5.5 EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROJECT

DFO SCH sites are subject to the extreme nature of the environment in which they are located. Sites are exposed to water currents generated by forces of wind and tides. Potential pathways and effects of the environment on the project include permanent damage and/or loss of project equipment at the site for the duration of the project. The following measures will be implemented to mitigate these potential effects:

- Use only proven methodologies for re-dredging and/or beach grading;
- Implement the project during benign weather conditions to minimize potential for accidents, etc;

Significance of Residual Effects
No significant adverse residual effects on the project resulting from the existing environment are likely with proper implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

5.6 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

The CEAA requires that the assessment of potential environmental effects also consider the potential of cumulative environmental effects. Cumulative environmental effects are defined as "changes to the environment that are caused by an action in combination with other past, present and future human activities" (CEAA, 1999). Cumulative effects can occur when environmental effects take place so frequently in time or so densely in space that the effects of individual impacts cannot be assimilated. For example, an impact considered minor within the framework of a project might become more significant if the analysis of the other activities indicates that the VEC is already affected, or could be affected, in different ways.

Under the CEAA, the identification of likely future projects takes into consideration projects that are certain (i.e. approved, under regulatory review, or officially announced to regulatory agencies) and reasonably foreseeable (i.e. identified in a development plan that is approved or under review, or conditional upon approval of a development plan that is under review) (CEAA 1999). Hypothetical actions (i.e. conjectural or discussed on a conceptual basis) are not considered (CEAA 1999).

Many of the potential effects associated with annual Minor Re-dredging Program are short-lived, localized, and reversible. Their capacity to act in a cumulative manner is minimal. Re-dredging activities are controlled under Provincial permits so it is unlikely that interactions with other activities that could produce a cumulative effect (i.e. located outside navigational channels and project siting would not overlap with critical or limiting habitat for sensitive environmental features. where adverse interactions could otherwise occur). In addition, the intermittent and seasonal natural of the re-dredging activities allows time for the sites to recover naturally.

Since proponents are responsible for obtaining all relevant licenses, permits, authorizations and ensuring that the project meets all federal, provincial and municipal legislative requirements, it is unlikely that there would be an interaction amongst re-dredging projects, or between re-dredging projects and other activities within the project's boundaries, or between re-dredging projects and activities outside the project's boundaries. For these reasons, significant, adverse cumulative environmental effects are not likely to occur.

5.7 MONITORING

In the case of re-dredging operations, project-specific follow-up programs are not typically required nor conducted. However, compliance monitoring inspections are occasionally undertaken by provincial and federal regulatory agencies and the RA to ensure mitigation measures are being implemented as part of the project, as outlined in the environmental assessment and associated permits.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Responsible Authority:

DFO SCH is the sole RA involved in the RCSR. The FAs are TC, DFO HMD and EC. DFO SCH will be responsible for determining whether a project fits within the class, for recording the number of assessments conducted under the RCSR and for updating the CEAR as described in Section 1.4. DFO SCH will be responsible for reviewing and amending the report as described in Section 6.

DFO SCH is responsible for ensuring that design standards and mitigation measures described in the RCSR are implemented and are also responsible for obtaining all relevant licenses, permits, and authorizations and ensuring that the project meets all federal, provincial and municipal legislative requirements.

Water Resources:
It should be noted that in February 2005, the NL DOEC issued a five-year blanket permit (permit number ALT2120 – Minor Dredging Projects 2005-2009) pursuant to the NL *Water Resources Act*, SNL 2002 cW-4.01, Section 48 to DFO SCH for annual re-dredging projects in Newfoundland and Labrador less than 2,000m^3. The annual Minor Re-Dredging Program projects must comply with the conditions set out in this NL DOEC permit. One location, Little Port Harmon, does not qualify due to the estimated dredge quantities and will therefore require a separate Section 48 permit prior to activities.

Historic Resources:
While these sites have been in use for the past thirty-years and operations such as minor dredging and beach grading have been a regular part of operations and maintenance, should the project result in the discovery of any item of historical value, work must be suspended and the matter referred to the provincial Office of Historical Resources for assessment.

Species at Risk:
Please note that under subsection 79(1) of the SARA, the RA must notify the competent Minister (or Ministers) if a project is likely to have an effect (beneficial or adverse) on a listed wildlife species or its critical habitat. The notification must be made in writing. Refer to Section 5.1.6.

The Proponent:

Transportation and Navigation:
The proponent will comply with applicable conditions of the NWPA.

Other Permits and Approvals
The proponent should note that this environmental assessment should not be taken to imply approval of the project in accordance with any other federal or provincial legislation, or municipal by-laws.

7.0 PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING REPORT

The purpose of an amending procedure is to allow the modification of the RCSR after experience has been gained with its operation and effectiveness. The reasons for such modification may include:

- clarification of ambiguous areas of document and procedures;
- streamlining or modifying the planning process in areas where problems may have arisen;

- minor modifications and revisions to the scope of assessment to reflect new or changed regulatory requirements, policies or standards; or
- new procedures and environmental mitigation practices that have been developed over time.

The RA will notify the CEA Agency in writing of its interest to amend the RCSR. It will discuss the proposed amendments with the CEA Agency and affected federal government departments and may invite comment from stakeholders and the public on the proposed changes. The RA will then submit the amended RCSR to the CEA Agency along with a statement providing a rationale for the amendment, and request that the CEA Agency amend the RCSR.

The CEA Agency may amend the RCSR without changing the declaration period if the changes:

- are minor;
- represent editorial changes intended to clarify or improve the screening process;
- do not materially alter the scope of the assessment required for these projects;
- include a new site that has been previously assessed under the CEAA prior to inclusion in the RCSR; and
- do not reflect new or changed regulatory requirements, policies or standards.

The CEA Agency may initiate a new declaration for the RCSR for the remaining balance of the original declaration period or for a new declaration period if the changes:

- are considered to be substantial; or
- represent modifications or to the scope of the assessment required for these projects.

Term of Application
This RCSR will be in effect for a period of 5 years.

8.0 REFERENCES

DFO. 2005. Newfoundland and Labrador Operational Statement: Routine Maintenance Dredging. St. John's, NL

8.1 GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS

Pursuant to the Federal Coordination Regulations of the CEAA, federal and provincial government departments were contacted at both the notice of assessment/scoping document submission stage and the Draft 1 RCSR stage for input and advice regarding the RCSR. Input was received and incorporated where applicable from the following:

- Mr. Robert Picco, Manager of Water Resources Division, NL Department of Environment and Conservation, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Paul Carter, Environmental Assessment Officer, NL Department of Environment and Conservation, Environmental Assessment Division, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Rick Curran, Manager of Operations, NL Department of Government Services, Corner Brook, NL;
- Mr Rick Pile, Environmental Protection Officer, NL Department of Government Services, Corner Brook, NL;
- Mr. Boyd Wright, Environmental Protection Officer, NL Department of Government Services, Corner Brook, NL;
- Ms. Julie Whiteway, Environmental Assessment Officer, Transport Canada, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Randy Decker, Environmental Assessment Officer, Transport Canada, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Dan Shea, Superintendent of NWP Program, Transport Canada, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Frank Breen, NWP Program Officer, Transport Canada, Corner Brook, NL;
- Mr. Glen Troke, Environmental Assessment Coordinator, Environment Canada, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Marvin Barnes, Habitat Assessment Biologist, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, NL;
- Ms. Shawna Powell, Habitat Assessment Biologist, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, NL;
- Mr. Darrin Sooley, Area Habitat Biologist, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Corner Brook, NL.

APPENDIX A: DFO SCH SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

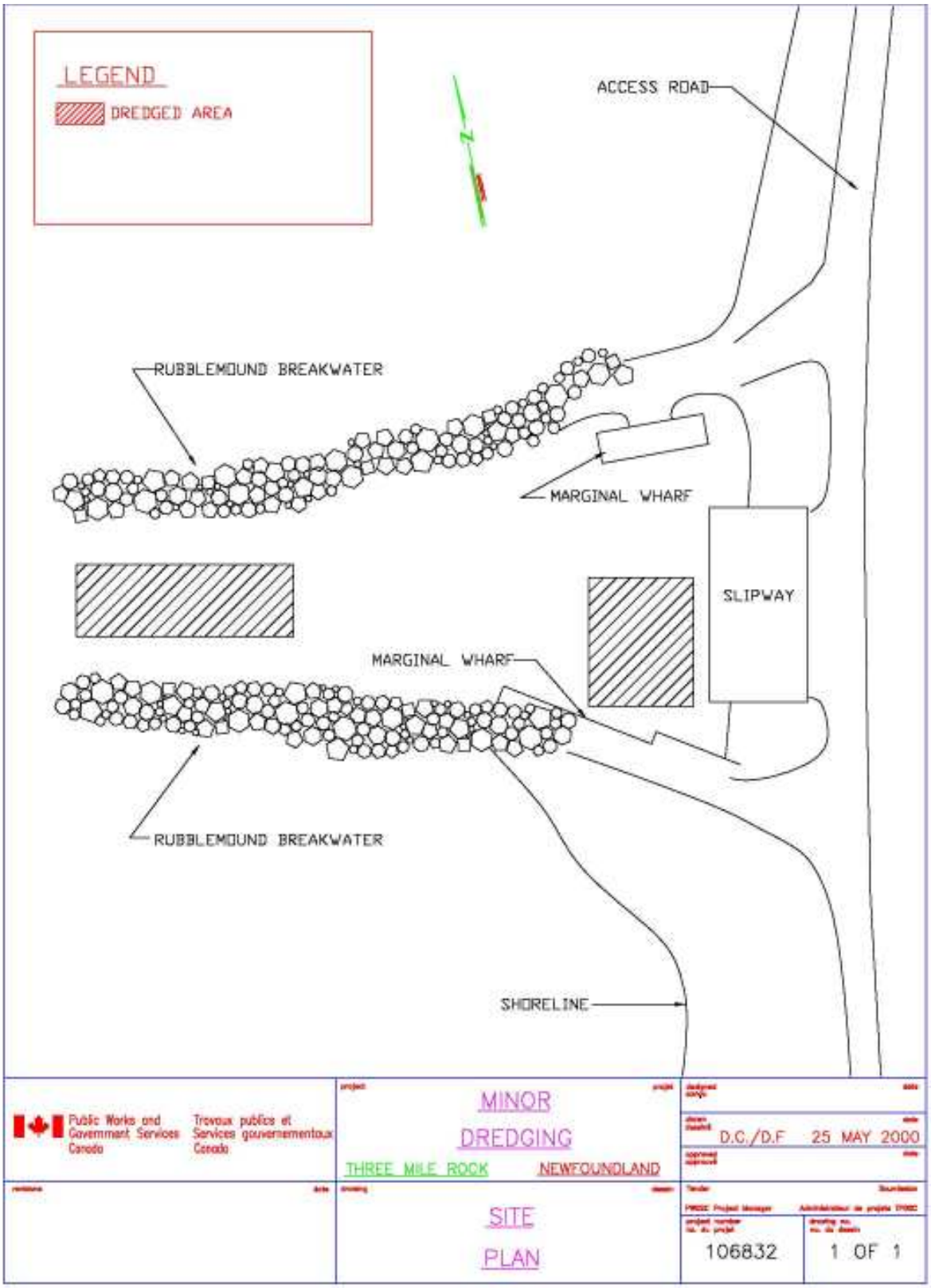
Three Mile Rock, NL

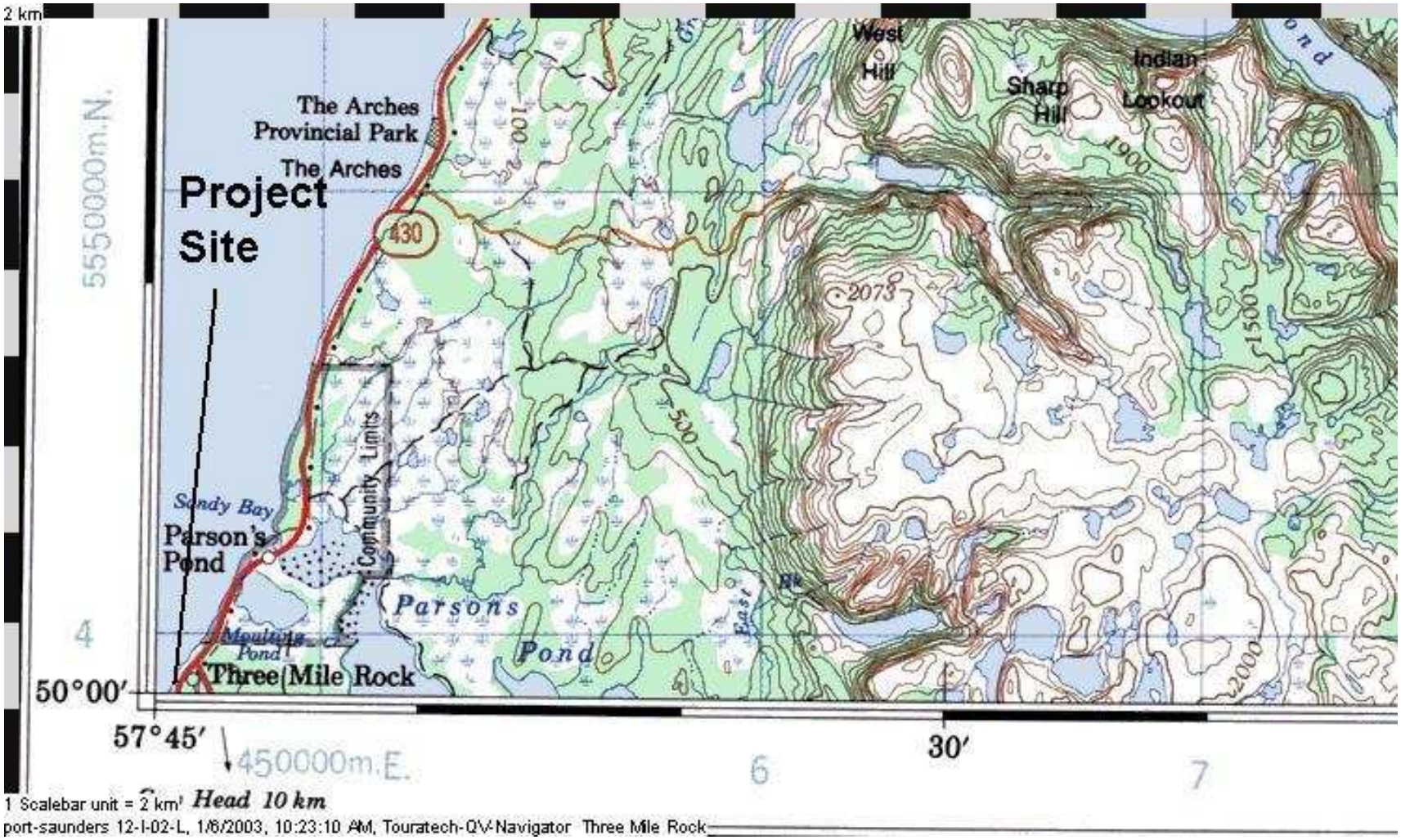
Site Name:	Three Mile Rock, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 49' 12" N; 57 ° 52' 25" W Three Mile Rock, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 49' 12" N; 57 ° 52' 25" W Three Mile Rock, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04 No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (rock/sand/gravel) will be side cast to the north side of the channel. • All activities will be carried out from a top the breakwaters or stable shoreline areas. Armour stone that has fallen into the access channel will be placed back on the breakwaters. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 150 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 2 to 2½ days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast to the north side of the channel. • Material consists of rock, sand, gravel, and any dislodged armour stone. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of rock, sand, gravel material and any dislodged armour stone. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Three inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, a small boat slipway, a boat storage area, two small breakwaters and an access channel/basin along the shoreline.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Three Mile Rock including: Parsons Pond (North) and Spirity Cove (Southwest). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site. There are seasonally occupied fishing cabins.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of rock, sand, gravel and armour stone. • Large rocks or armour stone that have fallen into the access channel will also be removed.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Three Mile Rock dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
N
ACCESS ROAD
RUBBLEMOUND BREAKWATER
MARGINAL WHARF
SLIPWAY
MARGINAL WHARF
RUBBLEMOUND BREAKWATER
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
THREE MILE ROCK
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C./D.F
25 MAY 2000
SITE
PLAN
106832
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

St. David's, NL (Crabbes River)

Site Name:	Crabbes River, St. David's, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 11' 55" N; 58 ° 53' 23" W Crabbes River, St. David's, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 11' 55" N; 58 ° 53' 23" W Crabbes River, St. David's, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02. Dredged material will be transported in water tight trucks to the nearest approved waste disposal site.
Disposal Method:	• Two excavators are normally employed to remove deposited material at this site. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be carried using land based excavators working from a stable shoreline or wharf structure or from a temporary extraction road. • Dredge material will be loaded into dump trucks and transported to local waste disposal site. • Most of the work will be carried out above the water level, except if a temporary extraction road is used. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 2000 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • Approximately 5-7 days have been required in the past to complete work.

Quality of Dredged Material	• The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site and has never been used as an industrial storage site. There is no known history of storage or spills near the site. • Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, all samples complied with CCME Canadian Soil Quality Industrial Guidelines for all parameters tested. • Material consists of clean sand, gravel and cobble material.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel, and cobble. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 7 enterprises operating from 11 vessels with total vessel length of 72 meters. • The site is comprised of a storage area for lobster traps, a fishermen's wharf, a boat basin adjacent to the wharf, a boat storage area, a community stage and an access channel along the shoreline inside the river.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding St. David's including: St. Fintan's (South) and Jeffrey's and McKay's (Northeast). St. David's is approximately 107 km southwest of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site, although there are some fishing cabins that will be occupied during project activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only two excavators have been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical

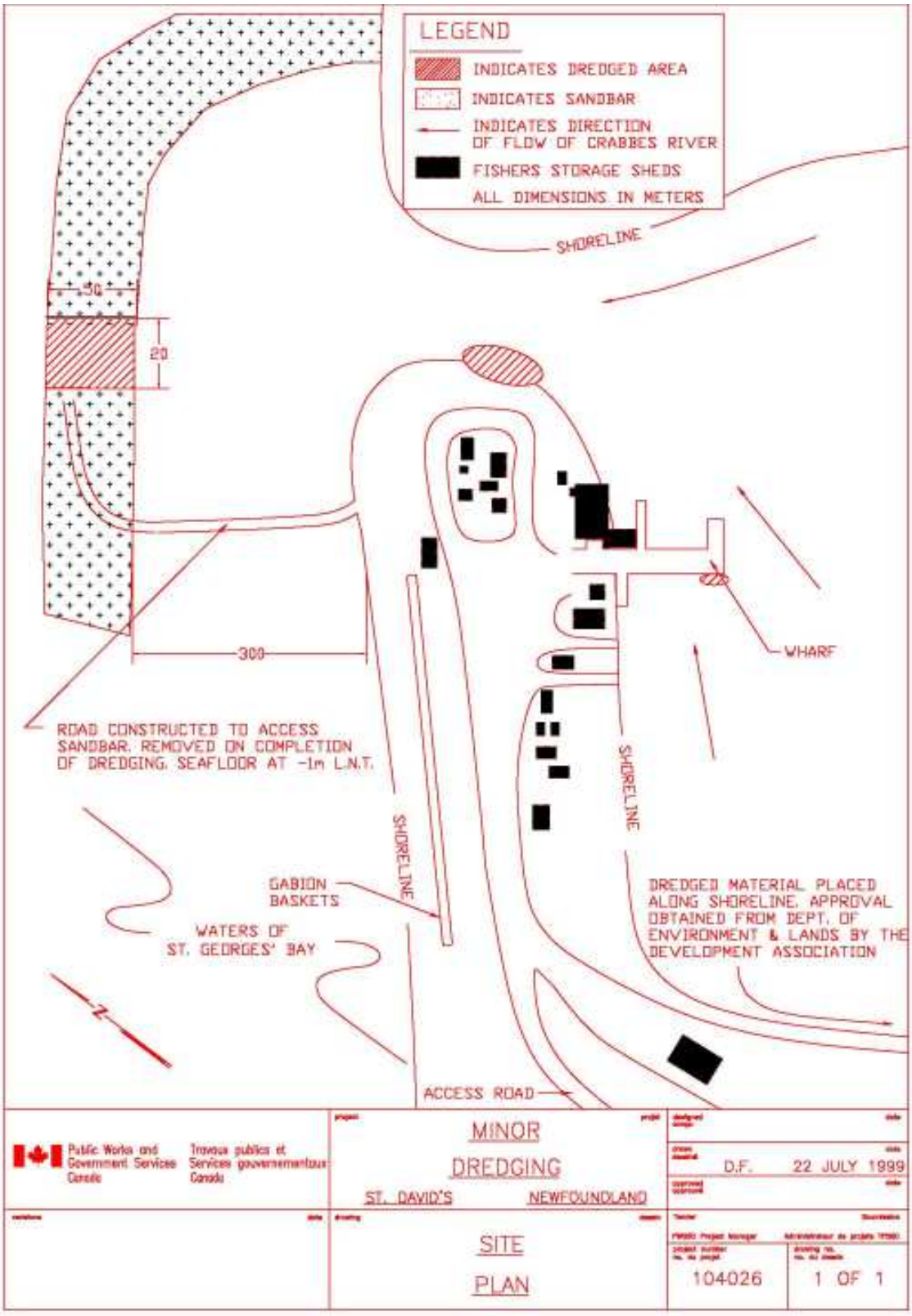
	significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks, osprey and several species of songbirds are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• The Crabbes River is a sensitive area for the protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon, and sea run Eastern Brook trout that migrate to and from Crabbes River.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site. • The community of St. David's, as noted in earlier screenings, is within the general distribution range of several species that are on the Species at Risk list. These include: Short eared Owl, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish Humpback Whale, Leatherback Turtle, Woodland Caribou, Harlequin Duck, Spotted Wolfish and Fernalds Braya. Although within the general distribution area the project site is not likely to provide critical or limiting habitat for these species and does not contain any environmental components that are considered to be important, sensitive, threatened or endangered that are likely to be affected by the project.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.

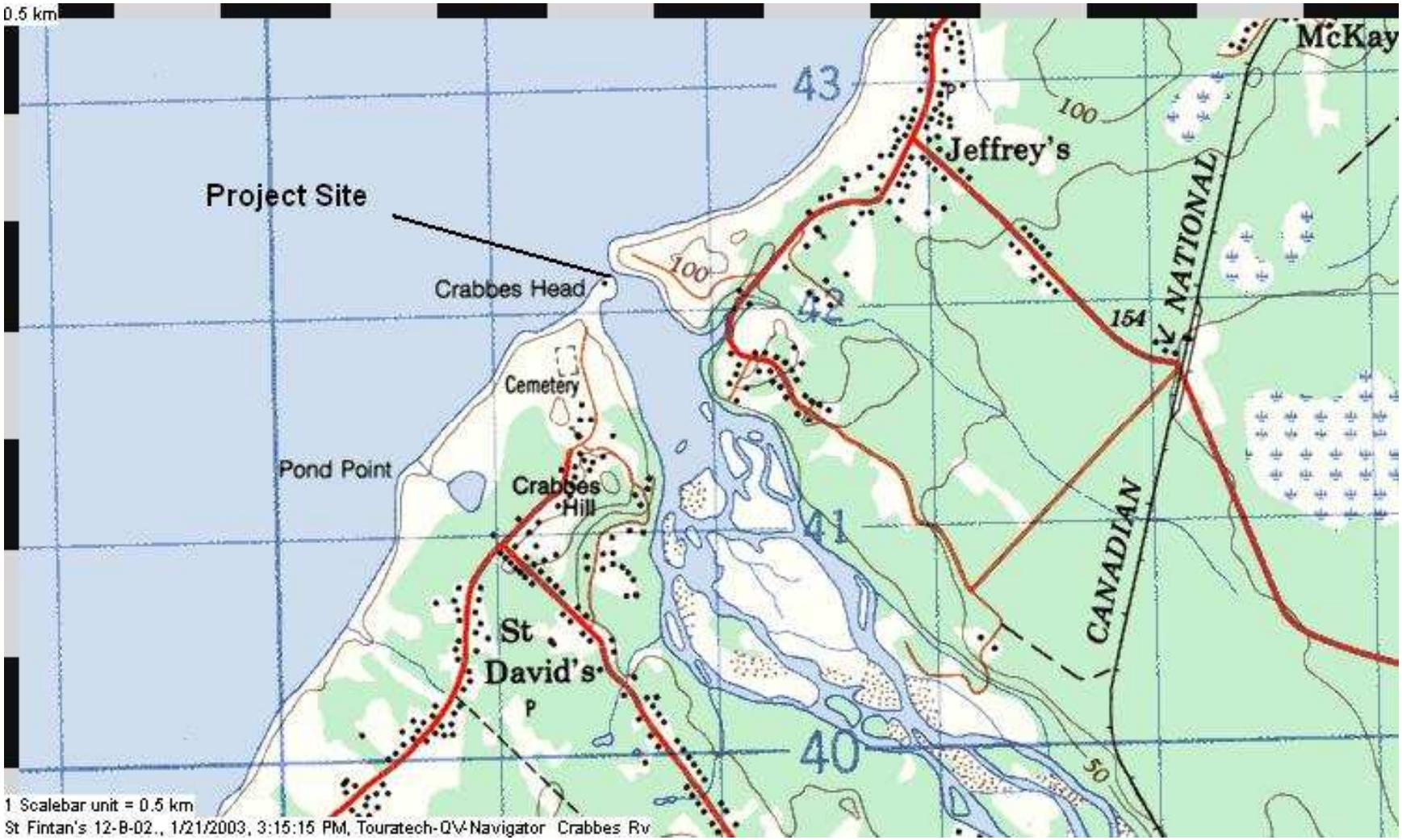
Water Quality:	• Most of the work will be carried out above the water level, except if a temporary extraction road is used. • There is potential for interactions with marine and freshwater bodies.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• The proposed dredging time frame is April 1 to May 1st. This date has been set to avoid the normal smolt and adult migration of Atlantic Salmon.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to provide fishermen with safe and secure access through the access channel and berthage area that becomes infilled with due to littoral drift and flood events. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of St. David's (Crabbes River) dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of St. David's (Crabbes River) dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of St. David's (Crabbes River) dredging site.


LEGEND
INDICATES DREDGED AREA
INDICATES SANDBAR
INDICATES DIRECTION OF FLOW OF CRABBES RIVER
FISHERS STORAGE SHEDS
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
SHORELINE
50
20
300
WHARF
ROAD CONSTRUCTED TO ACCESS SANDBAR. REMOVED ON COMPLETION OF DREDGING. SEAFLOOR AT -1m L.N.T.
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
GABION BASKETS
WATERS OF ST. GEORGES' BAY
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED ALONG SHORELINE. APPROVAL OBTAINED FROM DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT & LANDS BY THE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
ACCESS ROAD
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
ST. DAVID'S
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
22 JULY 1999
SITE
PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

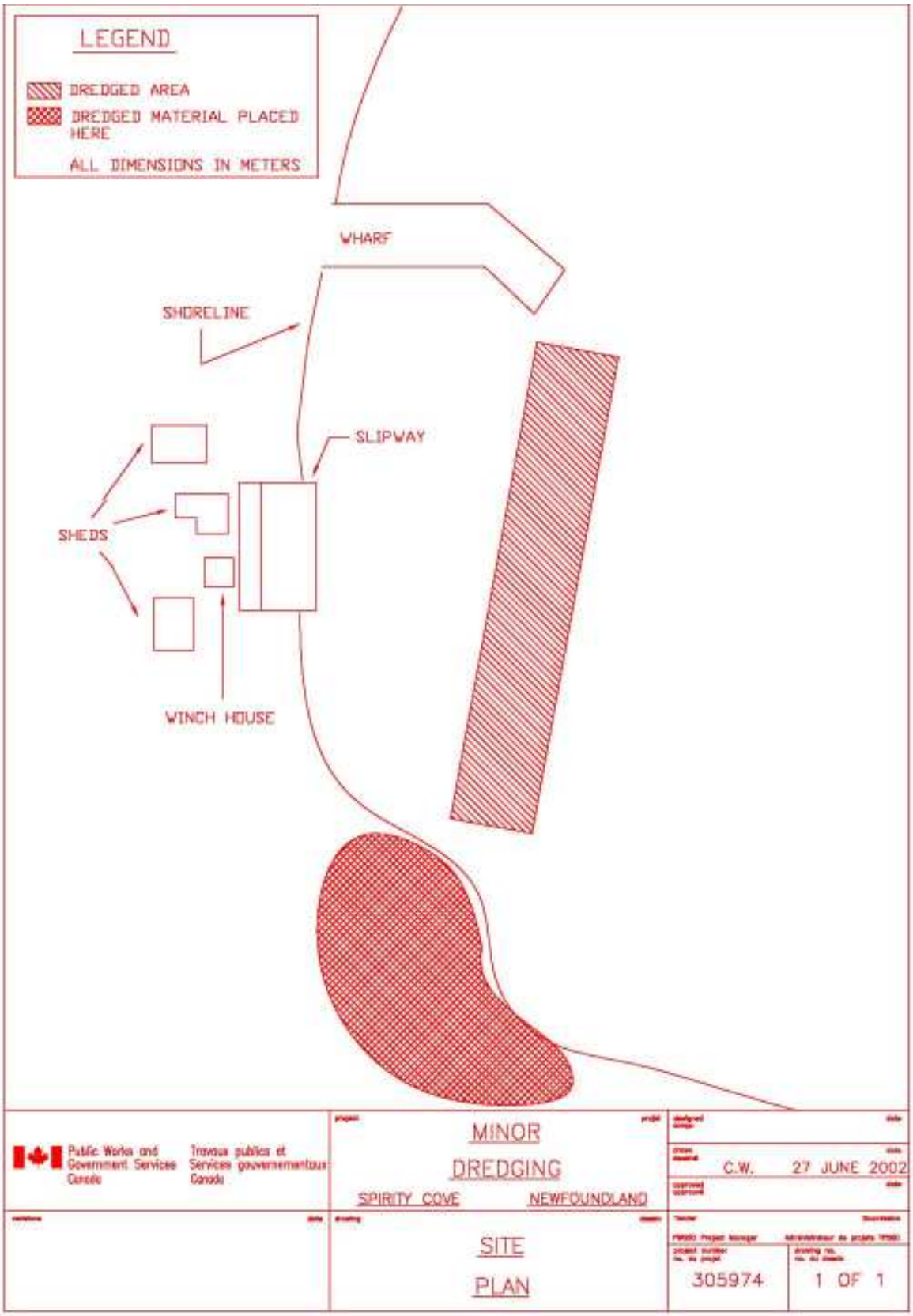
Spirity Cove, NL

Site Name:	Spirity Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	50^{o} 36' 27" N; 57 ^{o} 21' 30" W Spirity Cove, NL Map #: Port Saunders 12 I 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50^{o} 36' 27" N; 57 ^{o} 21' 30" W Spirity Cove, NL Map #: Port Saunders 12 I 11. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be side cast along the shoreline. • All activities will be carried out from a top the stable shoreline areas or using extraction road methodology. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 700 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 3½ to 4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast along the shoreline. • Material consists of sand and gravel materials. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect

	contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Two inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a breakwater wharf, a small boat slipway, a boat storage area, a storage area for lobster traps and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Spirity Cove including: Hawkes Bay (East) and River of Ponds (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include

	lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Spirity Cove dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED HERE
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
WHARF
SHORELINE
SLIPWAY
SHEDS
WINCH HOUSE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
SPIRITY COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W.
27 JUNE 2002
SITE
PLAN
305974
1 OF 1

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Ship Cove, NL

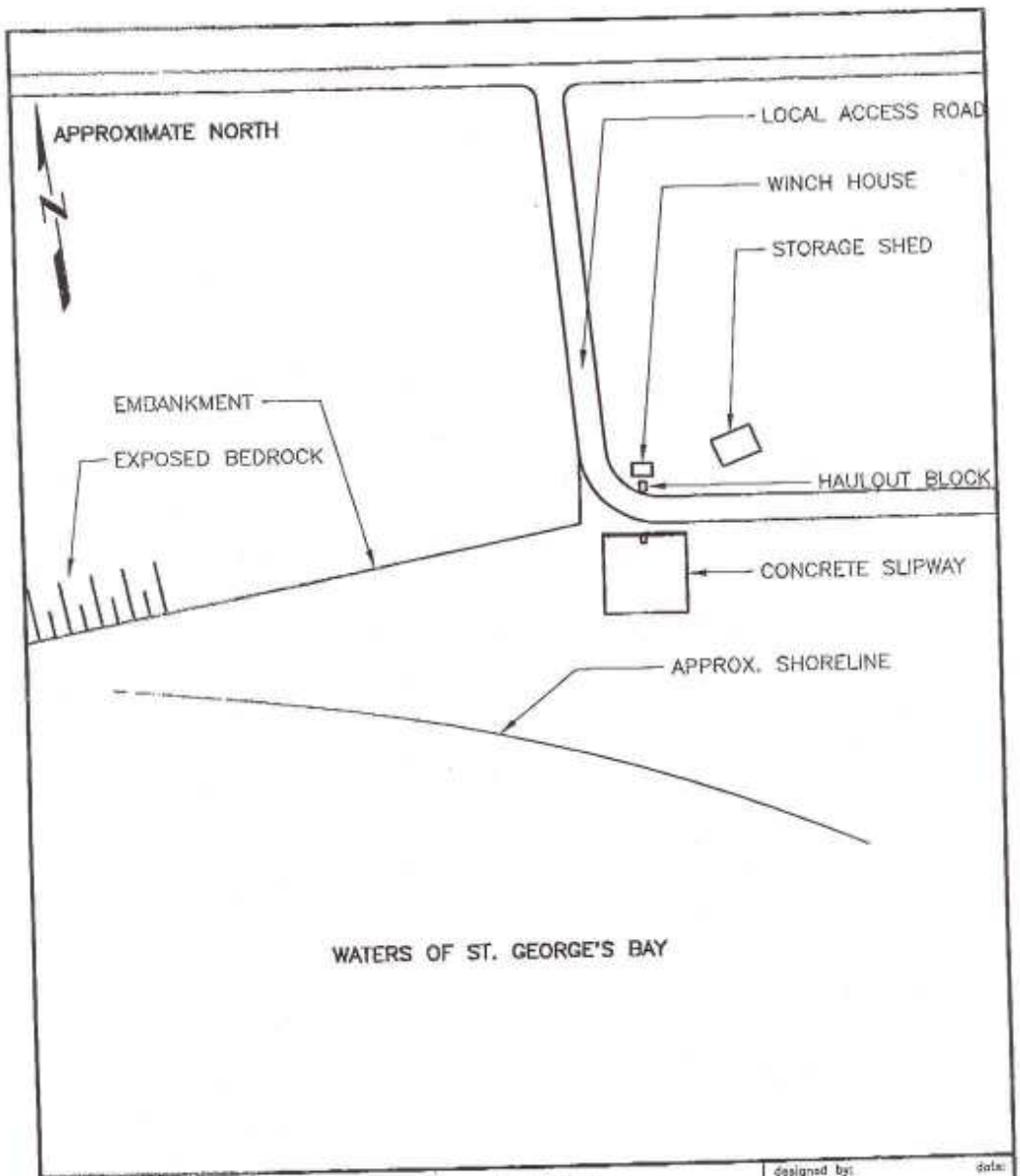
Site Name:	Ship Cove, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 31' 02" N; 59 ° 3' 12" W Ship Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 31' 02" N; 59 ° 3' 12" W Ship Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • ½ to 1 day
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Two inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Ship Cove including: Abraham's Cove (East), Piccadilly (Northeast) and Lower Cove (West). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include

	lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin (see below). Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Ship Cove Beach is a sensitive marine area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work will be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration/spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Ship Cove beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Ship Cove beach levelling site.


APPROXIMATE NORTH
N
LOCAL ACCESS ROAD
WINCH HOUSE
STORAGE SHED
EMBANKMENT
EXPOSED BEDROCK
HAULOUT BLOCK
CONCRETE SLIPWAY
APPROX. SHORELINE
WATERS OF ST. GEORGE'S BAY
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
designed by: conçu par:
date:
drawn by: dessiné par: JS
Drawing title: Titre du dessin:
SHIP COVE SITE PLAN
approved by: approuvé par:
SHIP COVE
PORT AU PORT, NL
scale: échelle:
project no.: no. du projet:
date:
JAN 30, 2004
revisions:
dwg no.: dessin no.:
Plot Scale:
PWGSC A4
TDIS Document No. Not In System

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Sheaves Cove, NL

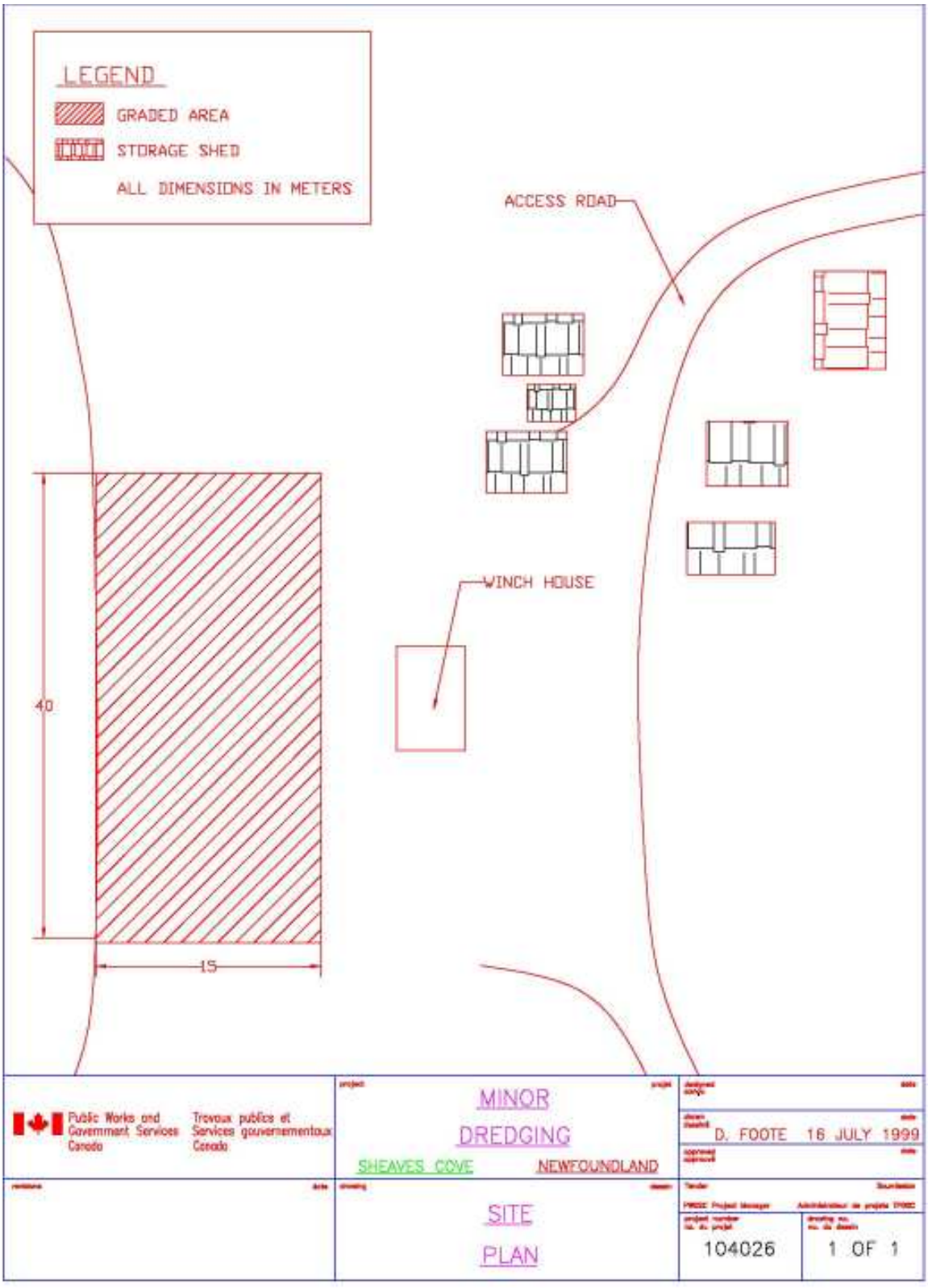
Site Name:	Sheaves Cove, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 29' 2" N; 59 ° 11' 5" W Sheaves Cove, NL Map #: Mainland 12 B 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 29' 2" N; 58 ° 11' 5" W Sheaves Cove, NL Map #: Mainland 12 B 11. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • ½ to 1 day
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand, gravel and cobble, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

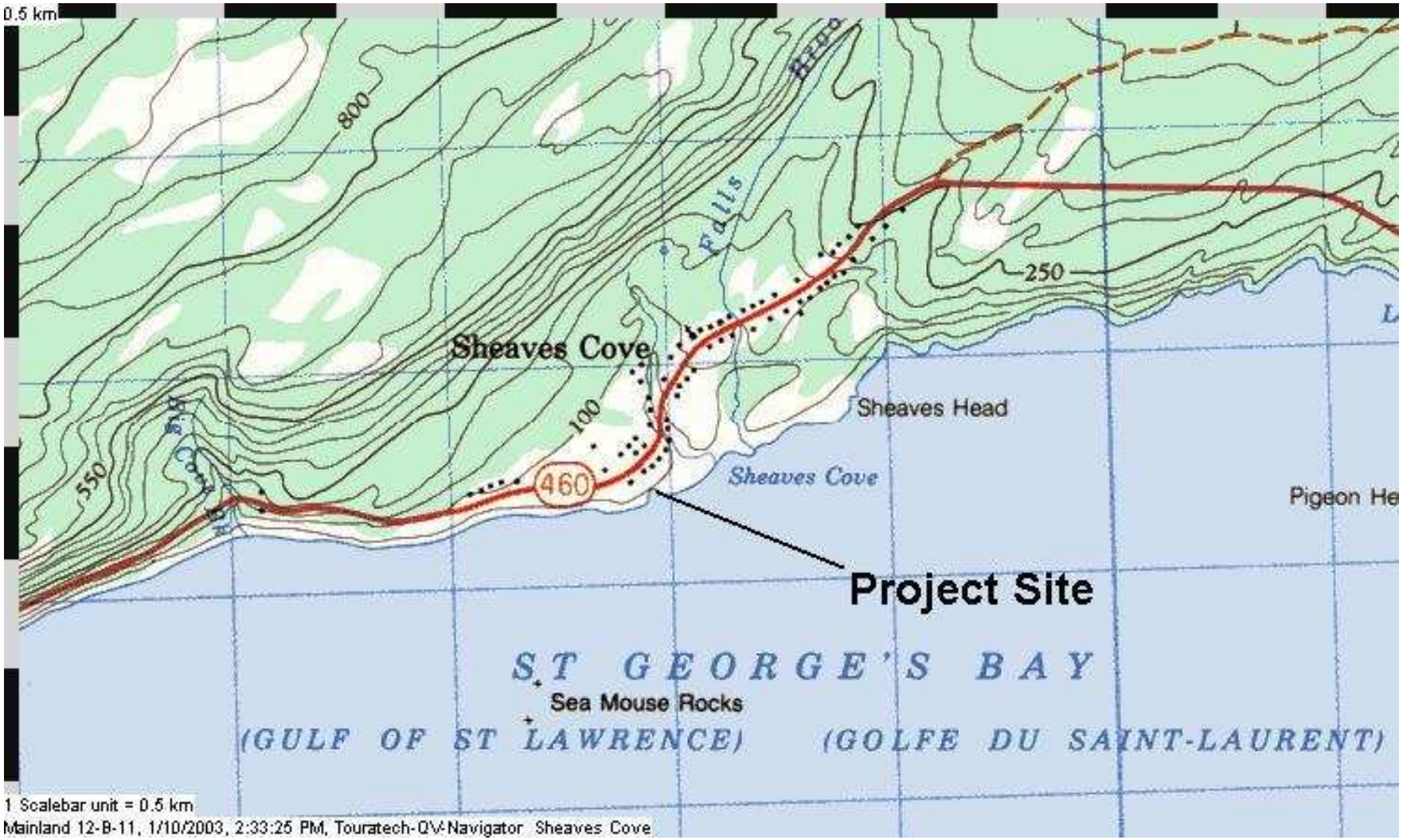
	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand, gravel and cobble. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Six inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Sheaves Cove including: Lower Cove (East) and Marches Point (Southwest). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and

	capelin (see below). Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Sheaves Cove Beach is a sensitive marine area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work will be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration/spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Sheaves Cove beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Sheaves Cove beach levelling site.


LEGEND
GRADED AREA
STORAGE SHED
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
ACCESS ROAD
WINCH HOUSE
40
15
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
SHEAVES COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D. FOOTE 16 JULY 1999
SITE
PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Seal Cove, NL

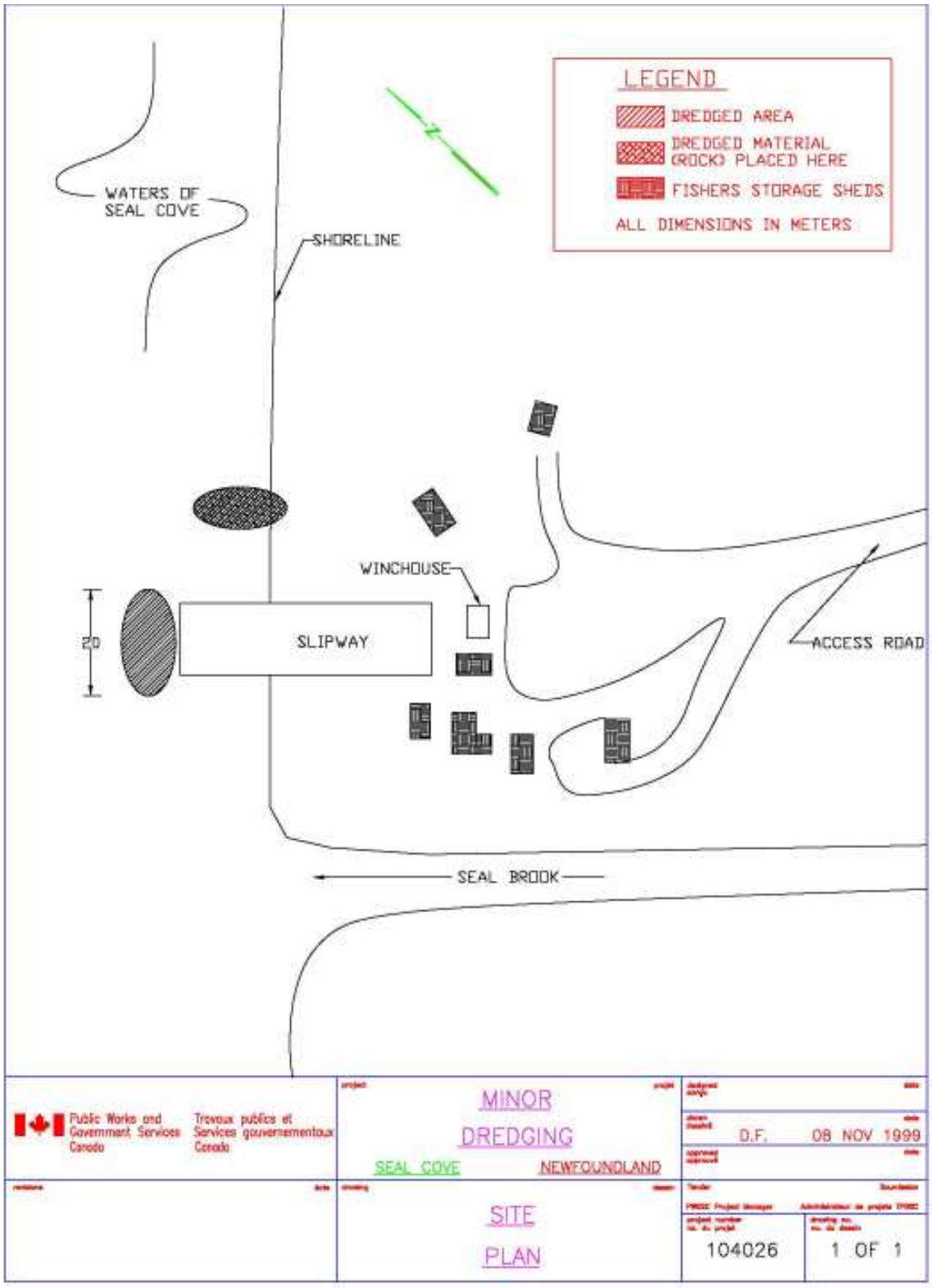
Site Name:	Seal Cove, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 16' N; 58 ° 45' W Seal Cove, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 16' N; 58 ° 45' W Seal Cove, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • ½ day
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

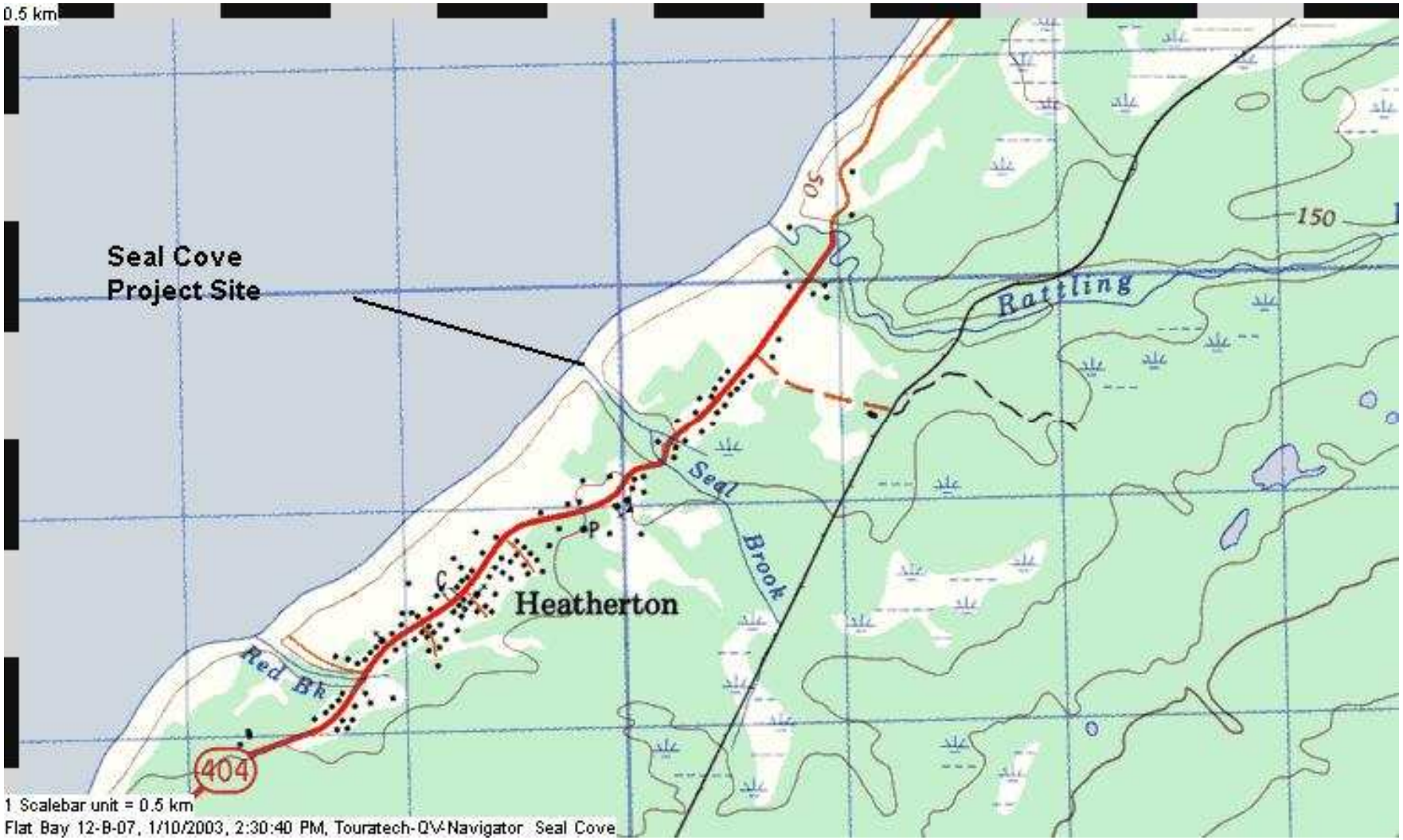
	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Small, seasonal inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Seal Cove including: Heatherton (Southeast) and Fischells (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and

	capelin. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work will be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable at this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Seal Cove beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Seal Cove beach levelling site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL (ROCK) PLACED HERE
FISHERS STORAGE SHEDS
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
WATERS OF SEAL COVE
SHORELINE
WINCHOUSE
SLIPWAY
20
ACCESS ROAD
SEAL BROOK
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR DREDGING
SEAL COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
08 NOV 1999
SITE PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Sally's Cove, NL

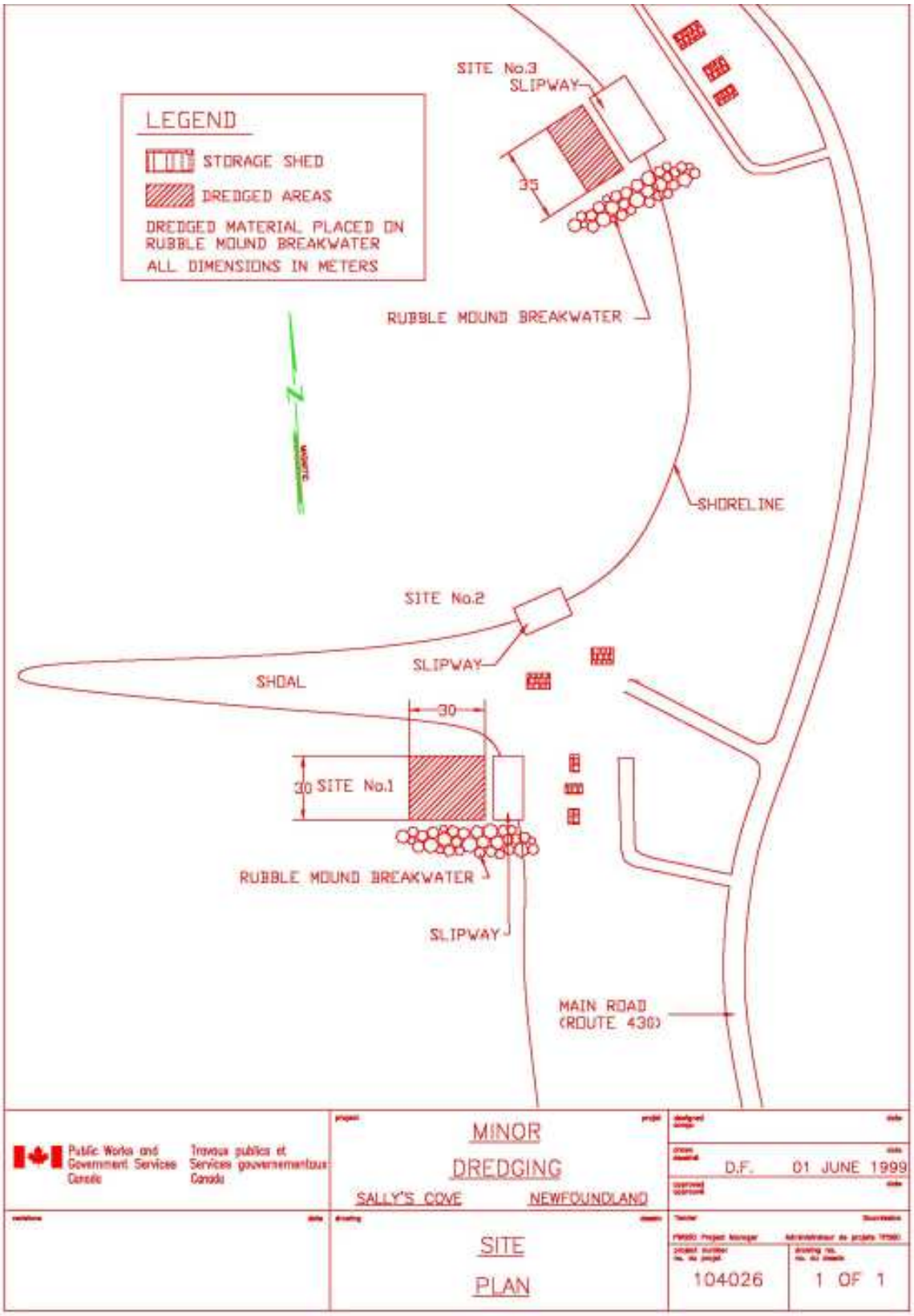
Site Name:	Sally's Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 44' 49" N; 57 ° 55' 3" W Sally's Cove, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12. Dredging carried out at two locations. See site plan.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 44' 49" N; 57 ° 55' 3" W Sally's Cove, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (boulder/cobble/gravel) will be side cast and levelled on the northwest side of the channel. • All activities will be carried out from the stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 2-3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Material consists of boulder, cobble and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination.

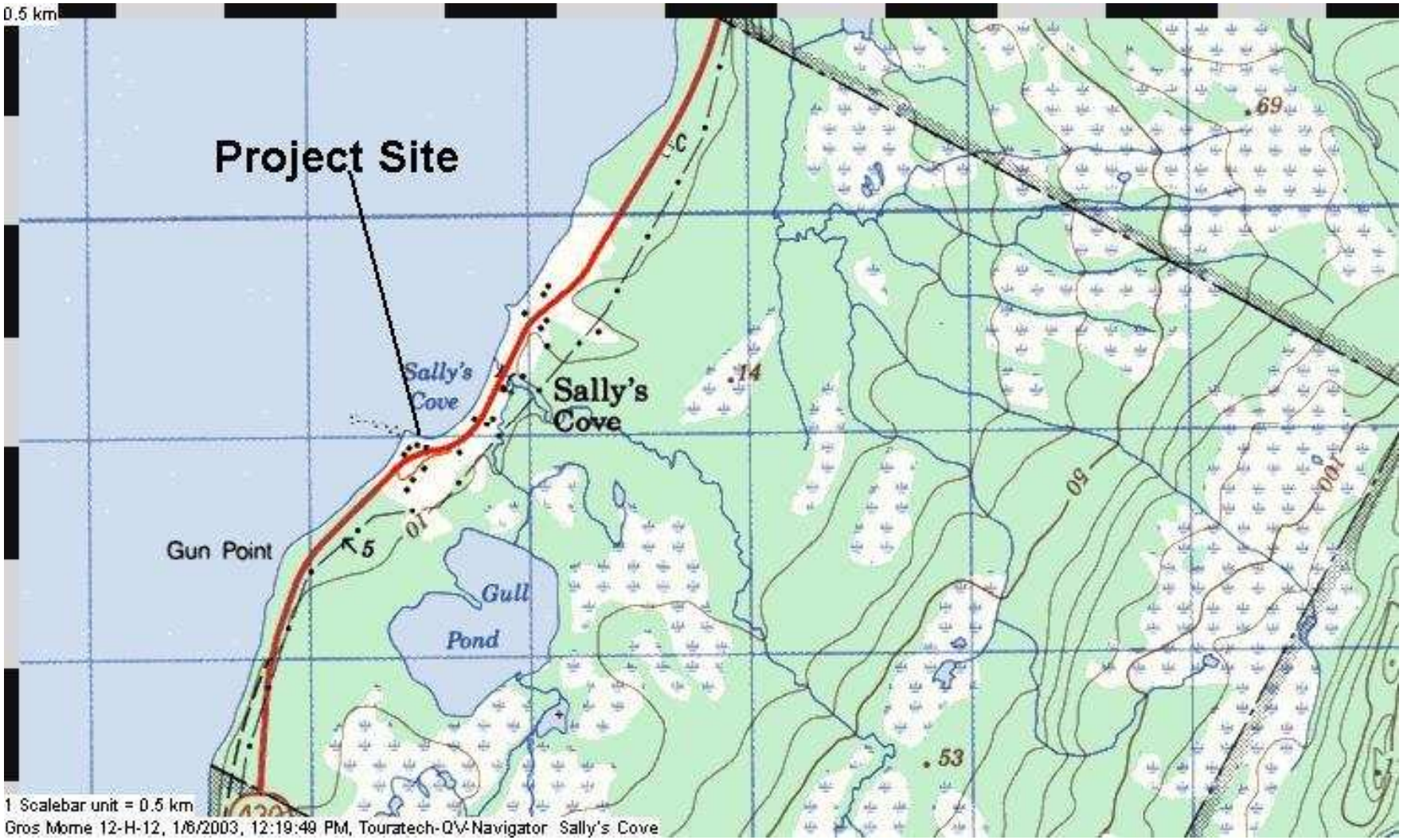
	• No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of boulder, cobble and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Twenty-four inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at the site include a storage area for lobsters, a winch house, a slipway, a boat storage area, and an access channel along the shoreline.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Sally's Cove including: St. Paul's (North) and Green Point, Baker's Brook, Lobster Cove, Woody Cove and Rocky Harbour (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of boulder, cobble and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Sally's Cove dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Sally's Cove dredging site.


LEGEND
STORAGE SHED
DREDGED AREAS
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED ON RUBBLE MOUND BREAKWATER
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
SITE No.3
SLIPWAY
35
RUBBLE MOUND BREAKWATER
SHORELINE
SITE No.2
SLIPWAY
SHOAL
30
30
SITE No.1
RUBBLE MOUND BREAKWATER
SLIPWAY
MAIN ROAD
(ROUTE 430)
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
SALLY'S COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
01 JUNE 1999
SITE
PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

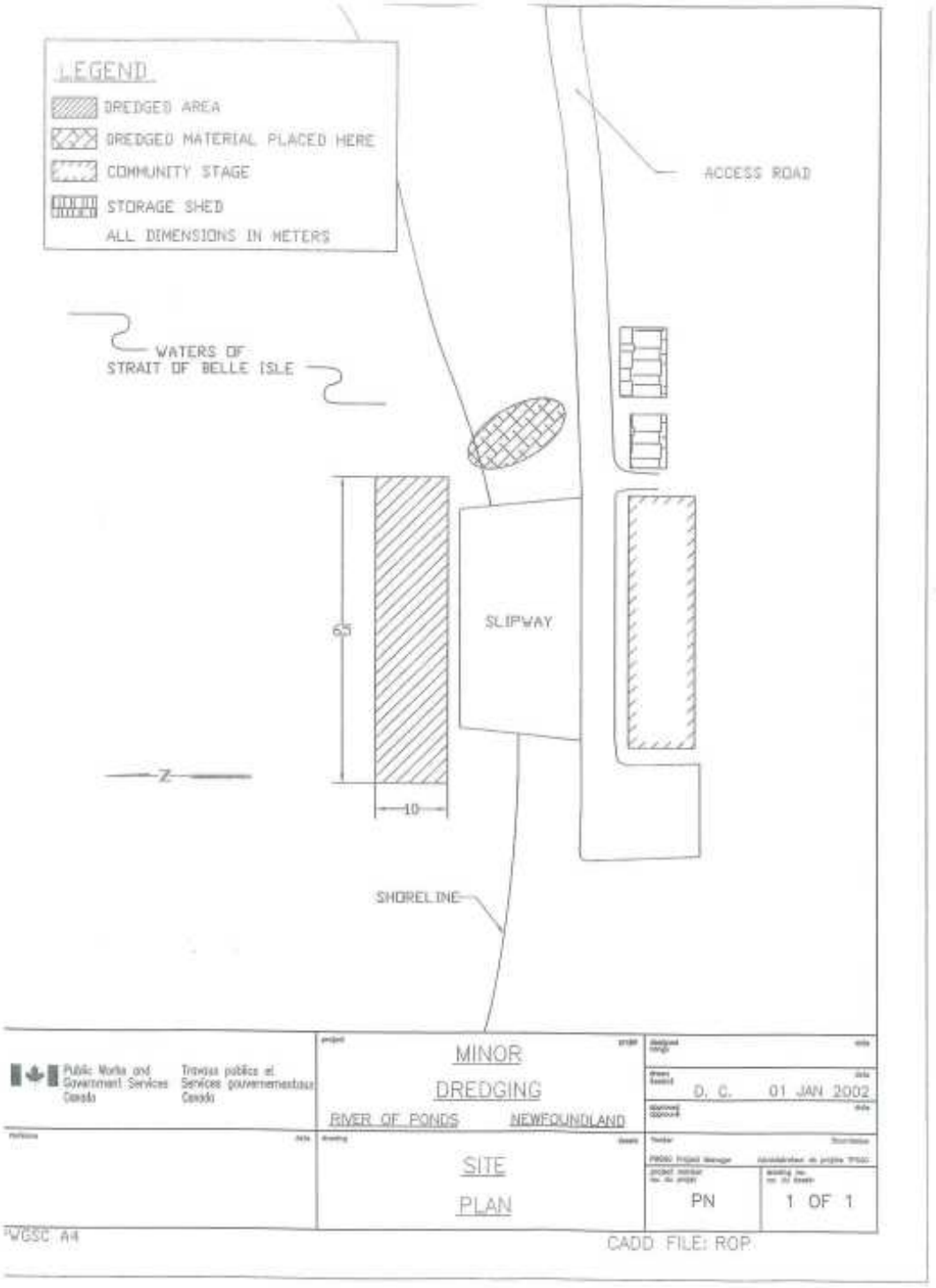
River of Ponds, NL

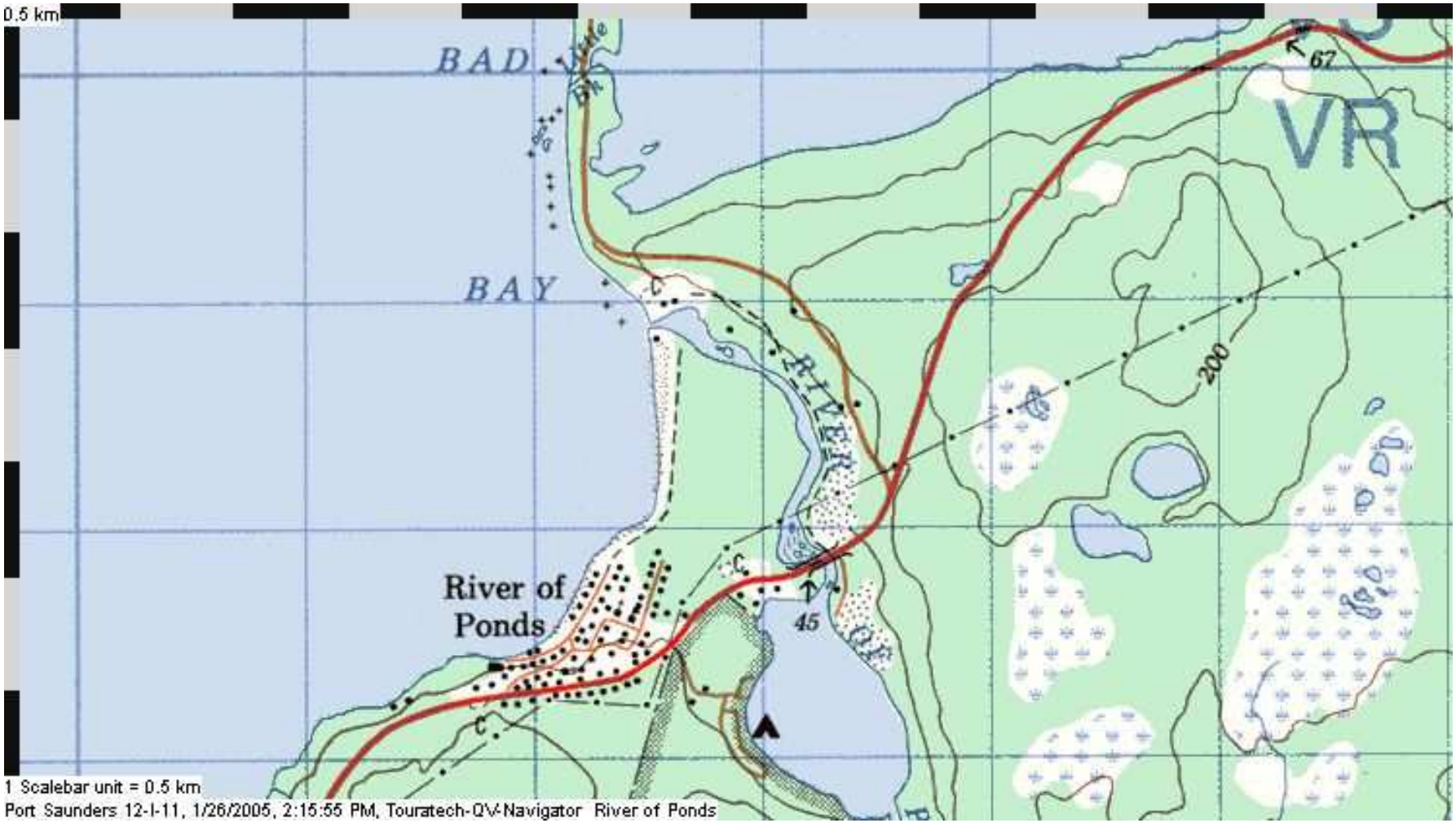
Site Name:	River of Ponds, NL
Dredge Site Location:	50° 31' 30" N; 57 ° 24' 43" W River of Ponds, NL Map #: Port Saunders 12 I 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50° 31' 30" N; 57 ° 24' 43" W River of Ponds, NL Map #: Port Saunders 12 I 11. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (sand/gravel) will be side cast along the adjacent beachfront. • Armour stone that has fallen in the small boat basin will be removed and placed back along the breakwaters. • All activities will be carried out from a top the breakwater or stable shoreline areas. Could also use extraction road methodology. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 400 m^3 • 3-4 yrs • 5 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be re-deposited in the appropriate locations. • Material consists of stone, sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a

	commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel and any dislodged armour stone. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Thirty-four inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a small boat slipway, a boat storage area and a storage area for lobster traps.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding River of Ponds including: Bellburns (Southwest) and Spirity Cove (North). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include

	lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelin utilizes the beach for spawning purposes (see below).
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• River of Ponds is a sensitive area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of stone, sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Dredging activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration / spawning. • Typical operations are completed prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels and basin thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of River of Ponds dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED HERE
COMMUNITY STAGE
STORAGE SHED
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
ACCESS ROAD
WATERS OF
STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE
SLIPWAY
65
10
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
RIVER OF PONDS
NEWFOUNDLAND
D. C.
01 JAN 2002
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1
WGSC A4
CADD FILE: ROP



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Pinware, NL

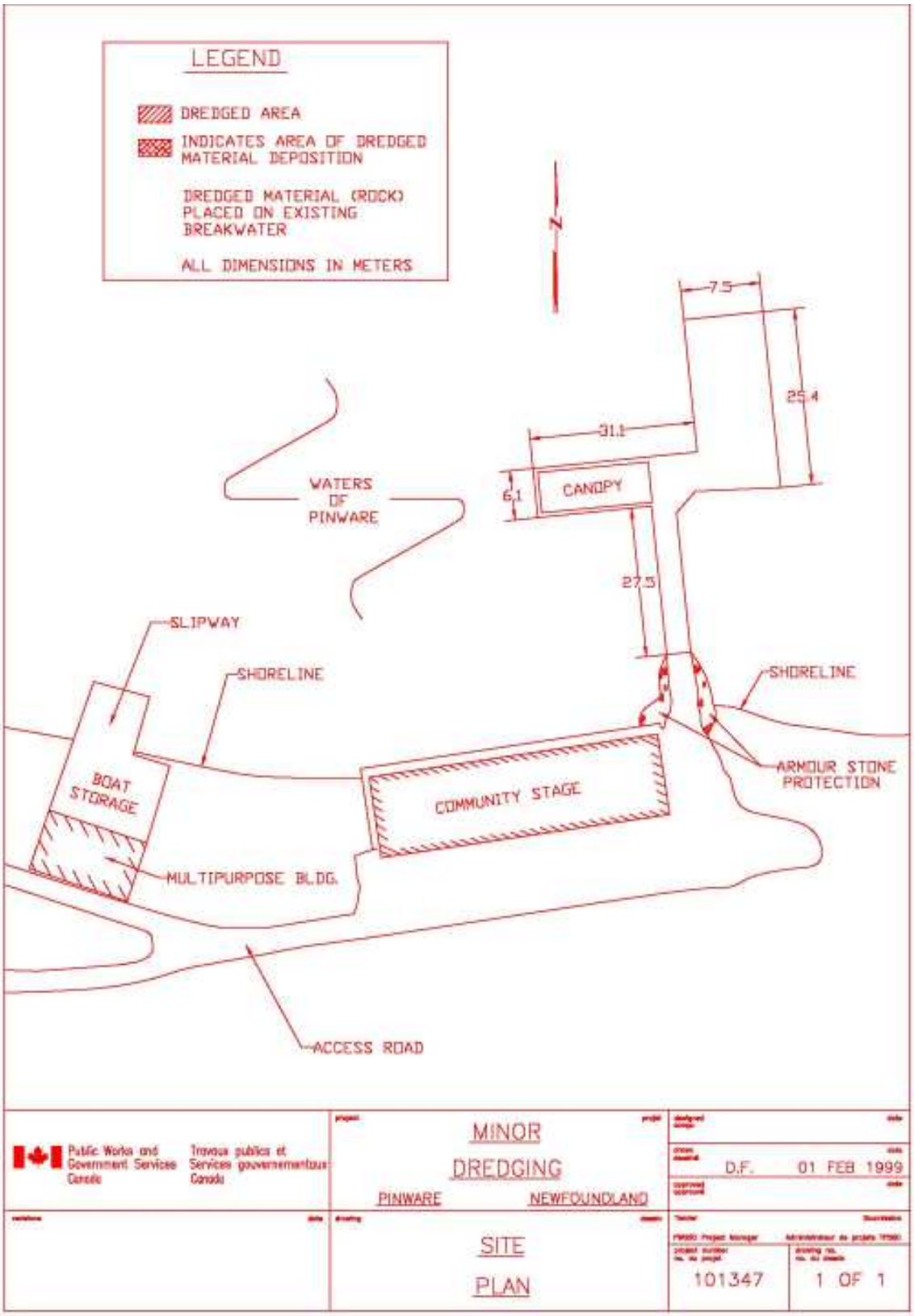
Site Name:	Pinware, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 47' 12" N; 58 ° 46' 4" W Pinware, NL Map #: Blanc Sablon 12 P.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 47' 12" N; 58 ° 46' 4" W Pinware, NL Map #: Blanc Sablon 12 P. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site. • Extraction road used or from stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 3-4 yrs • 3-4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site. • Material consists of cobble and gravel materials. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination.

	• No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of cobble and gravel. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Seven inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include of a wharf and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Pinware including: West St. Modeste (South) L'Anse-au-Loup (Southwest) and Red Bay (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor / excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales

	and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of cobble and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Pinware dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Pinware dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
INDICATES AREA OF DREDGED MATERIAL DEPOSITION
DREDGED MATERIAL (ROCK) PLACED ON EXISTING BREAKWATER
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
N
7.5
25.4
31.1
6.1
CANOPY
WATERS OF PINWARE
27.5
SLIPWAY
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
BOAT STORAGE
COMMUNITY STAGE
ARMOUR STONE PROTECTION
MULTIPURPOSE BLDG.
ACCESS ROAD
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
PINWARE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
01 FEB 1999
SITE
PLAN
101347
1 OF 1

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

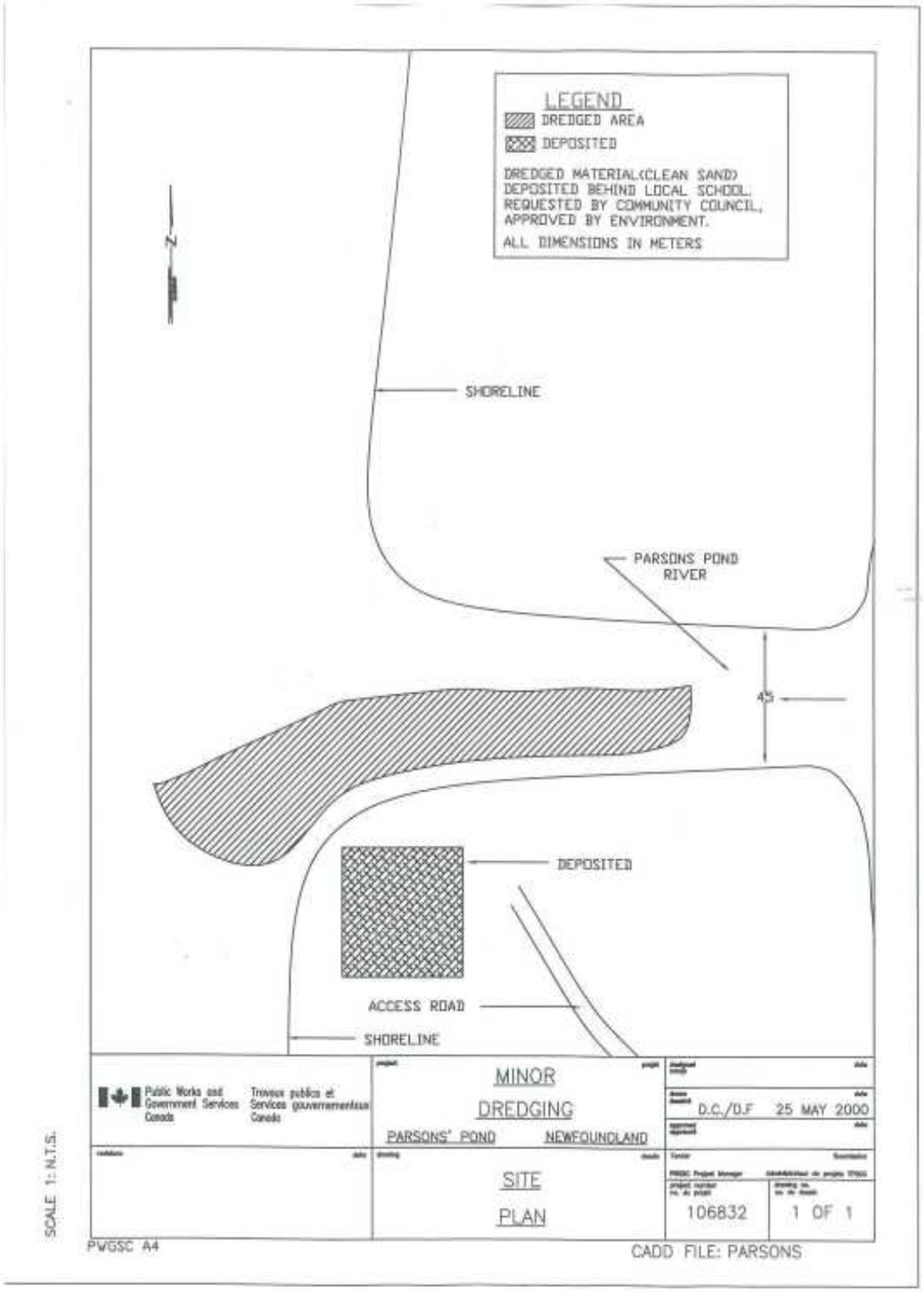
Parsons Pond, NL

Site Name:	Parsons Pond , NL
Dredge Site Location:	50° 01' 45" N; 57 ° 42' 30" W Parsons Pond, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50° 01' 45" N; 57 ° 42' 30" W Parsons Pond, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04. Dredged material will be side cast, spread and levelled along the beach front area.
Disposal Method:	• One excavator is normally employed to remove deposited material at this site. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will then be redeposited on the shoreline on the South side of the access channel in an environmentally acceptable manner. • All work will be carried out from stable shoreline areas or by using the temporary extraction road. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 1500 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • Approximately 5-7 days have been required in the past to complete work.
Quality of Dredged Material	• The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site and has never been used as an industrial storage site. There

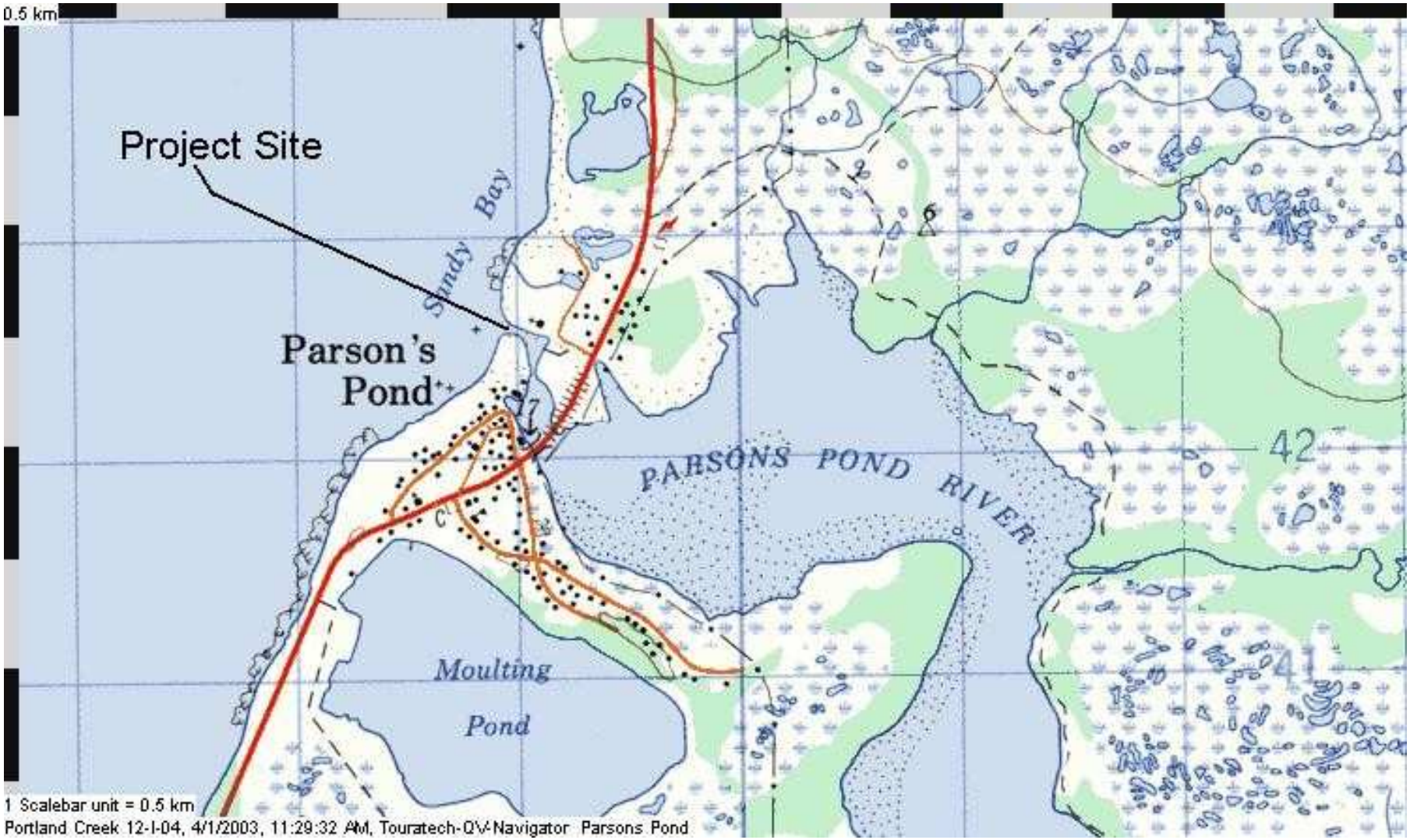
	is no known history of storage or spills near the site. • Three marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, all complied with CCME Canadian Soil Quality Industrial guidelines for all parameters tested. • Material consists of clean sand, gravel and cobble material.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand, gravel, and cobble. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 59 enterprises operating from 29 vessels with total vessel length of 189 meters. • The site is comprised of a service wharf, a storage area for lobster traps, small boat slipway, boat storage area and access channel/basin and a privately owned fish plant.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Parsons Pond including: Three Mile Rock (Southwest) and Portland Creek (Northeast). Parsons Pond is approximately 120 km North of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only an excavator have been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.

Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks, osprey and several species of songbirds are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area. • Atlantic salmon migrate through the immediate project area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Parson's Pond is a sensitive marine area for the protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon, and sea run Eastern Brook trout that migrate to and from the Parsons Pond River.
Species at Risk:	• A preliminary search has revealed no endangered species located at this site. • The community of Parsons Pond, as noted in earlier screenings, is within the general distribution range of several species that are on the Species at Risk list. These include: Short eared Owl, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish Humpback Whale, Leatherback Turtle, Woodland Caribou, Harlequin Duck, Spotted Wolfish and Fernalds Braya. Although within the general distribution area the project site is not likely to provide critical or limiting habitat for these species and does not contain any environmental components that are considered to be important, sensitive, threatened or endangered that are likely to be affected by the project. • Piping Plover (SARA, Schedule 1, Endangered) surveys are conducted annually by CWS (beaches include Parson's Pond). There have been no records of Piping Plovers to date. • Shorebird surveys conducted by CWS have recorded migrating Red Knots at Parson's Pond. This species has experienced large

	declines in the Maritimes and a COSEWIC status report is now under review.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work will be conducted from stable shoreline areas or by using the temporary extraction road. • There is potential for interactions with marine waterbodies.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• The proposed dredging time frame is April 1 to May 15. This date has been set to avoid the normal smolt and adult migration of Atlantic salmon.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to provide fishermen with safe and secure access through the access channel and berthage area that becomes infilled with due to littoral drift and flood events. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs and topographic map.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DEPOSITED
DREDGED MATERIAL(CLEAN SAND) DEPOSITED BEHIND LOCAL SCHOOL. REQUESTED BY COMMUNITY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY ENVIRONMENT.
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
N
SHORELINE
PARSONS POND RIVER
45
DEPOSITED
ACCESS ROAD
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
PARSONS' POND NEWFOUNDLAND
SITE
PLAN
D.C./D.F 25 MAY 2000
106832
1 OF 1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
PWGSC A4
CADD FILE: PARSONS

Site photograph: Aerial view of Parson Pond dredging area.



Map 1: Topographic Map of Parsons Pond

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Old House Rocks, NL

Site Name:	Old House Rocks, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 53' 17" N; 57 ° 50' 23" W Old House Rocks, NL Map #: St. Pauls Inlet 12 H 13. Includes three (3) dredging sites (Hickey's Site, Lower Cove (Pittman's) and Middle Site). Coordinates not provided (see Site Plan).
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 53' 17" N; 57 ° 50' 23" W Old House Rocks, NL Map #: St. Pauls Inlet 12 H 13. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be side cast and levelled on the seaward side of the breakwaters. A truck will be used to transport the material. • All activities will be carried out from a top the breakwaters or stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1½ to 2 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast and levelled on the seaward side of the breakwaters.

	• Material consists of sand, gravel, cobble, boulder materials and any dislodged breakwater materials. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel, cobble, boulder material and any dislodged breakwater materials. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Small, seasonal inshore fishing vessels utilize this site. • Facilities at site include untreated local round timber wharf, a storage area for lobster traps, a small boat basin and small breakwaters for protection.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Old House Rocks including: St. Pauls (Northeast) and Sallies Cove (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.

Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel, cobble, boulder and any dislodged breakwater material.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Old House Rocks, NF

PHOTO 1

PHOTO 2

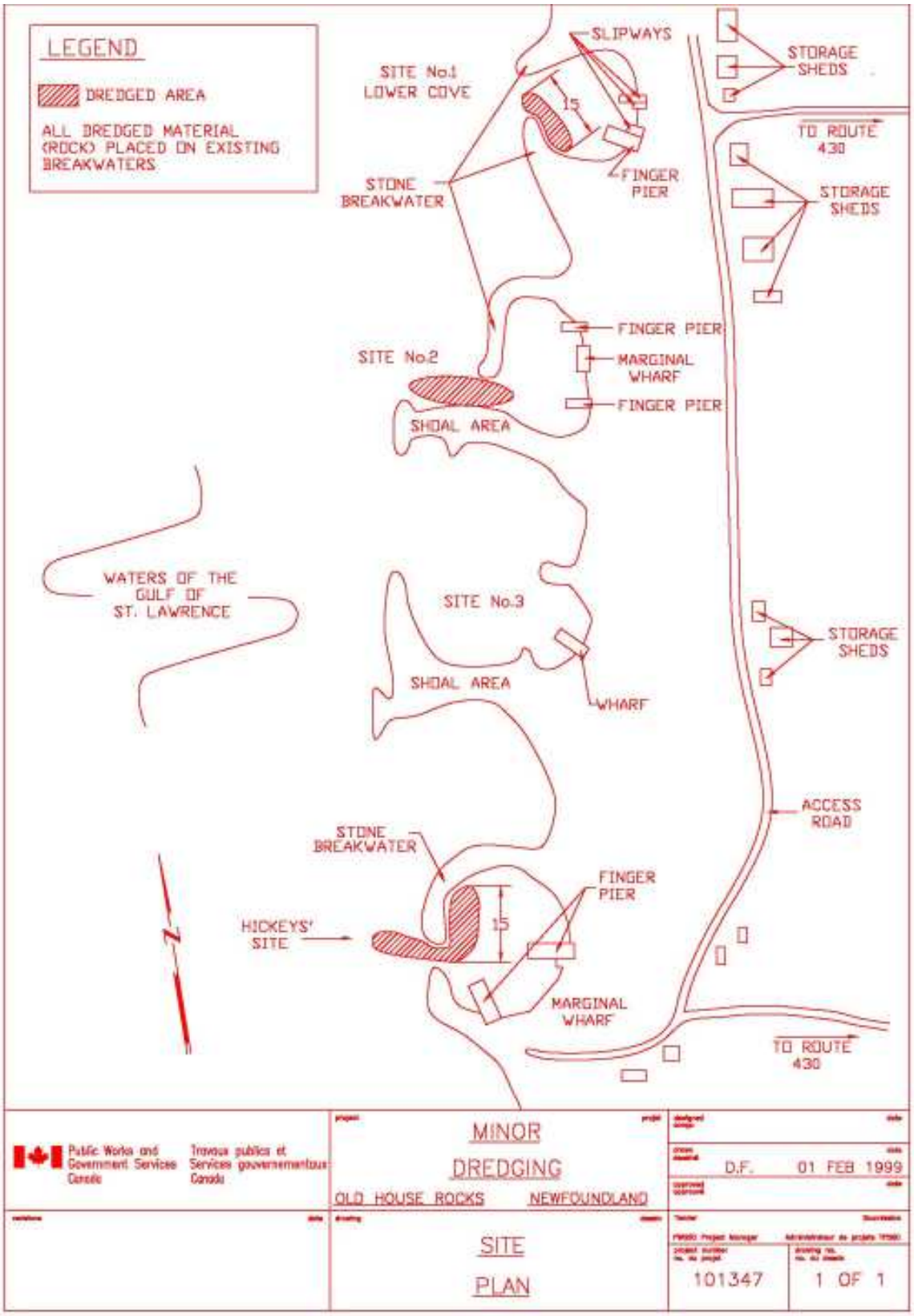
Site Photograph: Views of Old House Rocks dredging site.

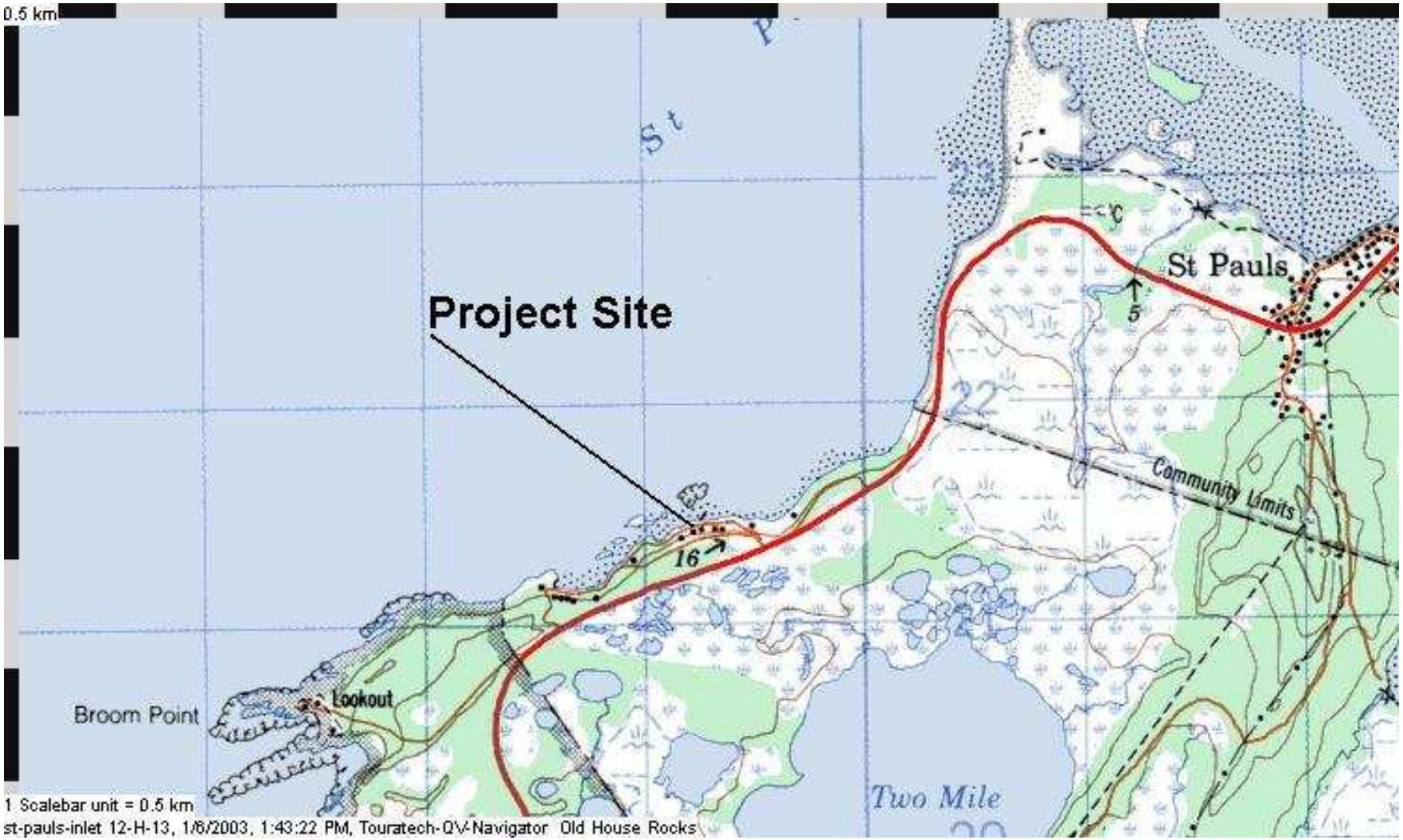
OLD HOUSE ROCKS, NF

PHOTO 3 - BASIN DREDGING

PHOTO 4 - BASIN DREDGING

Site Photograph: Views of Old House Rocks dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
ALL DREDGED MATERIAL (ROCK) PLACED ON EXISTING BREAKWATERS
SLIPWAYS
SITE No.1 LOWER COVE
15
STONE BREAKWATER
FINGER PIER
STORAGE SHEDS
TO ROUTE 430
STORAGE SHEDS
FINGER PIER
SITE No.2
MARGINAL WHARF
FINGER PIER
SHOAL AREA
WATERS OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
SITE No.3
STORAGE SHEDS
SHOAL AREA
WHARF
ACCESS ROAD
STONE BREAKWATER
FINGER PIER
HICKEYS' SITE
15
MARGINAL WHARF
TO ROUTE 430
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR DREDGING
OLD HOUSE ROCKS NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F. 01 FEB 1999
SITE PLAN
101347
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

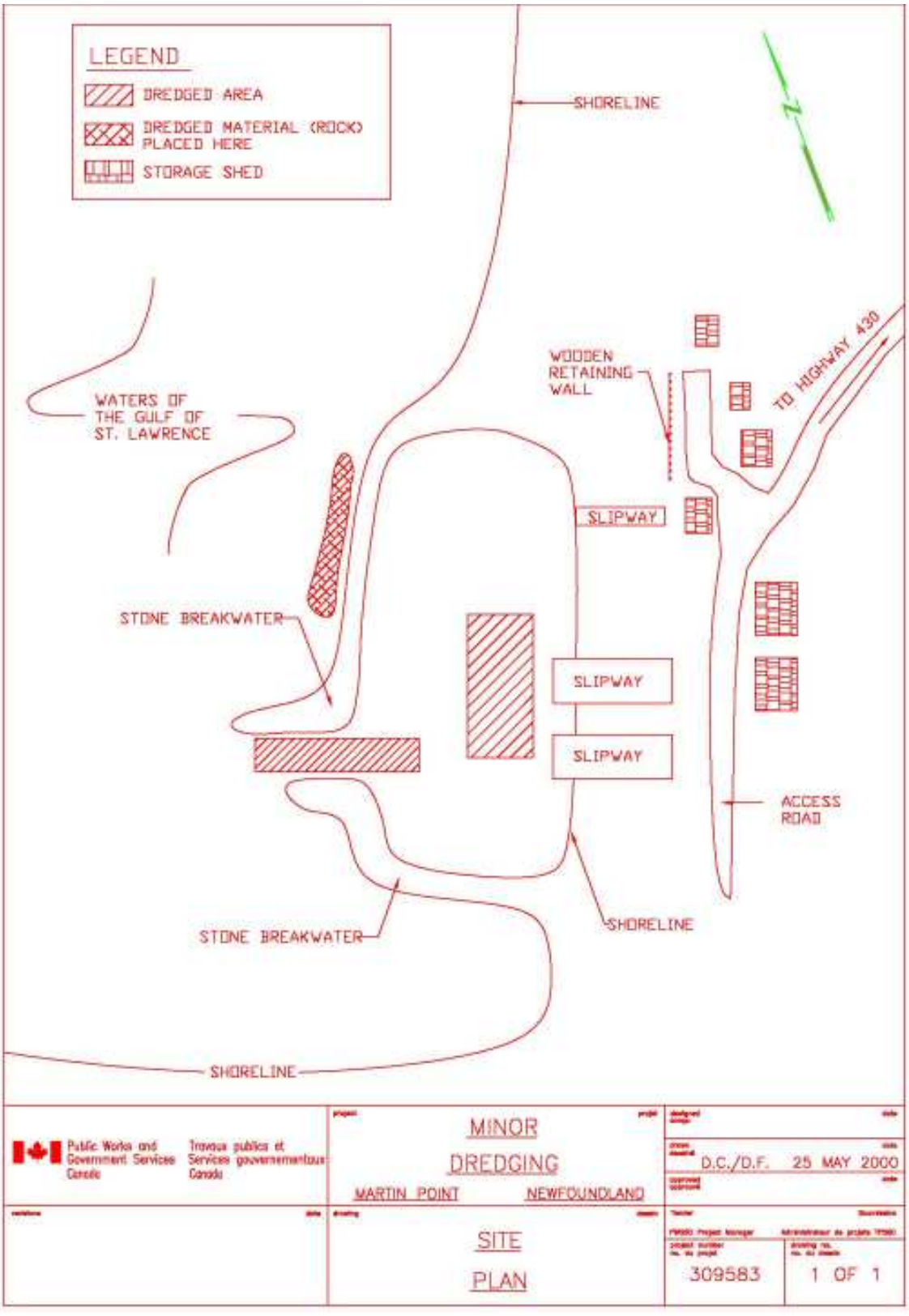
Martin's Point, NL

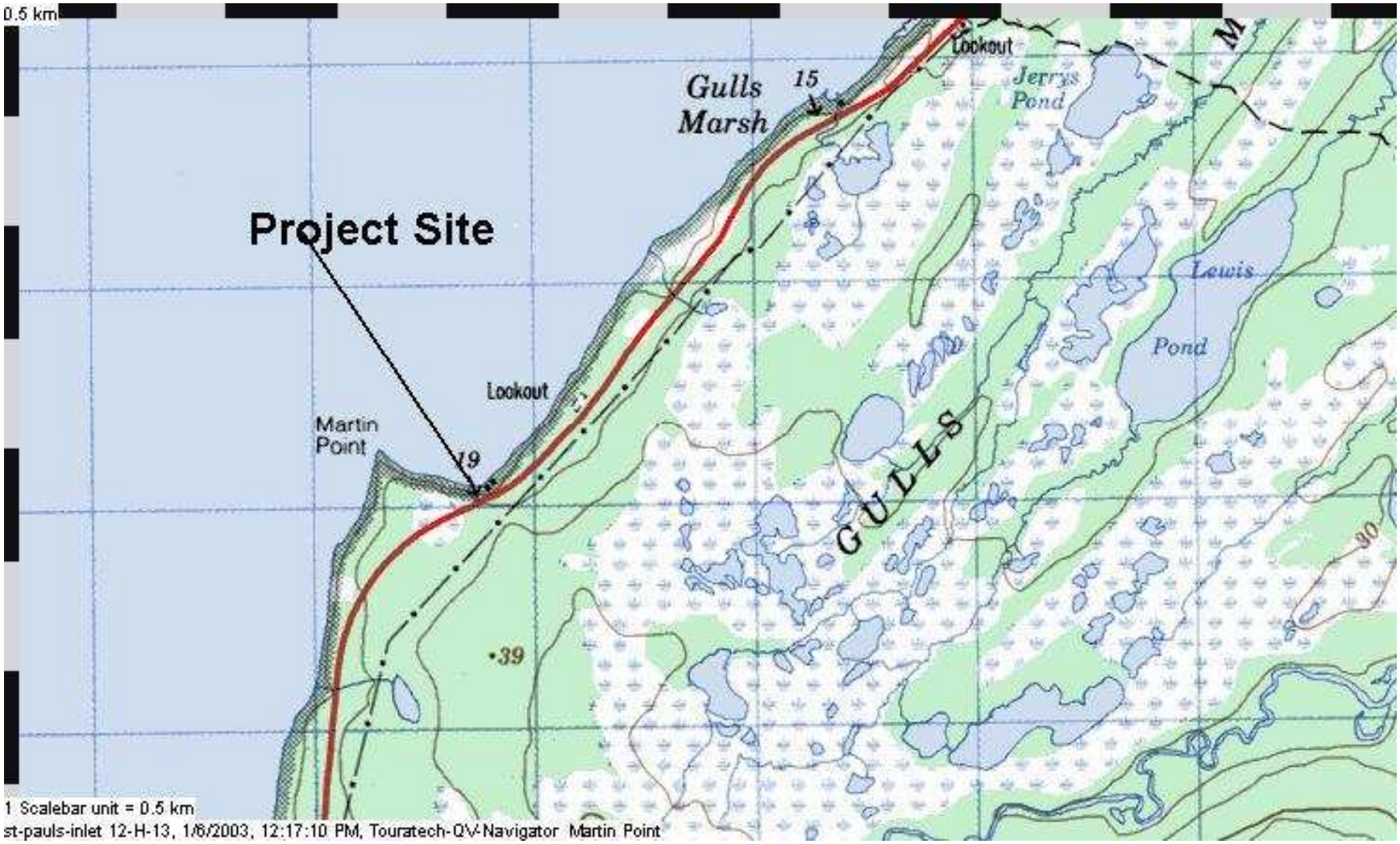
Site Name:	Martin's Point, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 46' N; 57° 54' W Martin's Point, NL Map #: St. Paul's Inlet 12 H 13.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 46' N; 57° 54' W Martin's Point, NL Map #: St. Paul's Inlet 12 H 13. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be redeposited and levelled on the North end of the channel. • All activities will be carried out from stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 2-3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be redeposited and levelled on the North end of the channel. • Material consists of sand and gravel materials with some large boulders to be removed from the mouth of the channel and basin. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel material with some large boulders. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Small, seasonal inshore fishing vessels utilize this site. • Facilities at site include a small boat slipway, a boat storage area, a storage area for lobster traps and an access channel/basin along the shoreline.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Martin's Point including: St. Paul's (Northeast) and Sally's Cove (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include

	lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel with some large boulder.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove material that has been deposited within the access channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Martin's Point dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL (ROCK) PLACED HERE
STORAGE SHED
SHORELINE
WATERS OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
WOODEN RETAINING WALL
TO HIGHWAY 430
SLIPWAY
STONE BREAKWATER
SLIPWAY
SLIPWAY
ACCESS ROAD
STONE BREAKWATER
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
MARTIN POINT
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C./D.F. 25 MAY 2000
SITE
PLAN
309583
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Mainland, NL

Site Name:	Mainland, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 35' 59" N; 59 ° 8' 40" W Mainland, NL Five sites: Anatole's Landing, Benoit's Landing, LeCointre's Landing, Melvin Hink's Landing, Moraze's Landing. Map #: Mainland 12 B 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 35' 59" N; 58 ° 8' 40" W Mainland, NL Five sites: Same as above. Map #: Mainland 12 B 11. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 300 m^3 (five sites) • 1-2 yrs • 2 to 3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re

	deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Fourteen inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Mainland including: Three Rock Cove (Northeast) and Marches Point (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site. There are houses in the area but not in the immediate area of the activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.

Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin (see below). Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Mainland Beach is a sensitive marine area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration/spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

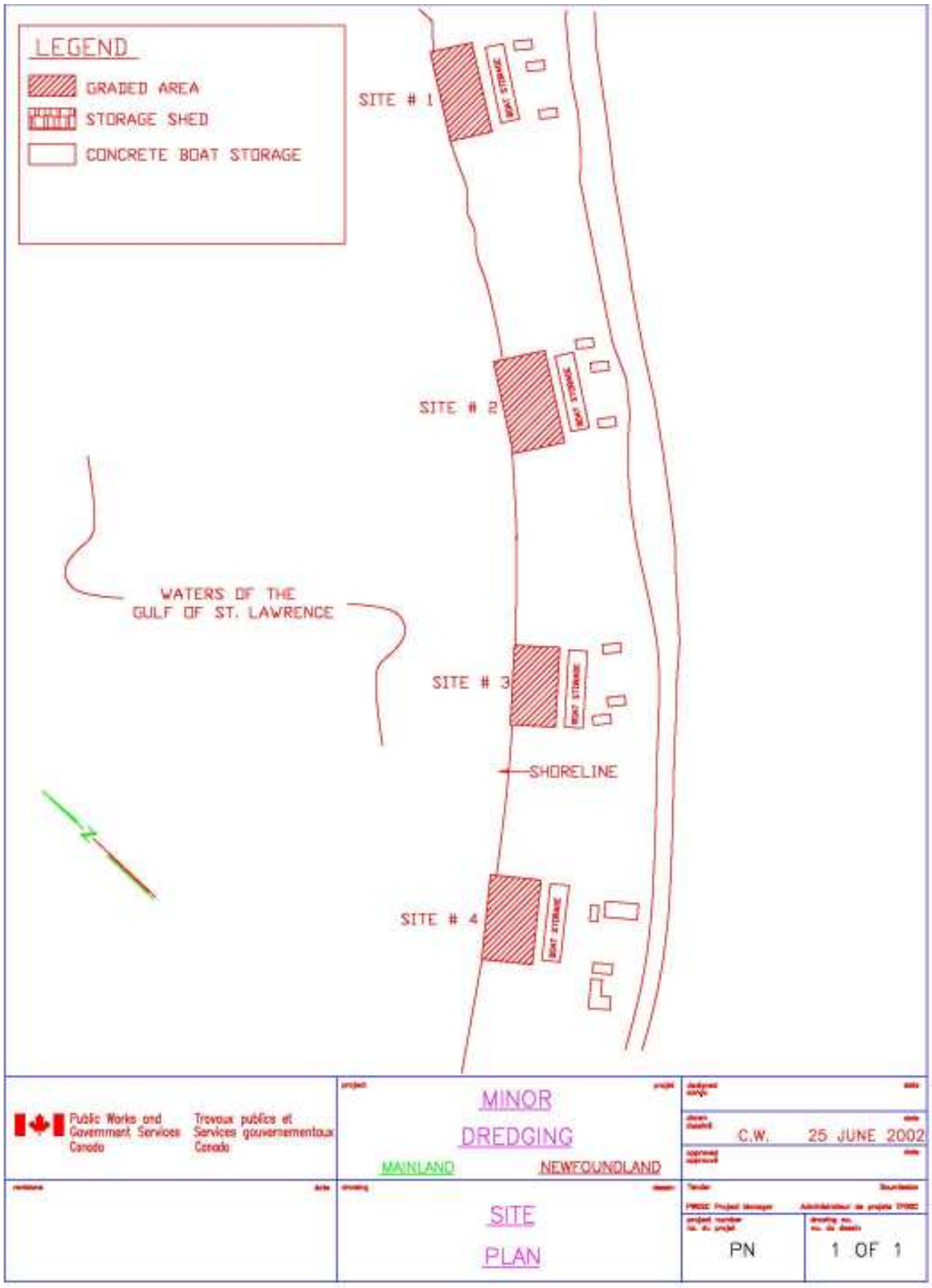
Site Photograph: Aerial View of Mainland beach – Anatole's Landing beach levelling site.

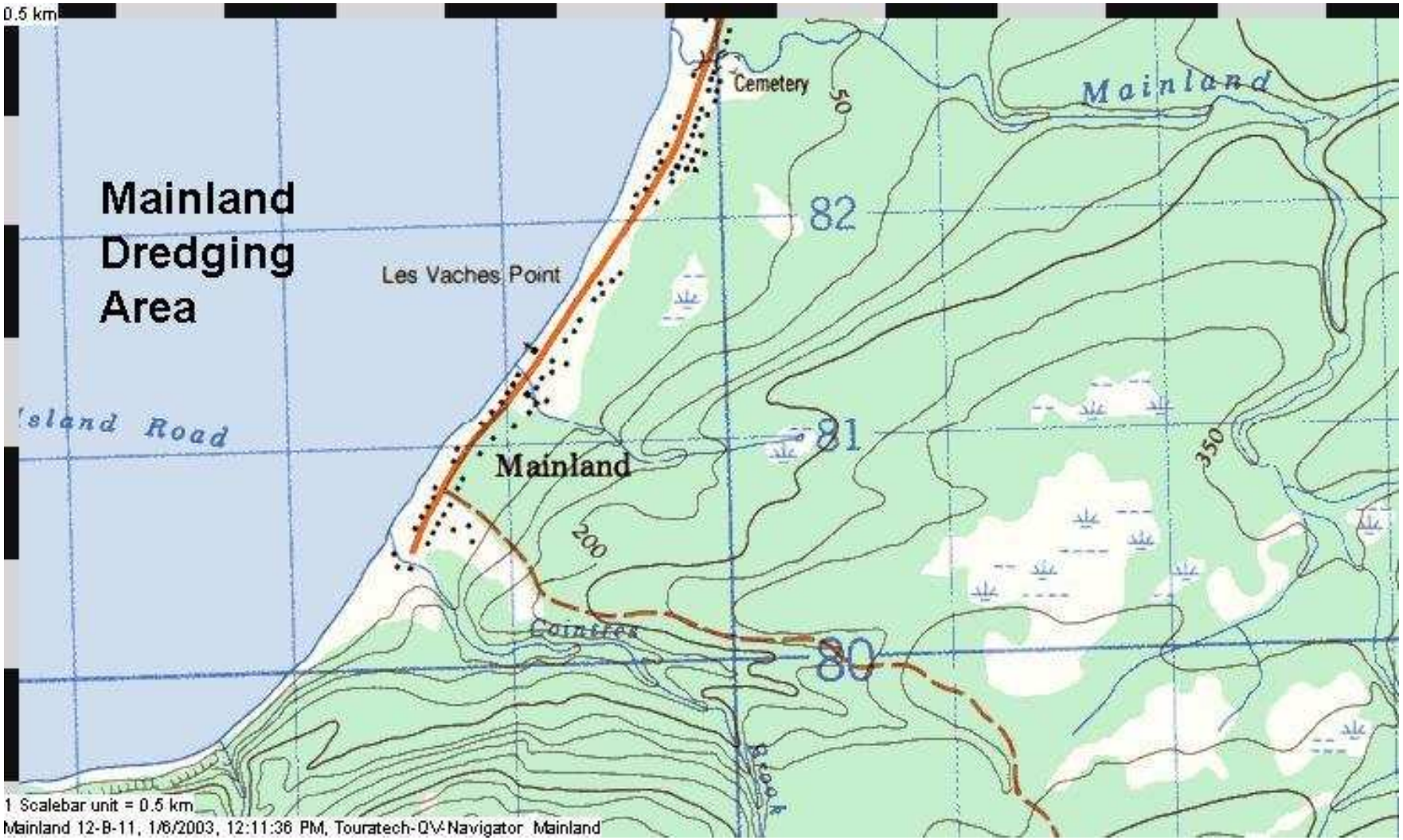
Site Photograph: Aerial View of Mainland beach – Benoit's Landing beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Mainland beach – LeCointre's Landing beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Mainland beach – Melvin Hink's Landing beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Mainland beach – Moraze's Landing beach levelling site.


LEGEND
GRADED AREA
STORAGE SHED
CONCRETE BOAT STORAGE
SITE # 1
SITE # 2
SITE # 3
SITE # 4
BOAT STORAGE
WATERS OF THE
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
MAINLAND
NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W.
25 JUNE 2002
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

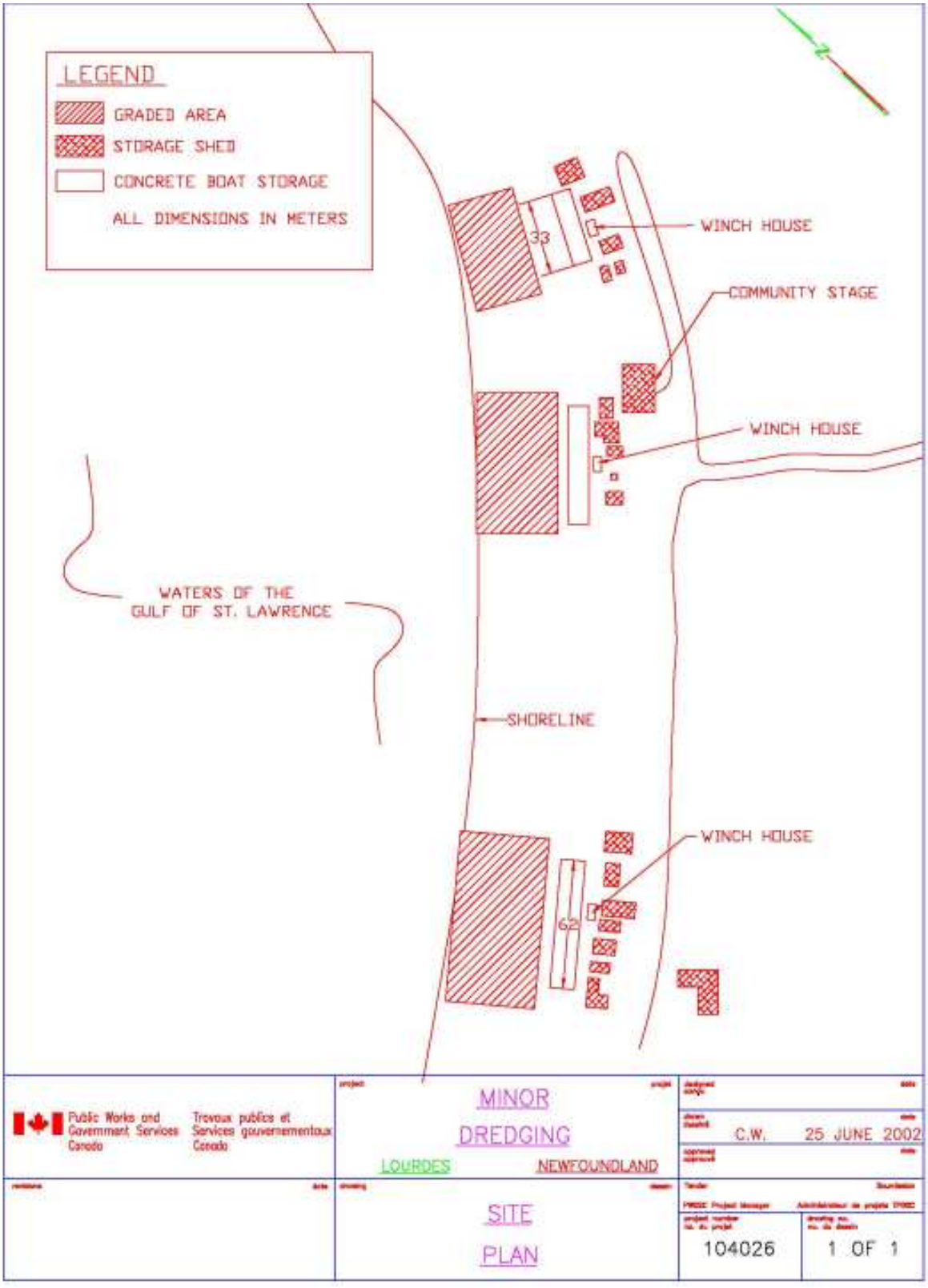
Lourdes, NL

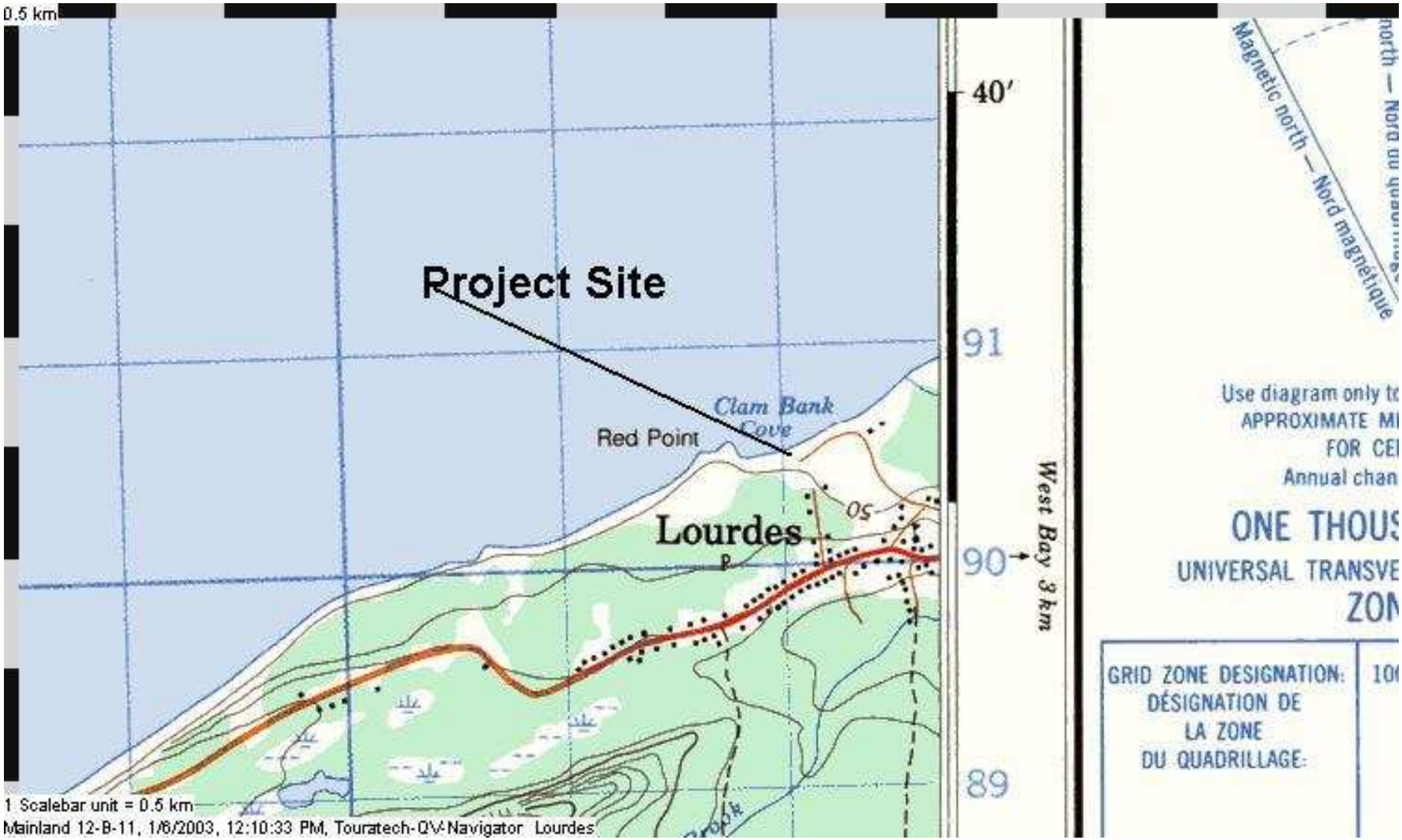
Site Name:	Lourdes, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 38' 25" N; 59° 2' 59" W Lourdes, NL Three sites: Wood's Landing, Bungay's Landing, Snook's Landing. Map #: Mainland 12 B 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 38' 25" N; 59° 2' 59" W Lourdes, NL Three sites: Same as above. Map #: Mainland 12 B 11. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 (three sites) • 1-2 yrs • 2½ to 3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area.

	• Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Thirty inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Three Rock Cove including: Salmon Cove and Three Rock Cove (Southwest), West Bay (South) and Winterhouse (North). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.

Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable for this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Lourdes beach levelling site.


LEGEND
GRADED AREA
STORAGE SHED
CONCRETE BOAT STORAGE
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
33
WINCH HOUSE
COMMUNITY STAGE
WINCH HOUSE
WATERS OF THE
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
SHORELINE
WINCH HOUSE
62
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
LOURDES
NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W.
25 JUNE 2002
SITE
PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

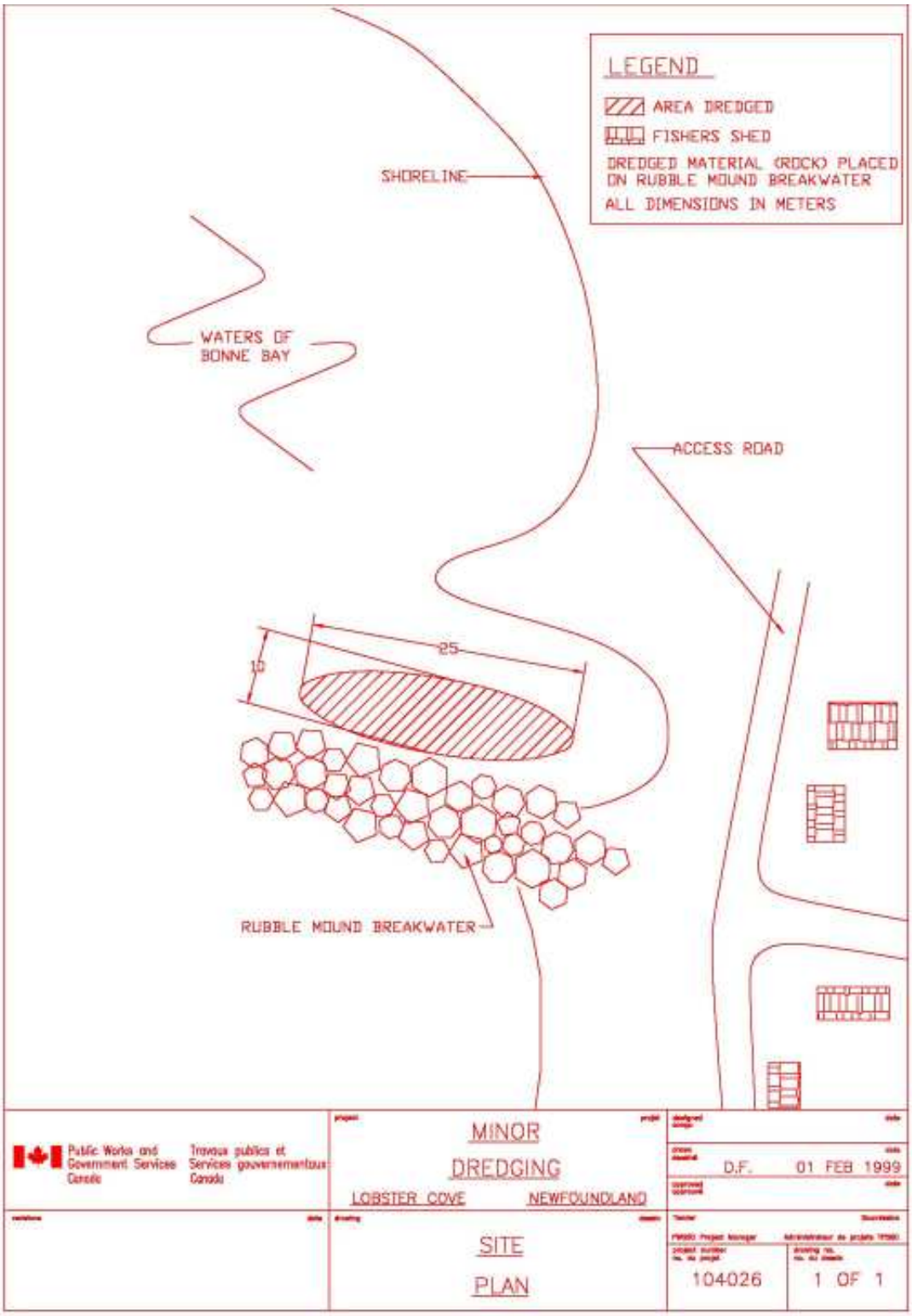
Lobster Cove, NL

Site Name:	Lobster Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 36' N; 57 ° 57' W Lobster Cove, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 36' N; 57 ° 57' W Lobster Cove, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (stone/sand/gravel) will be side cast on the natural breakwater South of the basin and also along the shoreline to prevent further infilling. • All activities will be carried out from stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 100 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1 to 1½ days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast on the natural breakwater South of the basin and also along the shoreline to prevent further infilling. • Material consists of stone, sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore

	there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of stone, sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Small, seasonal inshore fishing vessels utilize this site. • Facilities at site include a small boat slipway and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Lobster Cove including: Woody Cove (South), Rocky Harbour (Southeast) and Sally's Cove (North). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• Unknown. • Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales

	and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of stone, sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove material that has been deposited within the access channel, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Lobster Cove dredging site.


LEGEND
AREA DREDGED
FISHERS SHED
DREDGED MATERIAL (ROCK) PLACED ON RUBBLE MOUND BREAKWATER
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
SHORELINE
WATERS OF BONNE BAY
ACCESS ROAD
25
10
RUBBLE MOUND BREAKWATER
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
LOBSTER COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
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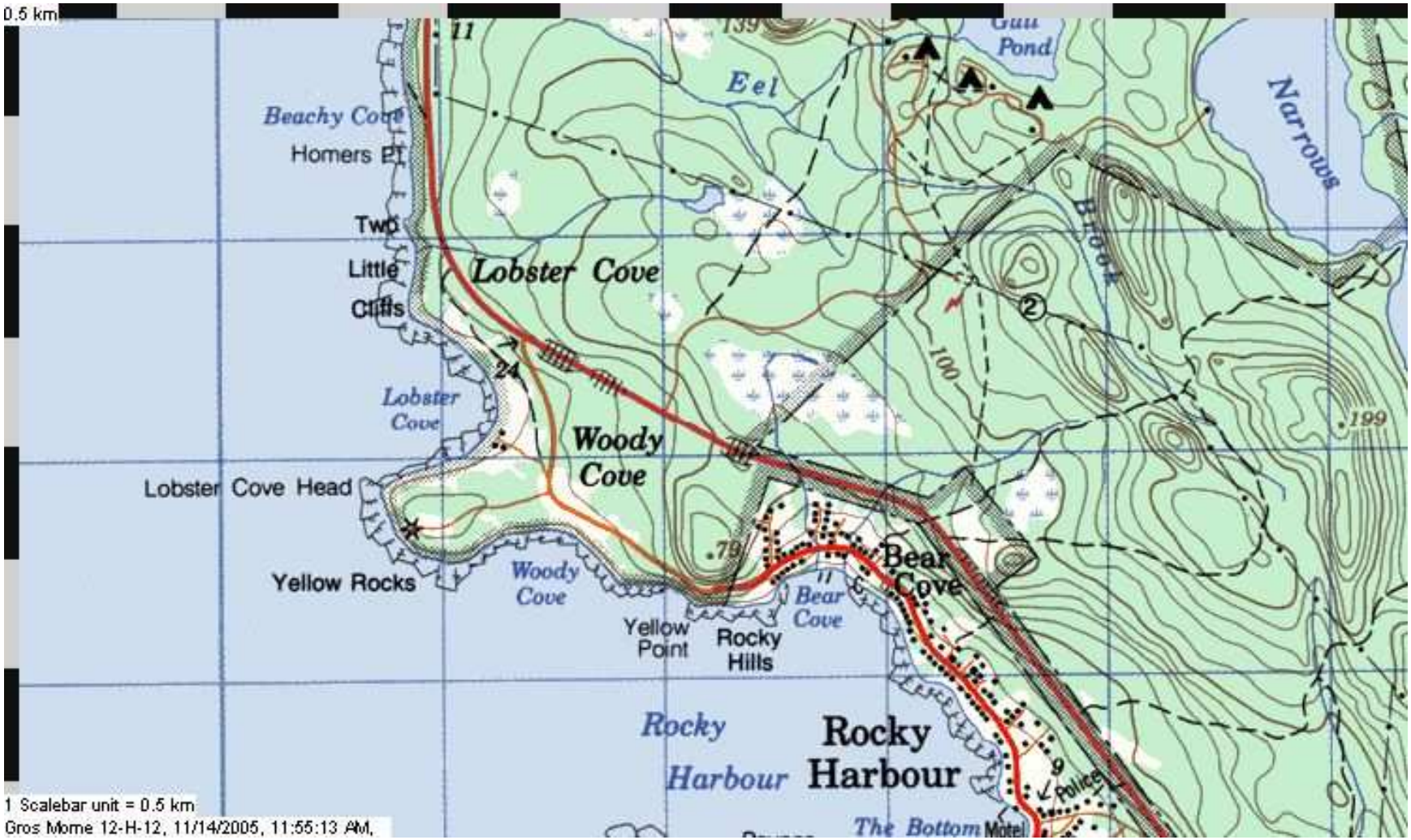
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Little Port Harmon, NL

Site Name:	Little Port Harmon, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 5' 22" N; 58 ° 25' 25" W Little Port Harmon, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 02.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 5' 22" N; 58 ° 25' 25" W Little Port Harmon, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 02. Dredged material will be transported in water tight trucks to the nearest approved waste disposal site.
Disposal Method:	• One excavator is normally employed to remove deposited material at this site. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be carried using land based excavators working from a stable shoreline or wharf structure or from a temporary extraction road. • Dredge material will be loaded into dump trucks and transported to local waste disposal site. • Most of the work will be carried out above the water level, except if a temporary extraction road is used. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 2500 m^3 • 1 - 2 years • Approximately 7-10 days have been required in the past to complete work.

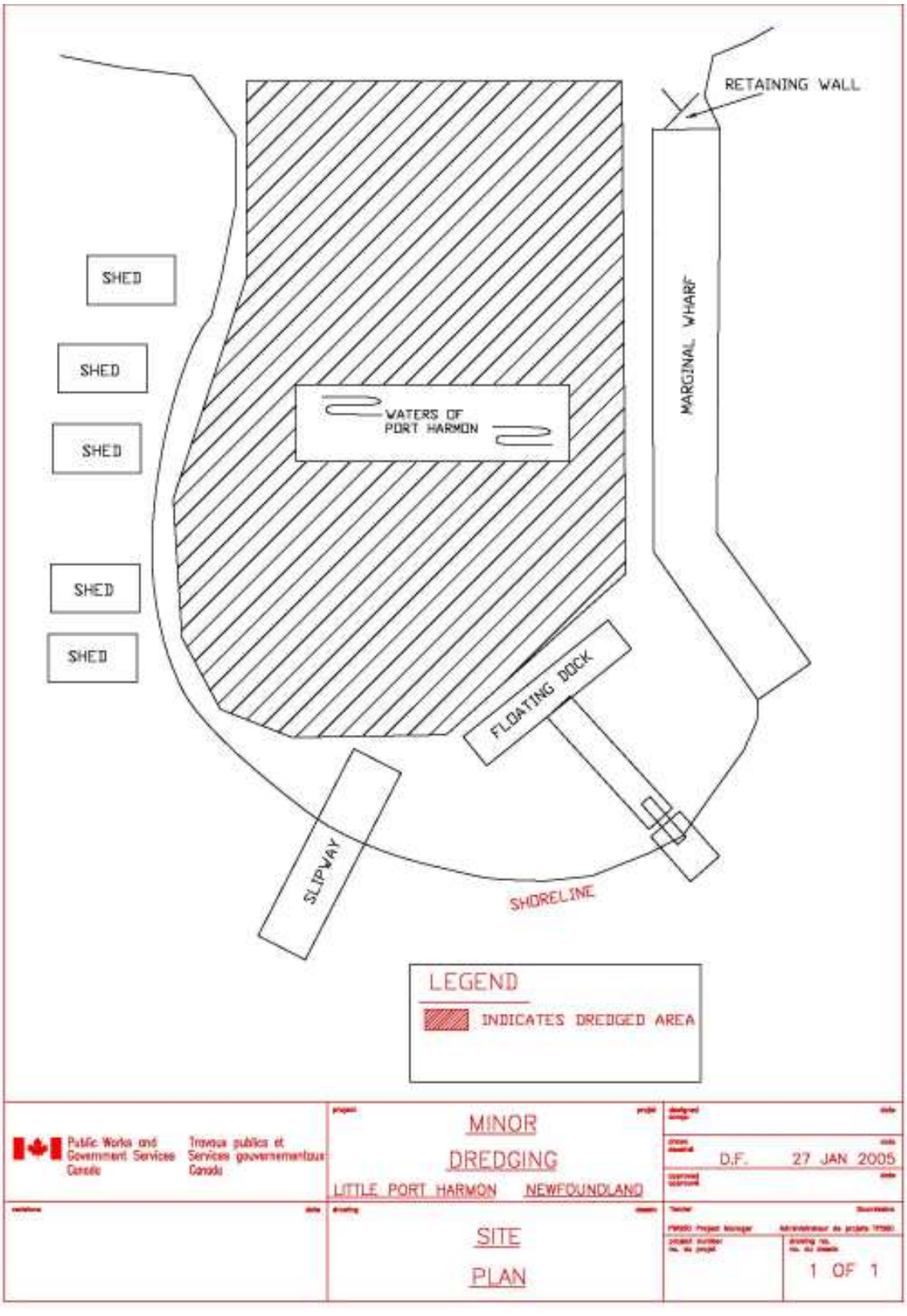
Quality of Dredged Material	• The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site and has never been used as an industrial storage site. There is no known history of storage or spills near the site. • Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, all samples complied with CCME Canadian Soil Quality Industrial Guidelines for all parameters tested. • Material consists of clean sand, gravel and cobble material.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel, and cobble. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 70 enterprises operating from 19 vessels with total vessel length of 131 meters. • The site is comprised of a fisherman's marginal wharf, a small boat launch, floating docks, harbour authority building, parking and service area, storage for lobster traps and boats, and two T-shaped floating docks.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Little Port Harmon including: Stephenville (North) and Stephenville Crossing (East). Little Port Harmon is approximately 64 km southwest of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site, although there are some fishing structures that will be occupied during project activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only one excavator has been previously used to carry out dredging activities.

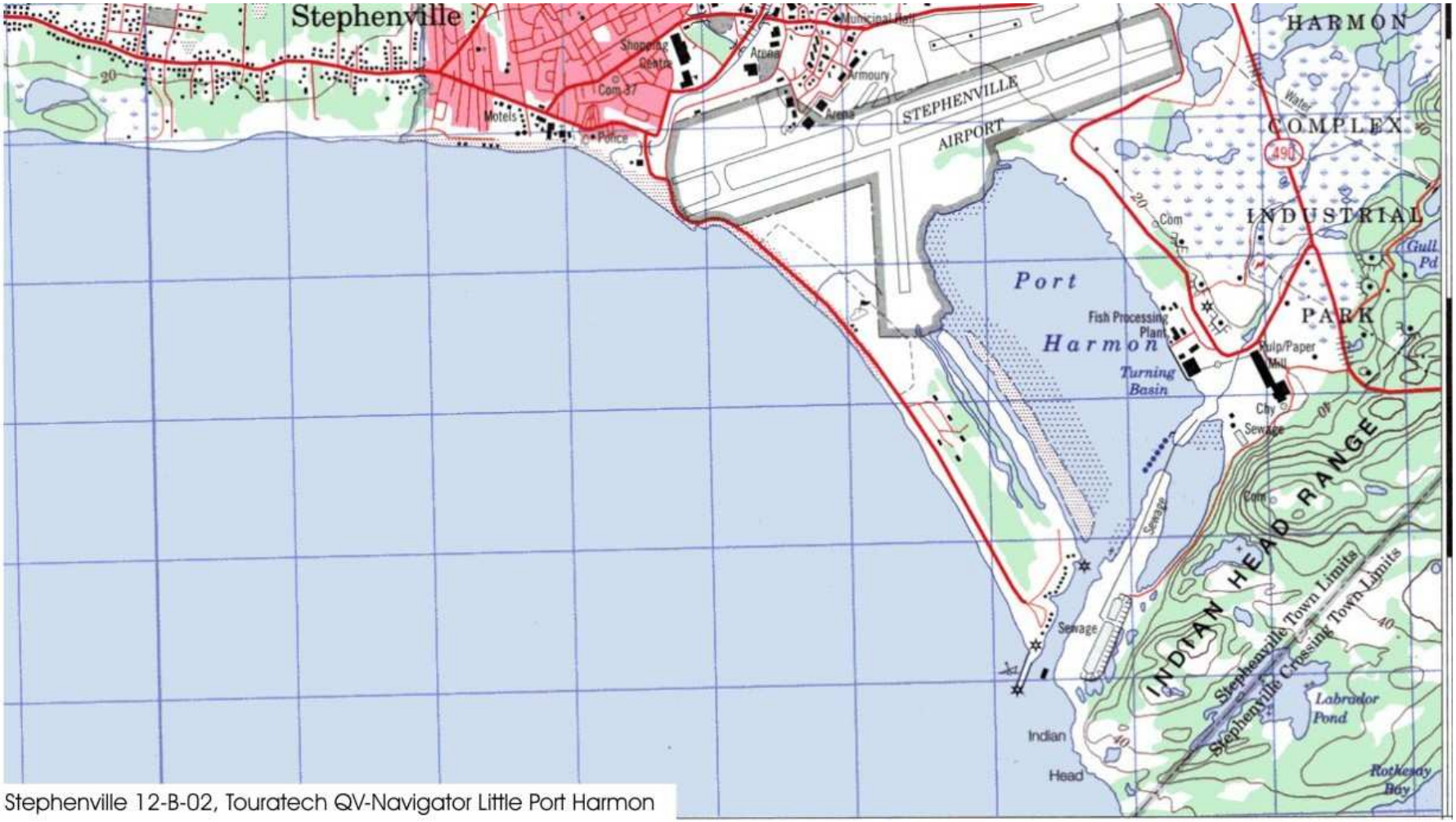
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks, osprey and several species of songbirds are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area. • Capelin utilize the beach for spawning purposes (see below).
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Little Port Harmon Beach is a sensitive area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site. • The community of Little Port Harmon, as noted in earlier screenings, is within the general distribution range of several species that are on the Species at Risk list. These include: Short eared Owl, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish, Humpback Whale, Leatherback Turtle, Woodland Caribou, Harlequin Duck, Spotted Wolfish and Fernalds Braya. Although within the general distribution area the project site is not likely to provide critical or limiting habitat for these species and does not contain any environmental components that are considered to be important, sensitive, threatened or endangered that are likely to be affected by the project.

Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• Most of the work will be carried out above the water level, except if a temporary extraction road is used. • There is potential for interactions with marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Dredging activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration / spawning. • Typical operations are completed prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Little Port Harmon dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Little Port Harmon dredging site.


RETAINING WALL
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
WATERS OF
PORT HARMON
MARGINAL WHARF
FLOATING DOCK
SLIPWAY
SHORELINE
LEGEND
INDICATES DREDGED AREA
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
LITTLE PORT HARMON NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F. 27 JAN 2005
SITE
PLAN
1 OF 1



Stephenville 12-B-02, Touratech QV-Navigator Little Port Harmon

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

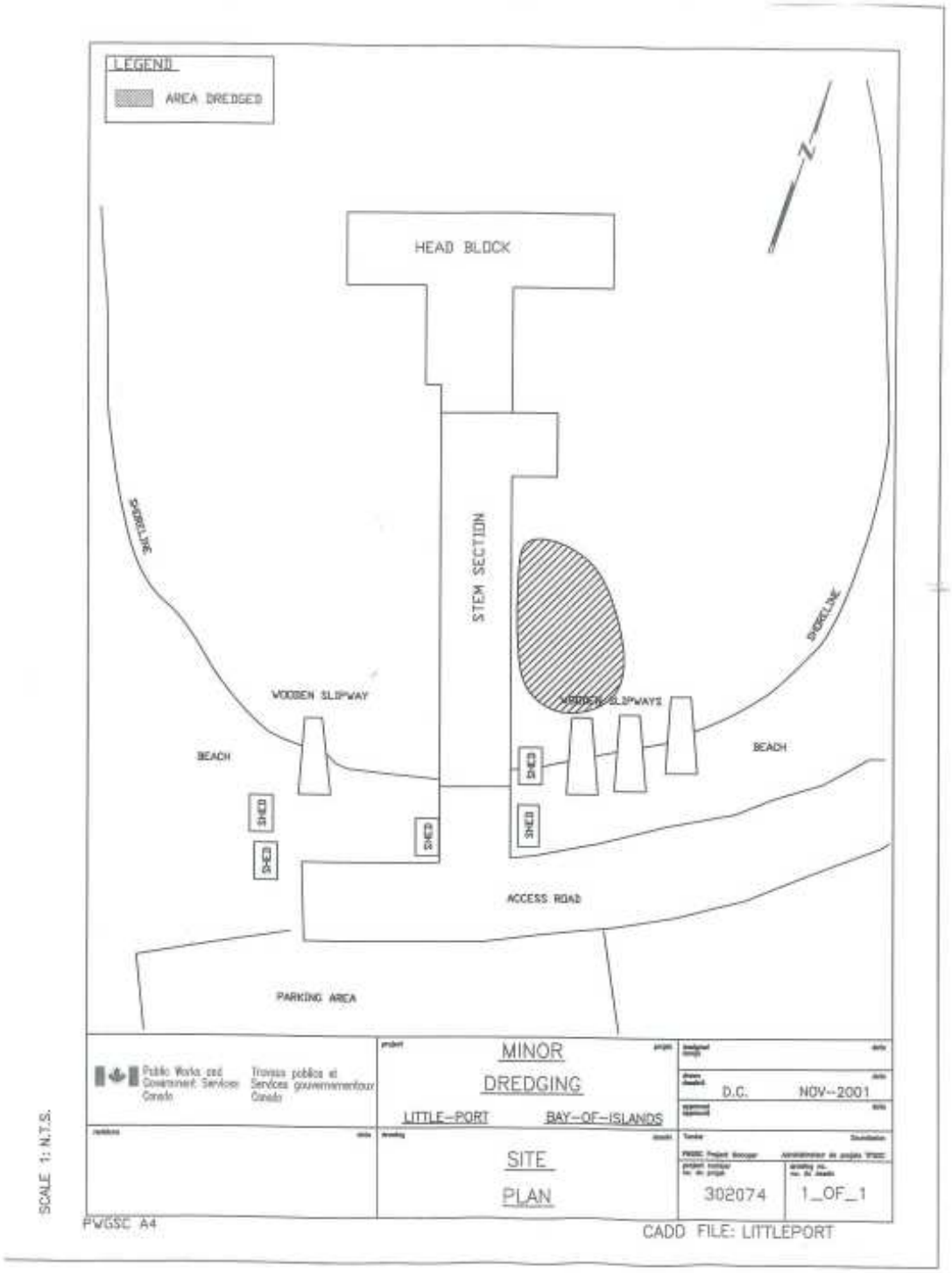
Little Port, Bay of Islands, NL

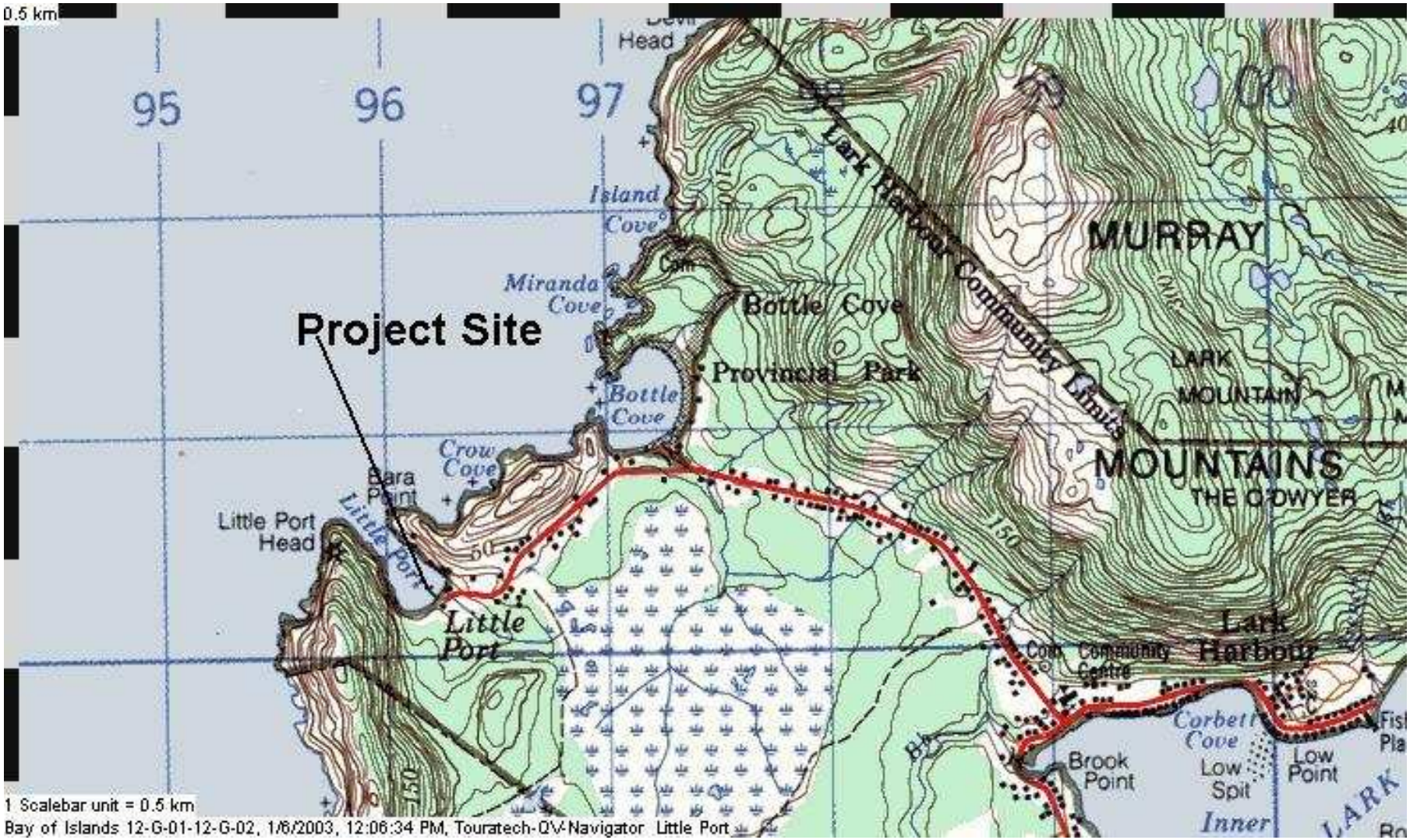
Site Name:	Little Port, Bay of Islands, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 06' N; 58 ° 26' W Little Port, NL Map #: Bay of Islands 12 G 01.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	Dredged material will be trucked and disposed of at an approved landfill site.
Disposal Method:	• Dredging will be carried out using a land based excavator / backhoe. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing road. • Dredge material will trucked to approved landfill site. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 1000 m^3 • 2-3 yrs • 3-4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• As part of the projects pre planning process, two marine sediment samples were collected at the site and submitted for chemical analysis. Results for both complied with CCME Guidelines. • Material consists of primarily sand and gravel.
Shoreline	• Material consists of sand, cobble and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.

Harbour Uses:	• The site is comprised of a fisherman's wharf, a boat storage area, several small boat slipways, a boat basin with an access channel and a storage area for lobster traps.
Residents & Communities:	• Little Port is situated approximately 37 km west of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only two excavators have been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.

Water Quality:	• The excavator / backhoe will be situated above the high water mark when conducting dredging activities. • There is potential for interactions with marine water bodies.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The area in front of the slipways is subject to infilling due to wave and tidal conditions, therefore requires dredging for vessel accessibility. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial view of Little Port dredging area.


LEGEND
AREA DREDGED
HEAD BLOCK
STEM SECTION
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
WOODEN SLIPWAY
WOODEN SLIPWAYS
BEACH
BEACH
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
ACCESS ROAD
PARKING AREA
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
LITTLE-PORT
BAY-OF-ISLANDS
D.C.
NOV-2001
SITE
PLAN
302074
1_OF_1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
PWGSC A4
CADD FILE: LITTLEPORT



Map 1: Topographical Map of Project Site

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

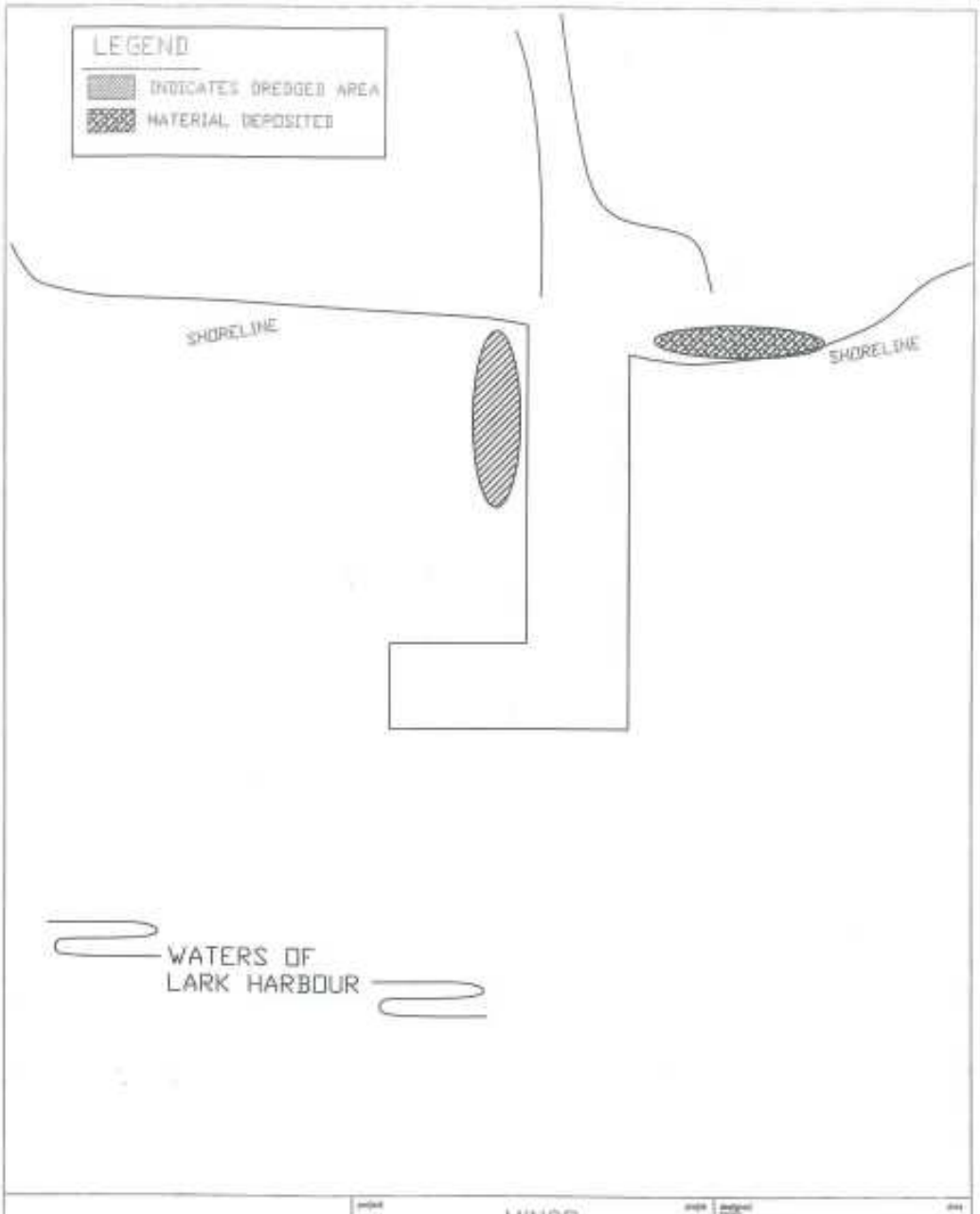
Lark Harbour, NL

Site Name:	Lark Harbour, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 05' 57" N; 58 ° 22' 49" W Lark Harbour, NL Map #: Bay of Islands 12 G 01.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	Dredged material will be trucked and disposed of at an approved landfill site.
Disposal Method:	• Dredging will be carried out using a land based excavator / backhoe. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will trucked to approved landfill site. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 500 m^3 • Every 2-3 years, as required • Approximately 3 days are required to complete work.
Quality of Dredged Material	• As part of the projects pre planning process, two marine sediment samples were collected at the site and submitted for chemical analysis. Results for both complied with CCME Guidelines. • Material consists of primarily sand and gravel.
Shoreline	• Material consists of sand, gravel and cobble. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.

Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 43 enterprises and 30 vessels operating from subject area. • The site is comprised of a breakwater wharf, a boat basin and a slipway.
Residents & Communities:	• In 2001, the population of Lark Harbour was approximately 650. • Lark Harbour is situated approximately 33 km west of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only two excavators have been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.

Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• The excavator / backhoe will be situated above the high water mark when conducting dredging activities. • There is potential for interactions with marine water bodies.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• Sand, gravel and cobble have been deposited in the harbour basin as a result of littoral drift, storms, and wave action, therefore dredging is required for vessel accessibility. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plans and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial view of Lark Harbour dredging site



Public Works and Government Services Canada / Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada

MINOR
DREDGING
LARK HARBOUR NEWFOUNDLAND

SITE
PLAN

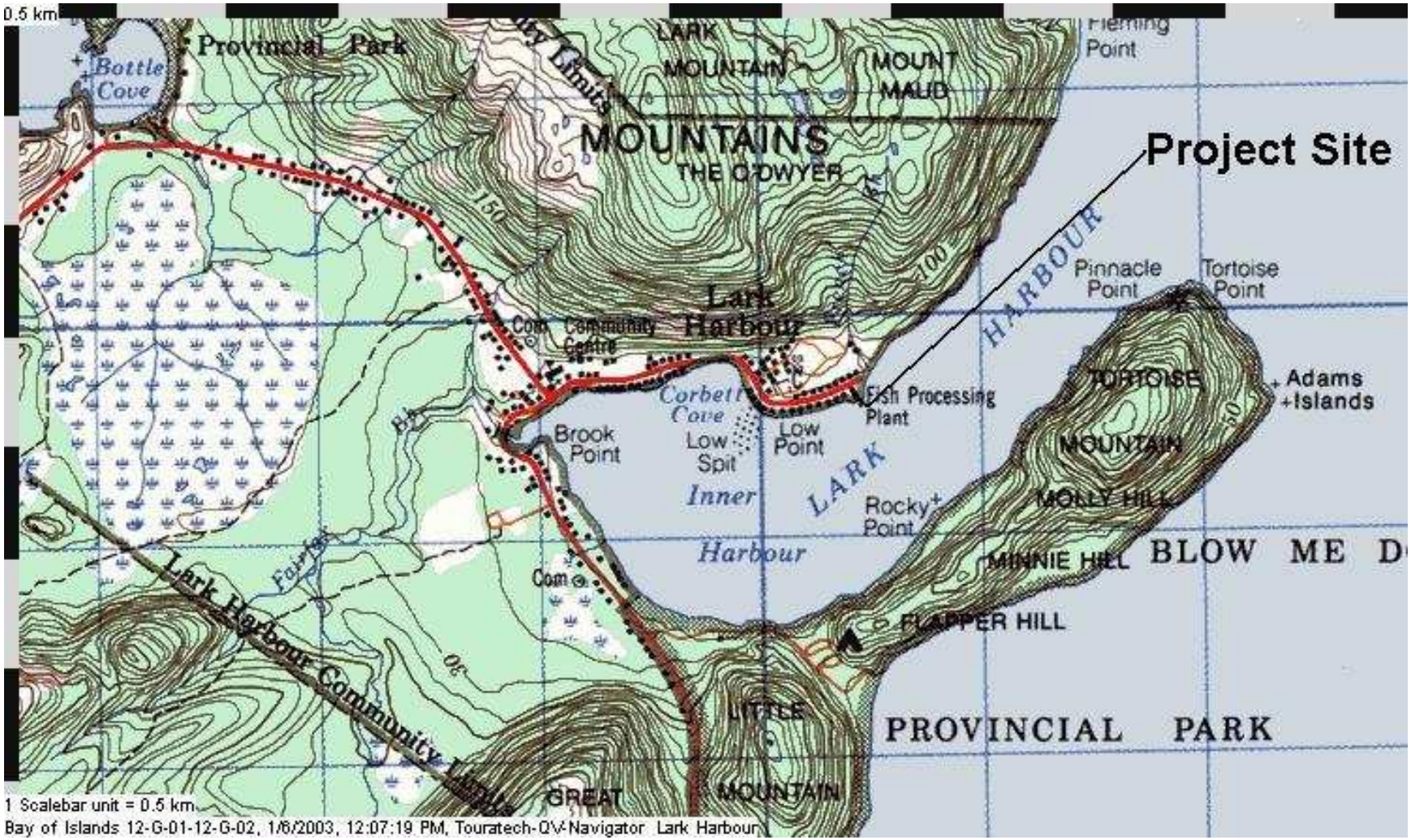
D.C. 20 JUNE 2000

106832 1 OF 1

SCALE 1: N.T.S.

PWGSC A4

CADD FILE: LARK HR



Map 1: Topographical Map of Project Site

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Josephine's Cove, NL

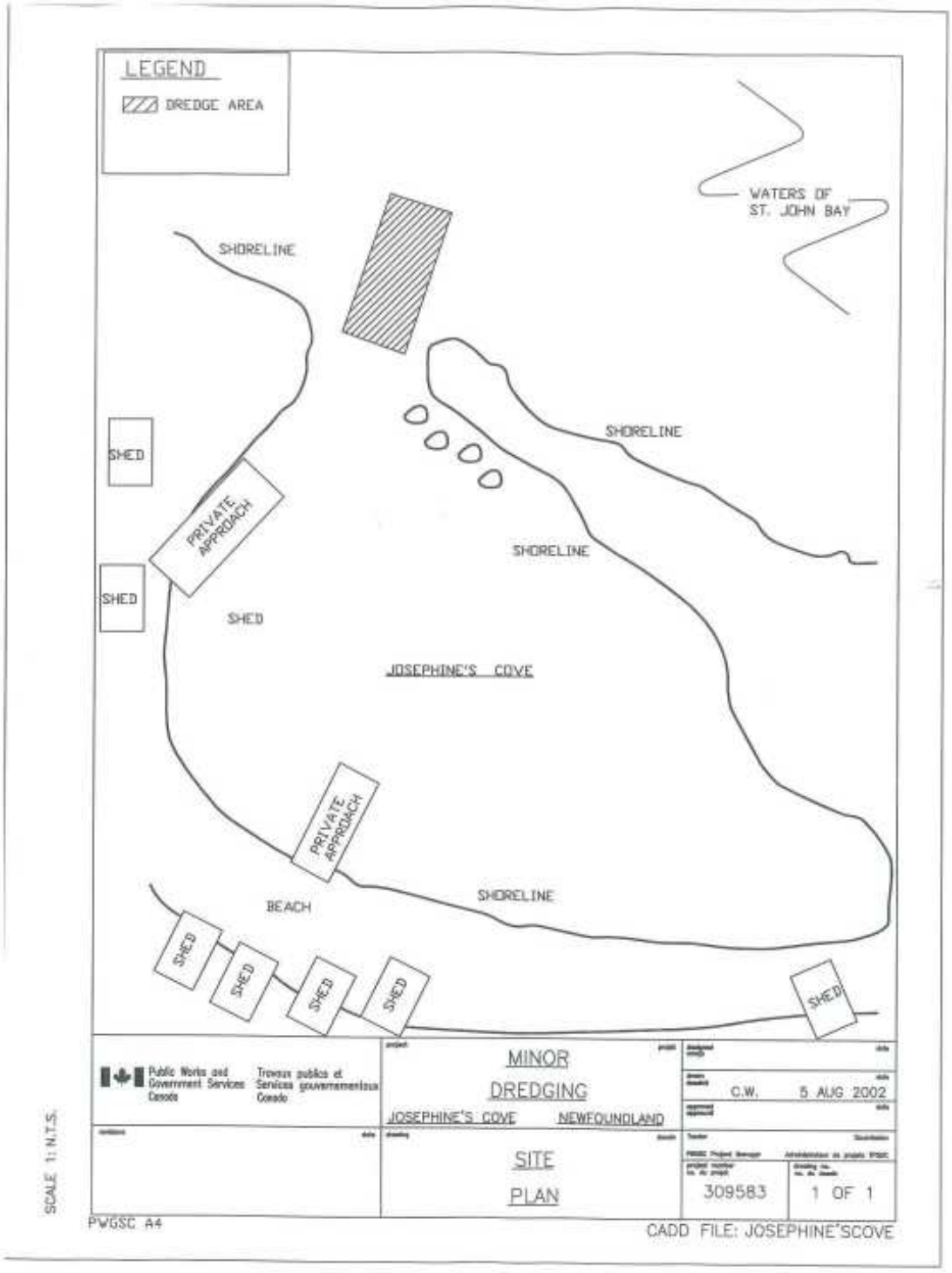
Site Name:	Josephine's Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	50^{o} 47' 15" N; 57 ^{o} 05' 45" W Josephine's Cove, NL Map #: St. John Island 12 I 14.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50^{o} 47' 15" N; 57 ^{o} 05' 45" W Josephine's Cove, NL Map #: St. John Island 12 I 14. Dredged material will be redeposited on the breakwater within the harbour and along the shoreline.
Disposal Method:	• Dredging will be completed with a land based track excavator. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (cobble, boulder and gravel) will be redeposited on the breakwater within the harbour and along the shoreline. • All activities will be carried out from the shoreline, above the water mark. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 300 m^3 • 3-4 yrs • 3-4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be redeposited on the breakwater within the harbour and along the shoreline. • Material consists of cobble, boulder and

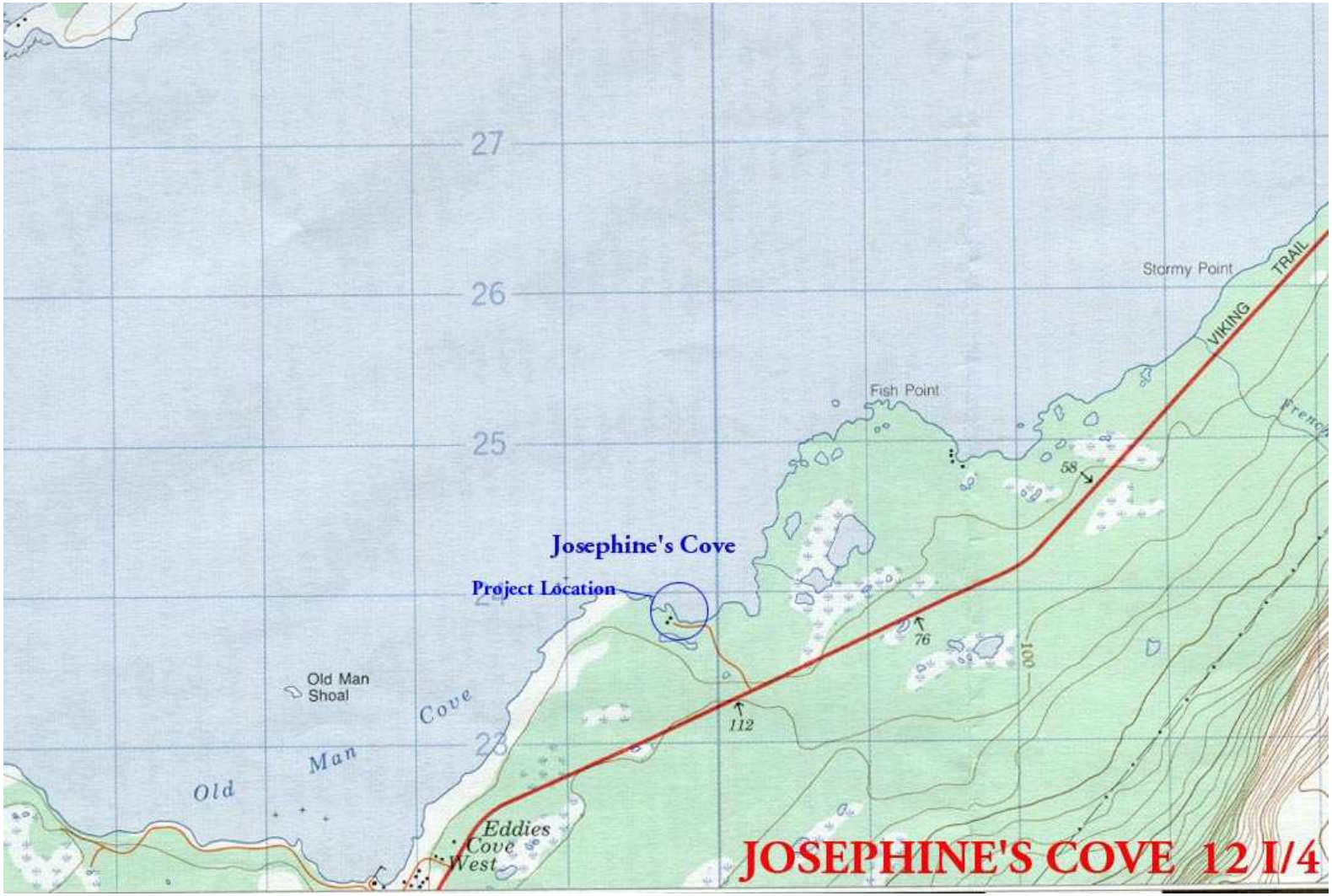
	gravel. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of cobble, boulder and gravel. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Approximately 20 small open boats registered in nearby harbours use this site during the lobster session. • Facilities at site include a small boat basin, natural rock breakwater, a boat storage area, a storage area for lobster traps and an access channel.
Residents & Communities:	• Josephine's Cove is a seasonal fishing site located on the Great Northern Peninsula, approximately 210 km north of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents or communities within proximity of the site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks

	and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• The barrens willow occurs only in Canada, and is only found in the northwest coast of the Great Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland. It occurs in the Strait of Belle Isle region, located along the coast on the northwest side of the tip of the peninsula, approximately 200 km from the site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of gravel, cobble and boulder.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine environment.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• Dredging is required to remove gravel, cobbles and boulders from the boat basin and the access channel. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Josephine's Cove dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Josephine's Cove dredging site


LEGEND
DREDGE AREA
WATERS OF
ST. JOHN BAY
SHORELINE
SHED
PRIVATE
APPROACH
SHORELINE
SHED
SHED
SHORELINE
JOSEPHINE'S COVE
PRIVATE
APPROACH
BEACH
SHORELINE
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
JOSEPHINE'S COVE NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W.
5 AUG 2002
SITE
PLAN
309583
1 OF 1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
PWGSC A4
CADD FILE: JOSEPHINE'SCOVE



Map 1: Topographic map of project site

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

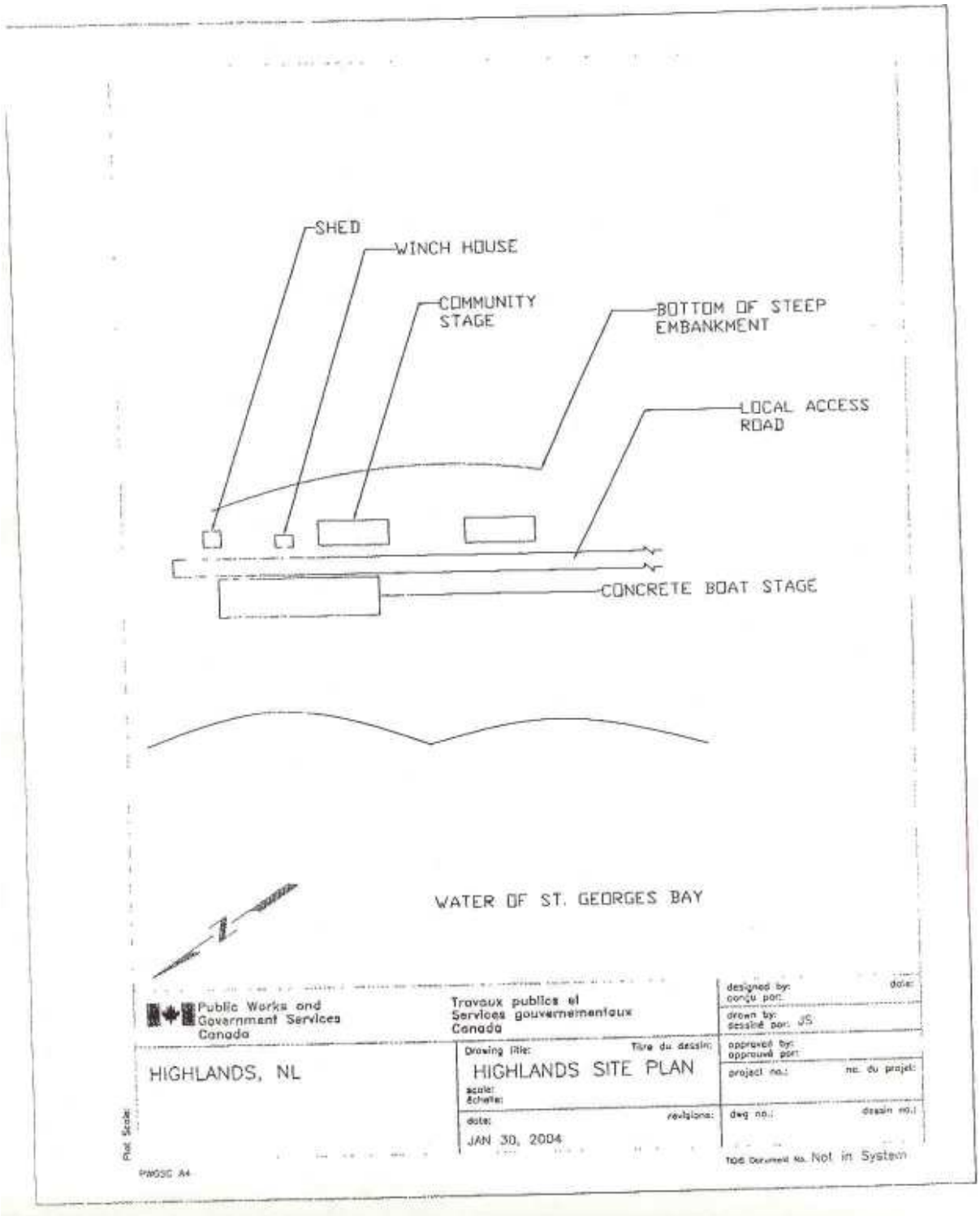
Highlands, NL

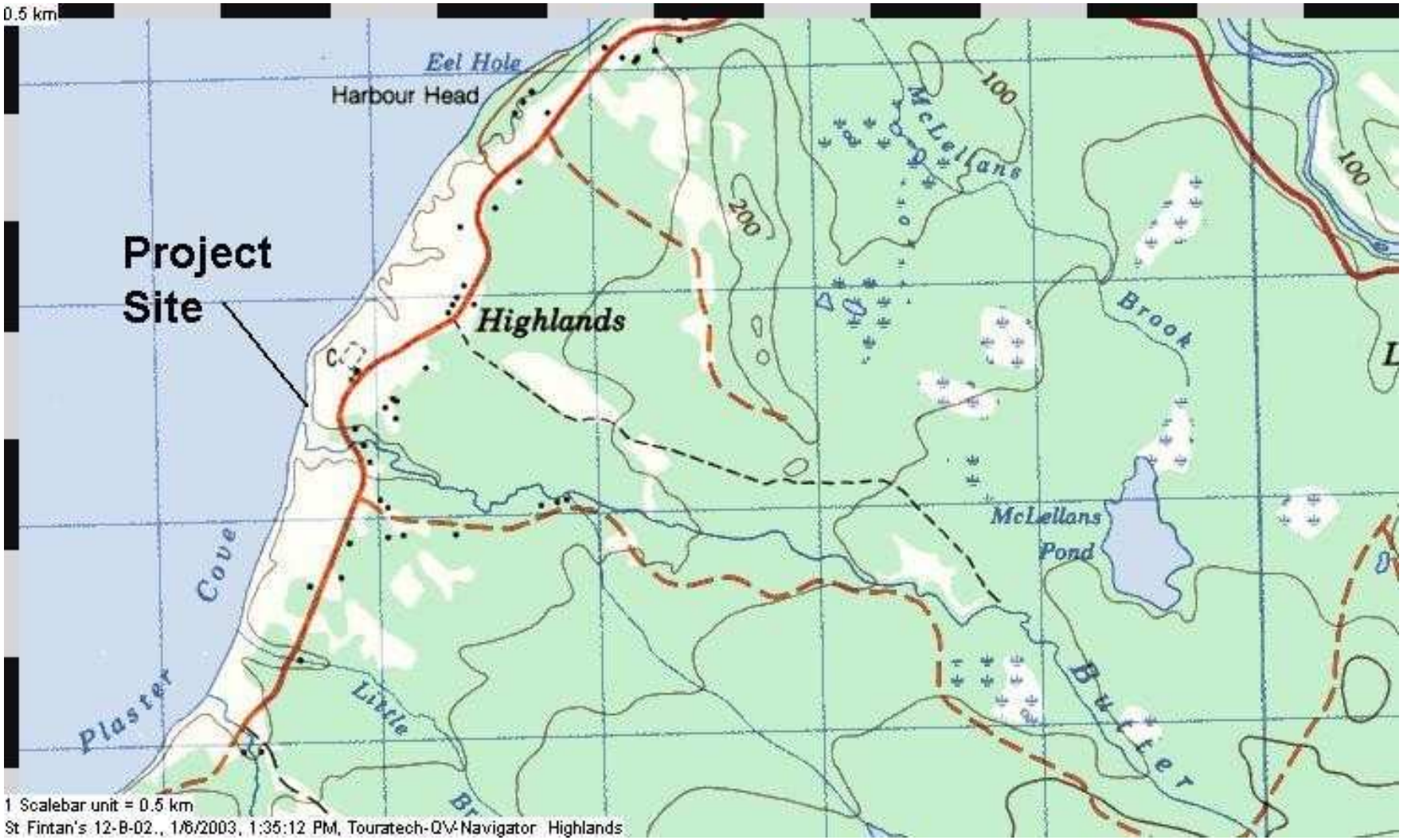
Site Name:	Highlands, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 10' 18" N; 58 ° 56' 8"W Highlands, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 10' 18" N; 58 ° 56' 8"W Highlands, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1 to 1½ days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Twenty-four inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways, a boat storage area and an access channel/basin along the shoreline.
Residents & Communities:	• Highlands has a population of approximately 120 people. • There are several small communities surrounding Highlands including: Maidstone and St. David's (Northeast), Lockleven and St. Fintan's (East). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing constraints applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Highlands beach levelling site.


SHED
WINCH HOUSE
COMMUNITY STAGE
BOTTOM OF STEEP EMBANKMENT
LOCAL ACCESS ROAD
CONCRETE BOAT STAGE
WATER OF ST. GEORGES BAY
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
designed by: conçu par:
date:
drawn by: dessiné par: JS
approved by: approuvé par:
HIGHLANDS, NL
Drawing title: Titre du dessin:
HIGHLANDS SITE PLAN
scale: échelle:
project no.: no. du projet:
date: revisions:
JAN 30, 2004
dwg no.: dessin no.:
TDB Document No. Not in System
Plot Scale:
PWGSC A4



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Heatherton, NL

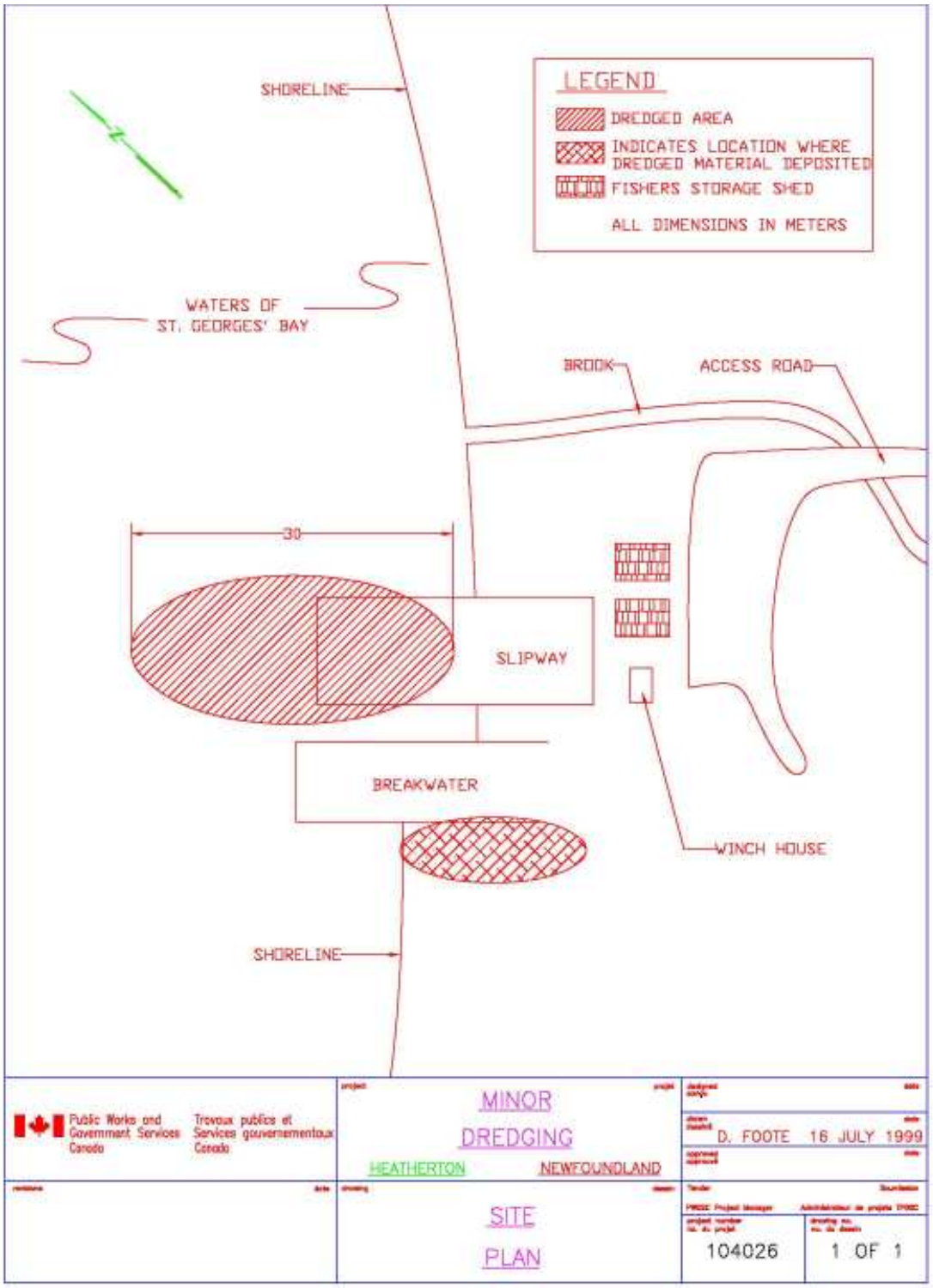
Site Name:	Heatherton, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 17' N; 58 ° 45' W Heatherton, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 17' N; 58 ° 45' W Heatherton, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1-1½ days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a

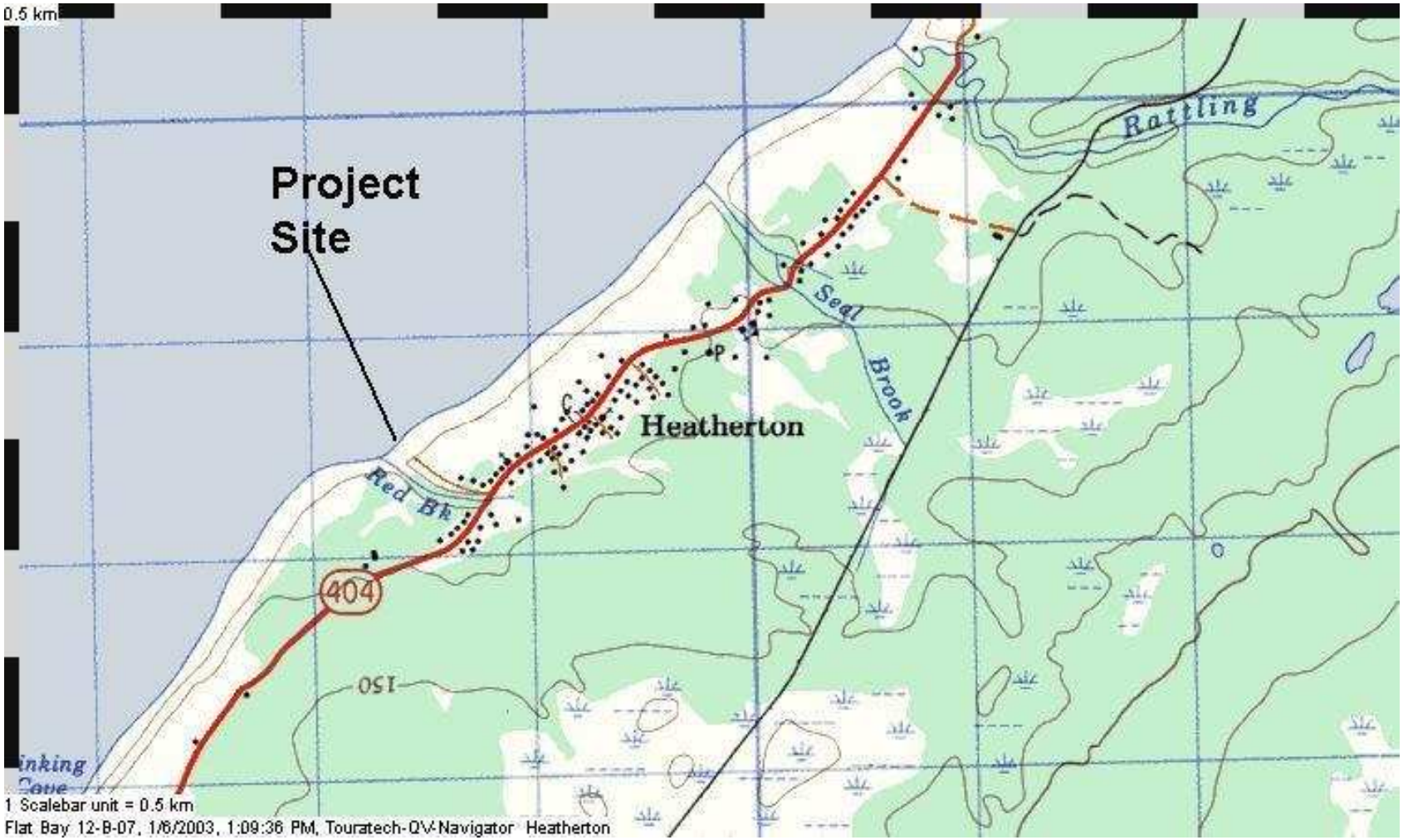
	seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Small, seasonal inshore fishing vessels utilize this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways, a boat storage area and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Heatherton including: Robinsons (Southeast) and Fischells (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site. There are houses in the area but not in the immediate area of the activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level. • Any potential interactions would include marine and freshwater bodies (small stream east of site).
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restriction applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Heatherton beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Heatherton beach levelling site.


SHORELINE
LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
INDICATES LOCATION WHERE DREDGED MATERIAL DEPOSITED
FISHERS STORAGE SHED
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
WATERS OF ST. GEORGES' BAY
BROOK
ACCESS ROAD
30
SLIPWAY
BREAKWATER
WINCH HOUSE
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR DREDGING
HEATHERTON
NEWFOUNDLAND
D. FOOTE 16 JULY 1999
SITE PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

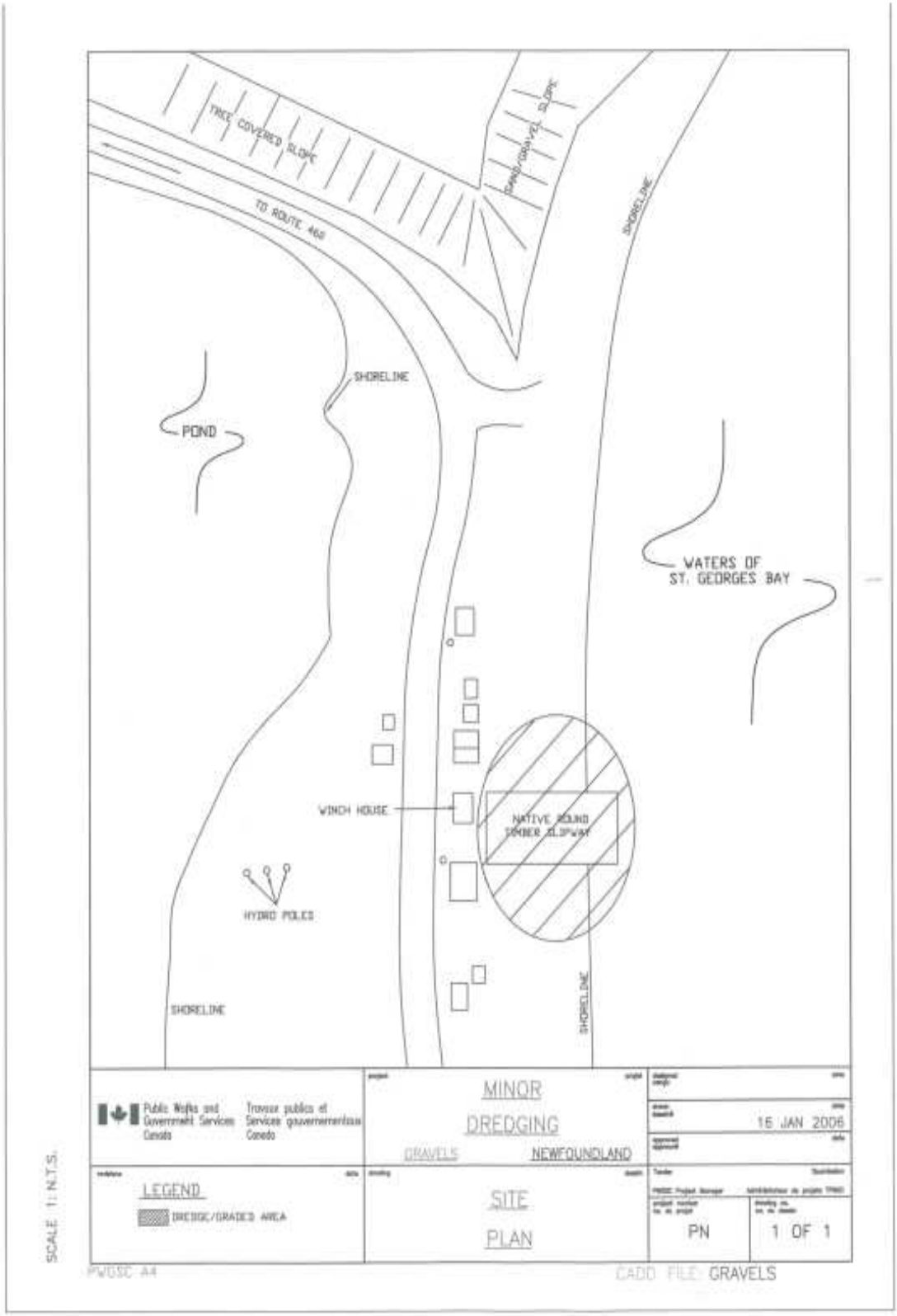
Gravels, NL

Site Name:	Gravels, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 31' N; 58 ° 44' W Gravels, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 31' N; 58 ° 44' W Gravels, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• A land based tractor or excavator will carry out beach levelling activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 2-3 yrs • 1-1½ days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site;

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Facilities at site include timber slipways and a winch house.
Residents & Communities:	• Gravels is approximately 71 km Southwest of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelin utilize the beach for spawning purposes (see below).

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration/spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Gravels dredging site.


TREE COVERED SLOPE
TO ROUTE 460
PAVED GRAVEL SLOPE
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
POND
WATERS OF
ST. GEORGES BAY
WINCH HOUSE
NATIVE ROUND
TIMBER SLIPWAY
HYDRO POLES
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
GRAVELS
NEWFOUNDLAND
16 JAN 2006
LEGEND
DREDGE/GRADED AREA
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
PWGSC A4
CADD FILE: GRAVELS

Map 1: Topographic map of project site

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

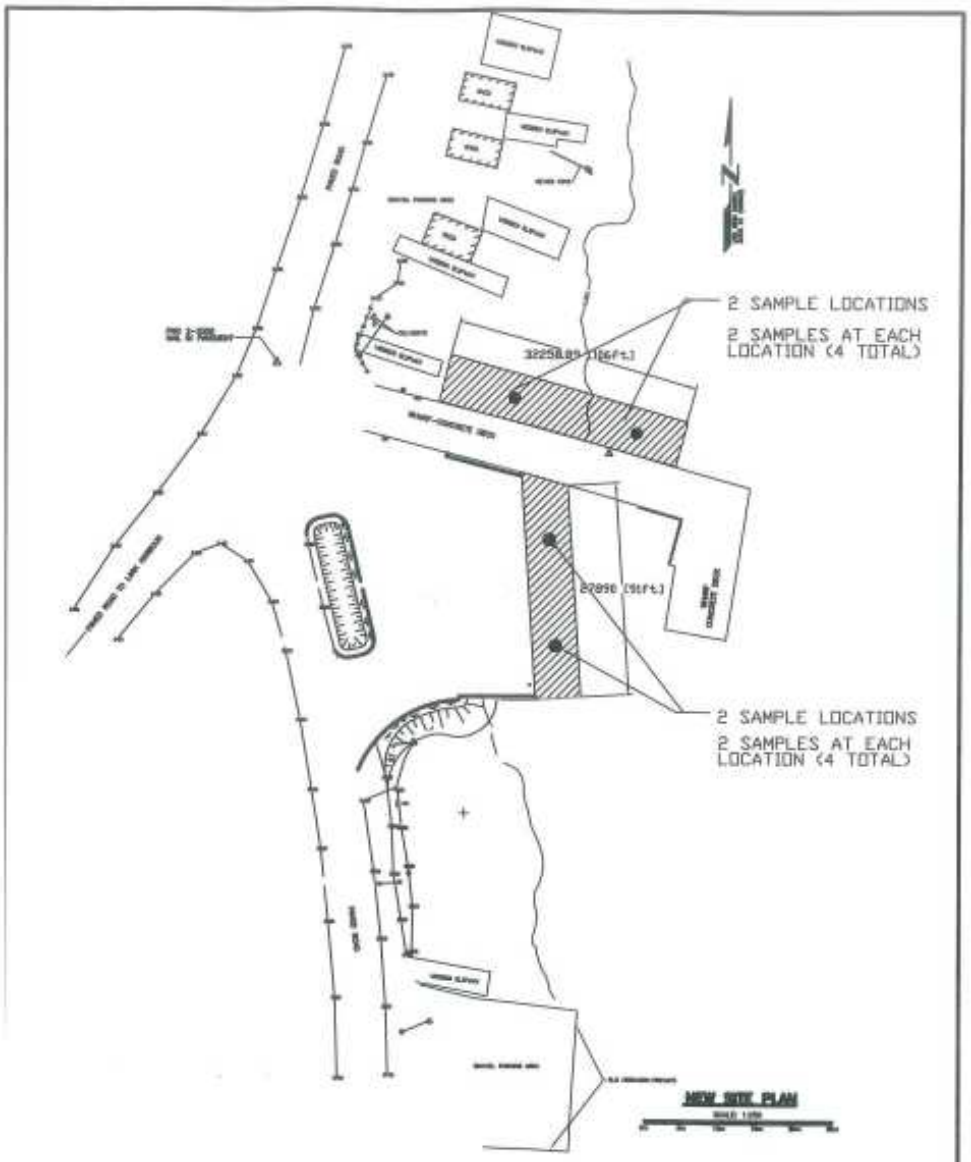
Frenchman's Cove, NL

Site Name:	Frenchman's Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 3' 38" N; 58° 10' 42" W Frenchman's Cove, NL Map #: Bay of Islands 12 G 1E.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	Dredged material will be trucked to an approved waste disposal site.
Disposal Method:	• Dredging will be completed with a land based track excavator. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing road. • Dredge material (sand/gravel/cobble) will be trucked to an approved waste disposal site. • All activities will be carried out from above high water mark. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 800 m^3 • 3-4 yrs • Approximately 3-4 days to complete work.
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be trucked to an approved waste disposal site. • Material consists of sand, cobble and gravel. • As part of the projects pre planning process, two marine sediment samples were collected at the site and submitted for chemical analysis. Results for both complied with CCME Guidelines.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel and

	cobble. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003 fifteen vessels occupied the site. • Facilities at site include a stem, head block wharf, marginal wharf and boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• In 2001, 270 people lived in the community of Frenchman's Cove • Frenchman's Cove is located near the small communities of Benoit's Cove and York Harbour, which are located south and west of the site. • According to maps and site photographs there are several homes located along the main road west of the site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out grading and dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or

	protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine environment.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• Sand, gravel and cobble has been deposited in the basin along the breakwater wharf as a result of littoral drift and wave action. Also, additional material along the new marginal wharf has to be removed in order to accommodate berthage of larger vessels. Minor dredging is carried out at this site as required. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Frenchman's Cove dredging site.



Public Works and Government Services Canada / Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada		designed by: / conçu par: — date:
		drawn by: / dessiné par:
DREDGING FRENCHMAN'S COVE, NL	Drawing title: PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATIONS	approved by: / approuvé par:
	scale: / échelle:	project no.: / no. du projet:
	date: JUNE_2005 — revisions:	dwg no.: 1 OF 1 — dessin no.:

PWGSC A4

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Map 1: Topographic map of project site

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Fox Island, NL

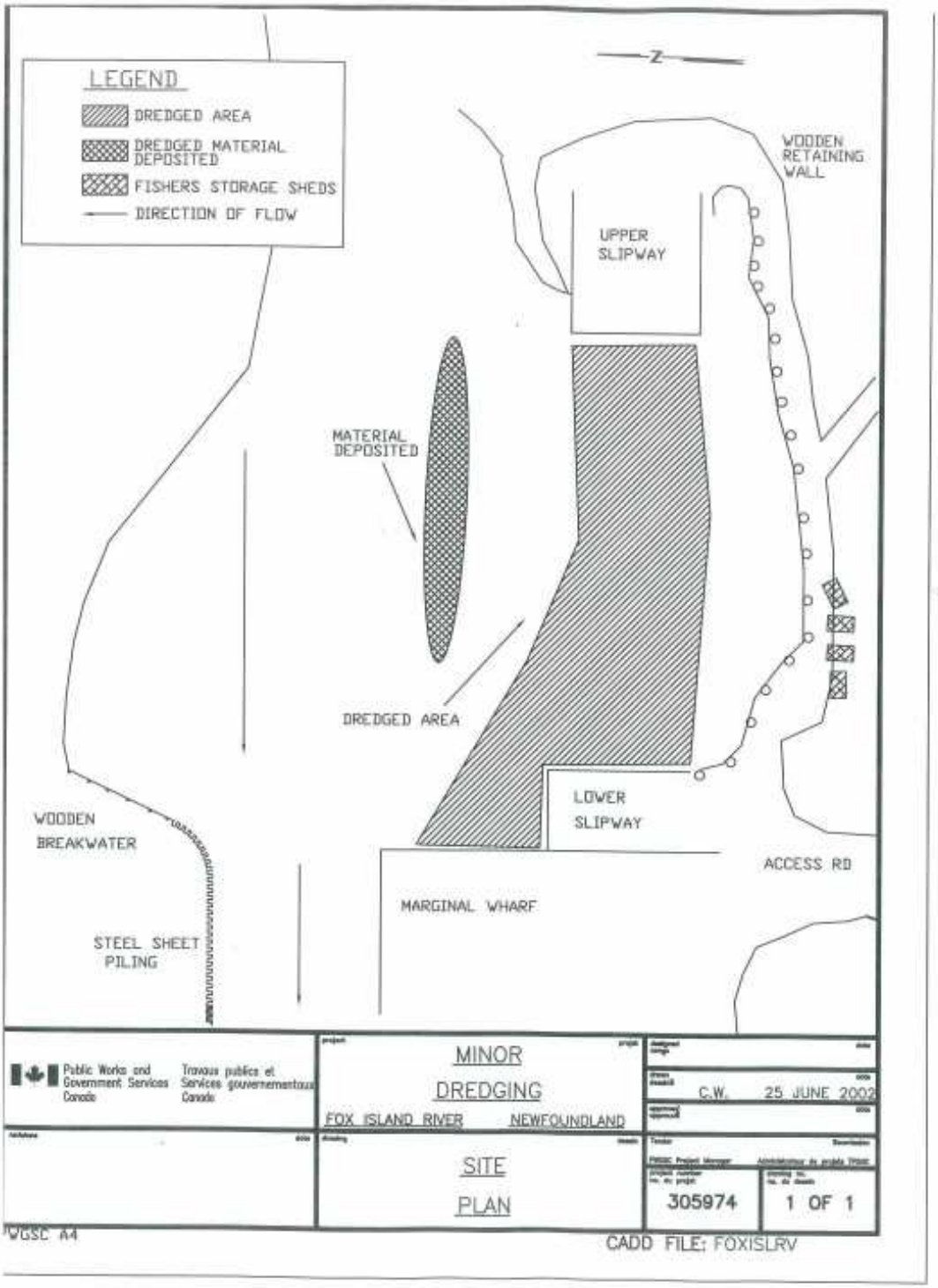
Site Name:	Fox Island, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 41' 42" N; 58 ° 40' 52" W Fox Island, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 41' 42" N; 58 ° 40' 52" W Fox Island, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.. Dredged material will be side cast, spread and levelled along the shoreline.
Disposal Method:	• A land based tracked excavator / backhoe will be employed to remove deposited material at this site. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • All activities will be carried out from the stable shoreline areas or extraction road methodology. • Dredge material will be side cast and spread along the shoreline in an environmentally acceptable manner. • All work will be carried out above the water level. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 500 m^3 • 1-2 years • Approximately 2-3 days been required in the past to complete work.
Quality of Dredged Material	• Marine sediment samples collected for

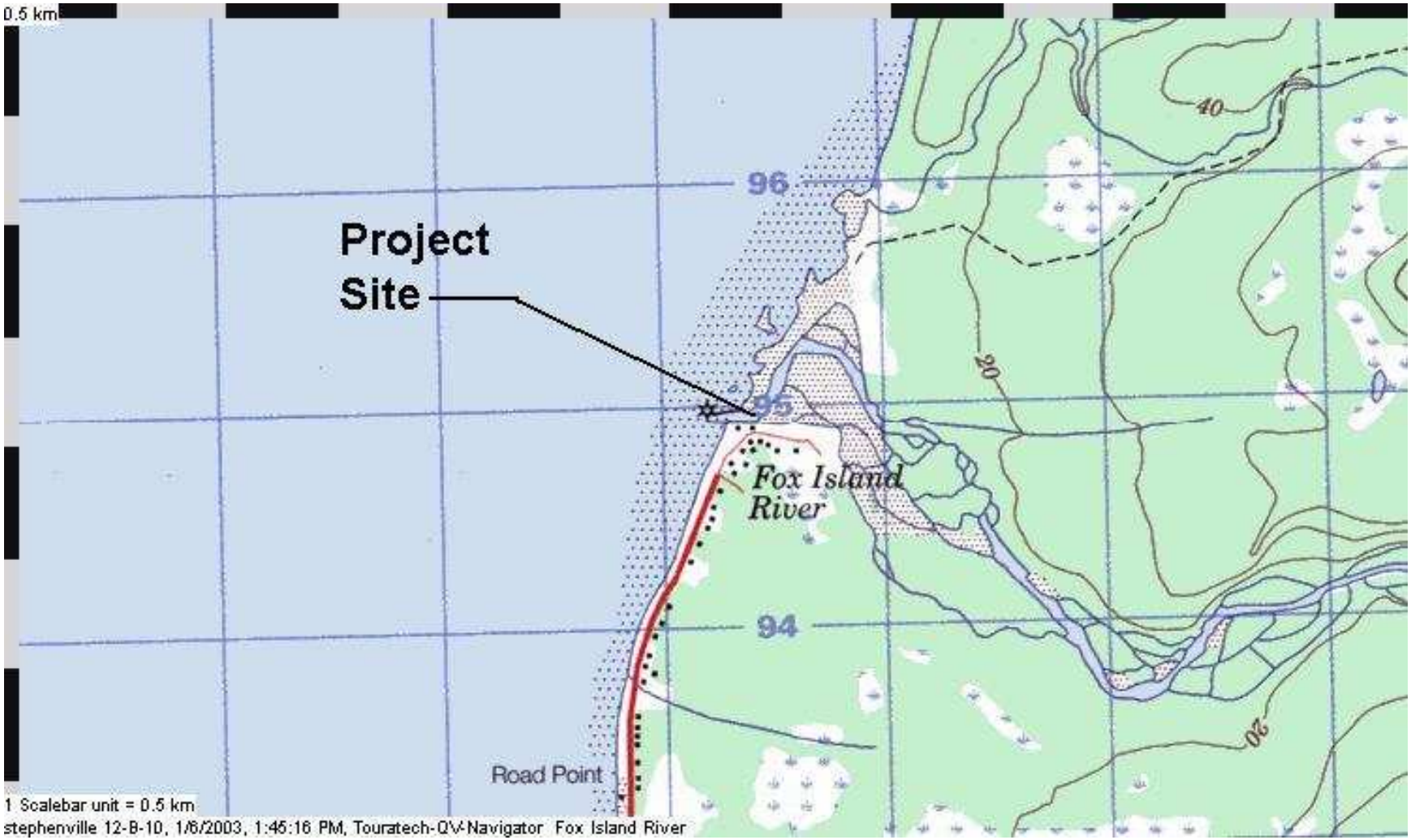
	chemical analysis at the site were consisted of elevated levels for chromium and nickel, which were above the CCME Guidelines. • Material consists of silt, sand, gravel and cobble material.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of silt, sand, gravel, and cobble. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 18 enterprises operating from 11 vessels with total vessel length of 89 meters. • The site is comprised of a marginal wharf, a steel sheet pile breakwater, and untreated round timber breakwater, two concrete boat slipway/storage areas for lobster traps, and several small boat slipways.
Residents & Communities:	• Fox Island is approximately 61 km Southwest of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only an excavator / backhoe has been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area. • Capelin may utilize the beach for spawning purposes and Atlantic salmon migrate through the immediate project area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Fox Island River is a sensitive marine area for the protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon, and sea run Eastern Brook trout that migrate to and from Fox Island River.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site. • The community of Fox Island, as noted in earlier screenings, is within the general distribution range of several species that are on the Species at Risk list. These include: Short eared Owl, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish Humpback Whale, Leatherback Turtle, Woodland Caribou, Harlequin Duck, Spotted Wolfish and Fernalds Braya. Although within the general distribution area the project site is not likely to provide critical or limiting habitat for these species and does not contain any environmental components that are considered to be important, sensitive, threatened or endangered that are likely to be affected by the project. • Piping Plover (SARA, Schedule 1, Endangered) surveys are conducted annually by CWS (beaches include Fox Island River). There have been no records of Piping Plovers to date.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of silt, sand, gravel and cobble.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level. • There is potential for interactions with marine and freshwater waterbodies.

Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• The proposed dredging time frame is April 1 to May 1. This date has been set to avoid the normal smolt and adult migration of Atlantic salmon and capelin spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to provide fishermen with safe and secure access through the access channel and berthage area that becomes infilled with due to littoral drift and flood events. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs and topographic map.

Site photograph: Aerial View of Fox Island River dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL DEPOSITED
FISHERS STORAGE SHEDS
DIRECTION OF FLOW
N
WOODEN RETAINING WALL
UPPER SLIPWAY
MATERIAL DEPOSITED
DREDGED AREA
LOWER SLIPWAY
ACCESS RD
WOODEN BREAKWATER
MARGINAL WHARF
STEEL SHEET PILING
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR DREDGING
FOX ISLAND RIVER NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W. 25 JUNE 2002
SITE PLAN
305974
1 OF 1
WGSC A4
CADD FILE: FOXISLRV



Map 1: Topographic Map of Project Site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

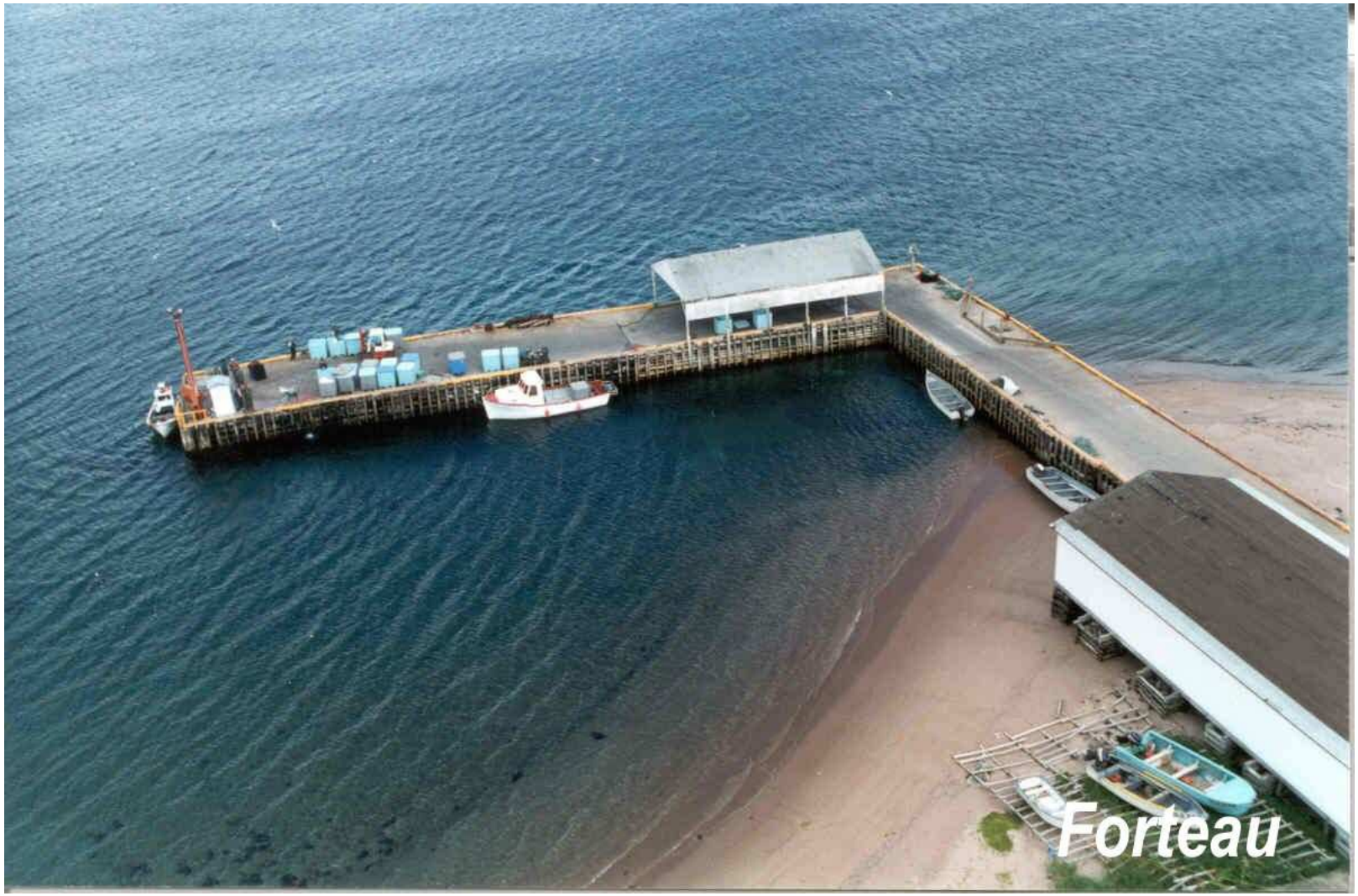
Forteau, NL

Site Name:	Forteau, NL
Dredge Site Location:	51° 28' N; 56° 58' W Forteau, NL Map #: Flower's Cove 12 P 07.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	51° 28' N; 56° 58' W Forteau, NL Map #: Flower's Cove 12 P 07.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be trucked and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. • All activities will be carried out from a top the wharf structures or stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 700 m^3 • 2-3 yrs • 3½ to 4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, all samples complied with Canadian Soil Quality Industrial Guidelines for all parameters tested. • Dredge material will be trucked and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. • Material consists of sand. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore

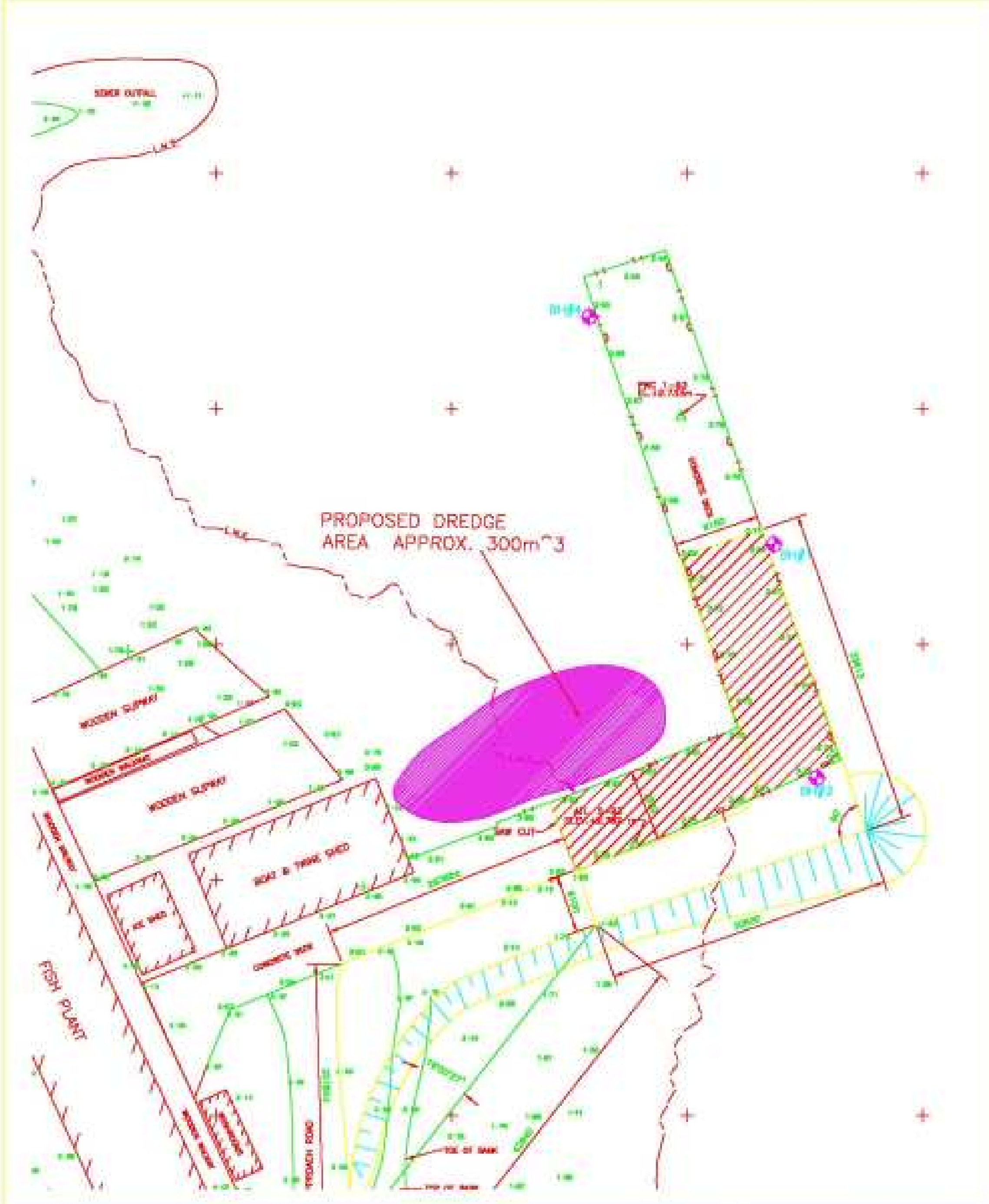
	there is no reason to suspect contamination.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Thirteen inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a breakwater wharf, a boat storage area, a small boat slipway, a fish plant and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Forteau including: English Point (Northeast) and L'Anse-Amour (East). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Atlantic salmon, sea run Eastern Brook trout migrate to and from the Forteau River.

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Forteau Bay is a sensitive marine area for the protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon and sea run Eastern Brook trout that migrate to and from the Forteau River (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand. • Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, all samples complied with Canadian Soil Quality Industrial Guidelines for all parameters tested.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, and boat basins thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

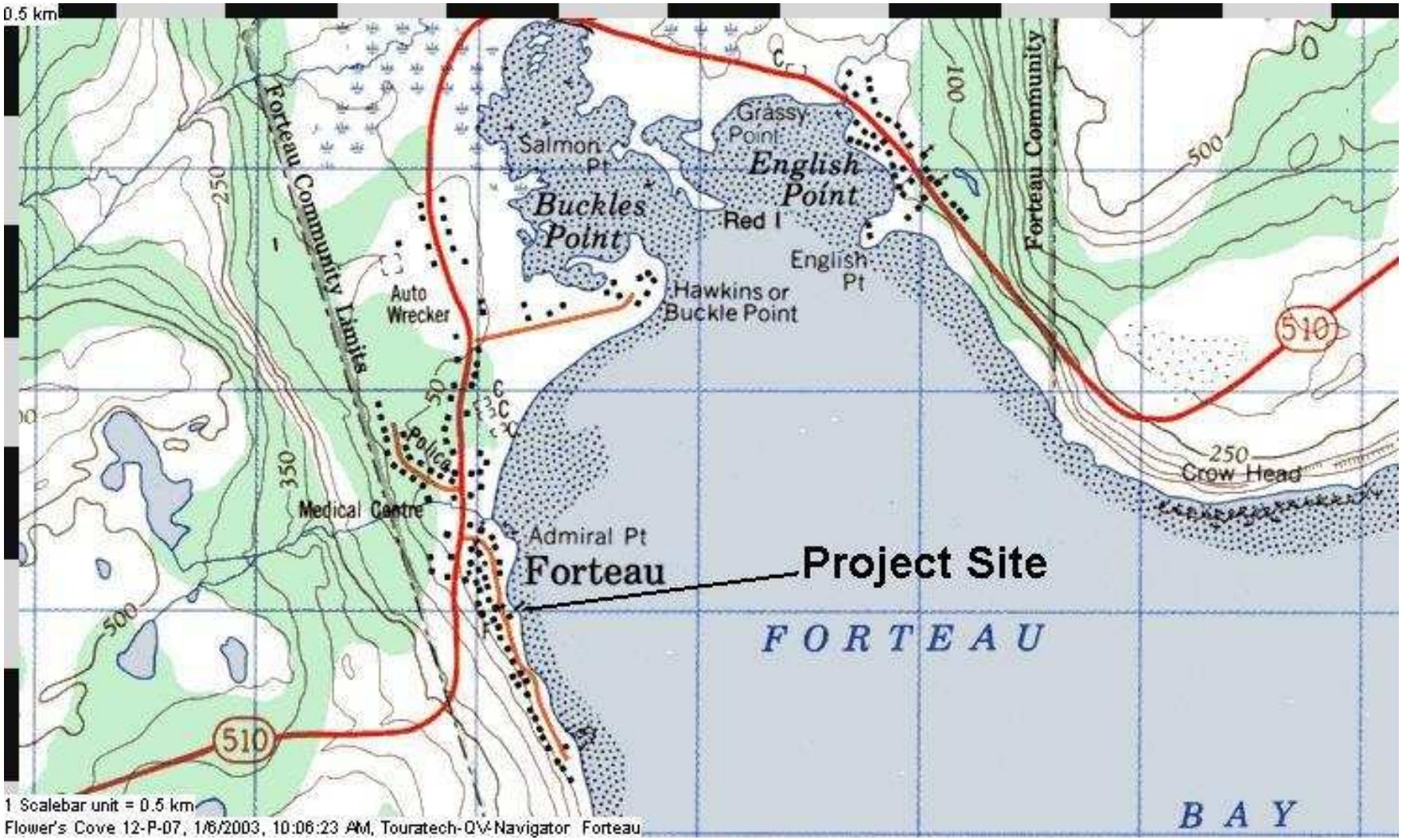
Site Photograph: Aerial View of Forteau Cove dredging site.



Site Photograph: Aerial View of Forteau Cove dredging site.



Public Works and Government Services Canada	Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada	designed by: / conçu par: date:
		drawn by: / dessiné par: D. COLEY
MINOR DREDGING	Drawing title: / Titre du dessin: FORTEAU	approved by: / approuvé par:
	scale: / échelle: N.T.S.	project no.: / no. du projet:
	date: JAN 2002 / revisions:	dwg no.: / dessin no.:



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Fischells River, NL

Site Name:	Fischells, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 42' 34" N; 58 ° 19' 09" W Fischells, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 42' 34" N; 58 ° 19' 09" W Fischells, NL Map #: Flat Bay 12 B 07. Dredged material will be side cast, spread and levelled along the beach front area.
Disposal Method:	• Two excavators are normally employed to remove deposited material at this site. • Site accessible by existing gravel road, however one single return ford of the river is required to access an area on the opposite side of the river. • Dredge material will then be side cast and spread along the beach front area in an environmentally acceptable manner. • Uses extraction road methodology or from stable shoreline areas. • Besides the one single return ford, all work will be carried out above the water level. • Oil spill kits will be made available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 1500 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 5-7 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• The site has historically been used as a

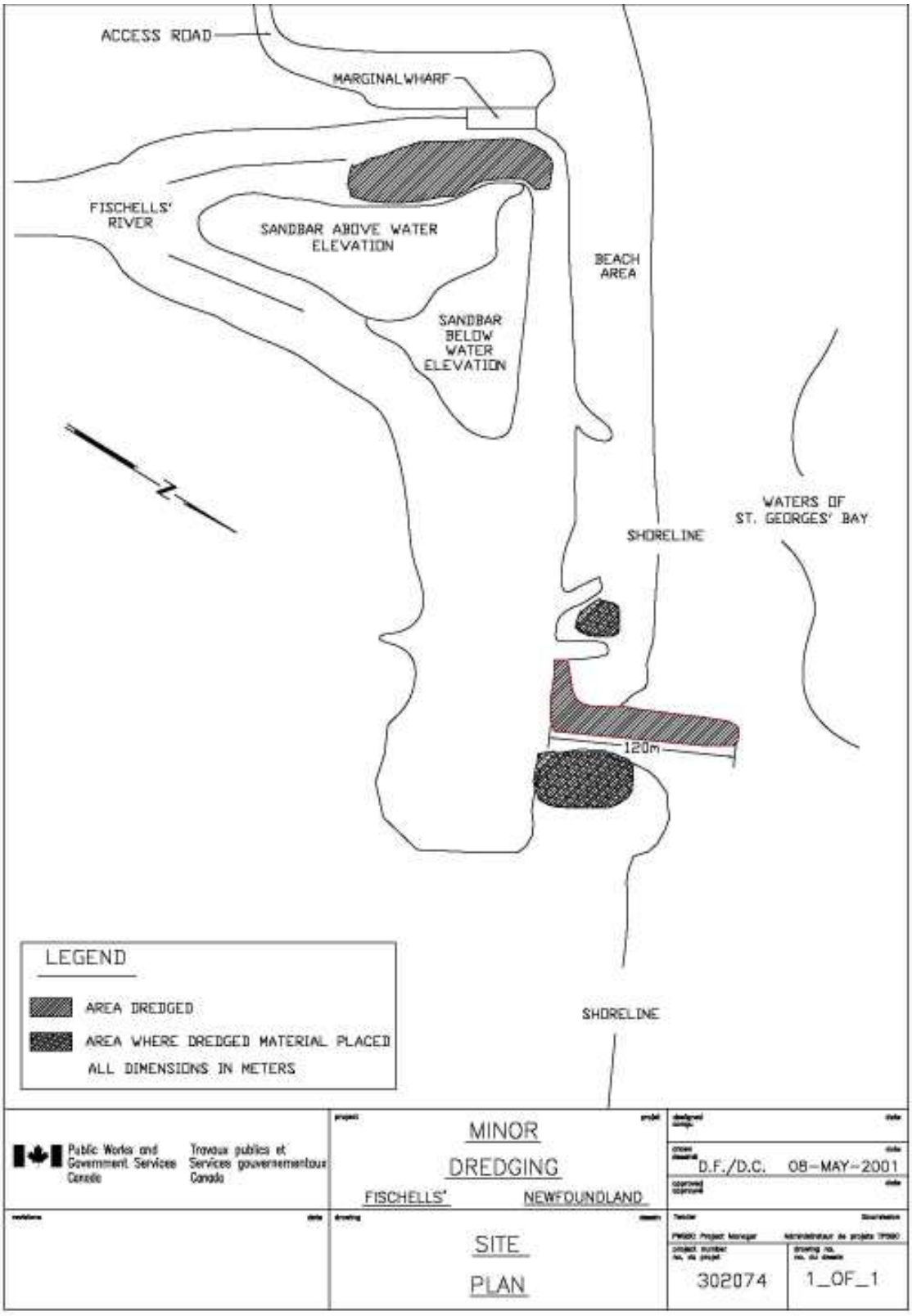
	commercial inshore fishing site and has never been used as an industrial storage site. There is no known history of storage or spills near the site. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site. • Material consists of clean sand, gravel and small boulder material.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand, gravel, cobble and small boulder. Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• In 2003, there were 11 enterprises operating from 11 vessels with total vessel length of 70 meters. • The site is comprised of a marginal wharf with storage area for lobster traps, small boat slipway, boat storage area and access channel with small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Fischells including: Journois (North) and Heatherton (South). Corner Brook is approximately 90 km Southwest of Corner Brook. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site, although there are some fishing cabins that will be occupied during project activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only two excavators have been previously used to carry out dredging activities.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.

Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the general area. • Atlantic salmon migrate through the immediate project area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• The Fischells River is a sensitive marine area for the protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon and sea run Eastern Brook trout that migrate to and from Fischells River.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site. • Fischells River, as noted in earlier screenings, is within the general distribution range of several species that are on the Species at Risk list. These include: Short eared Owl, Atlantic Cod, Atlantic Wolffish, Humpback Whale, Leatherback Turtle, Woodland Caribou, Harlequin Duck, Spotted Wolfish and Fernalds Braya. Although within the general distribution area the project site is not likely to provide critical or limiting habitat for these species and does not contain any environmental components that are considered to be important, sensitive, threatened or endangered that are likely to be affected by the project.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel, cobble and small boulder.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level, except for one section of the river that needs to be forded in order to

	complete dredging activities. • There is potential for interactions with marine and freshwater bodies (e.g. fording of river).
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• The proposed dredging time frame is April 1 to May 1. This date has been set to avoid the normal smolt and adult migration of Atlantic salmon.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to provide fishermen with safe and secure access through the access channel and berthage area that becomes infilled with due to littoral drift and flood events. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site photograph 1. Fischells River, near outflow.

Site Photograph 2. Fischells River.


ACCESS ROAD
MARGINAL WHARF
FISCHELLS' RIVER
SANDBAR ABOVE WATER ELEVATION
BEACH AREA
SANDBAR BELOW WATER ELEVATION
WATERS OF ST. GEORGES' BAY
SHORELINE
120m
LEGEND
AREA DREDGED
AREA WHERE DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
SHORELINE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
FISCHELLS' NEWFOUNDLAND
SITE
PLAN
D.F./D.C. 08-MAY-2001
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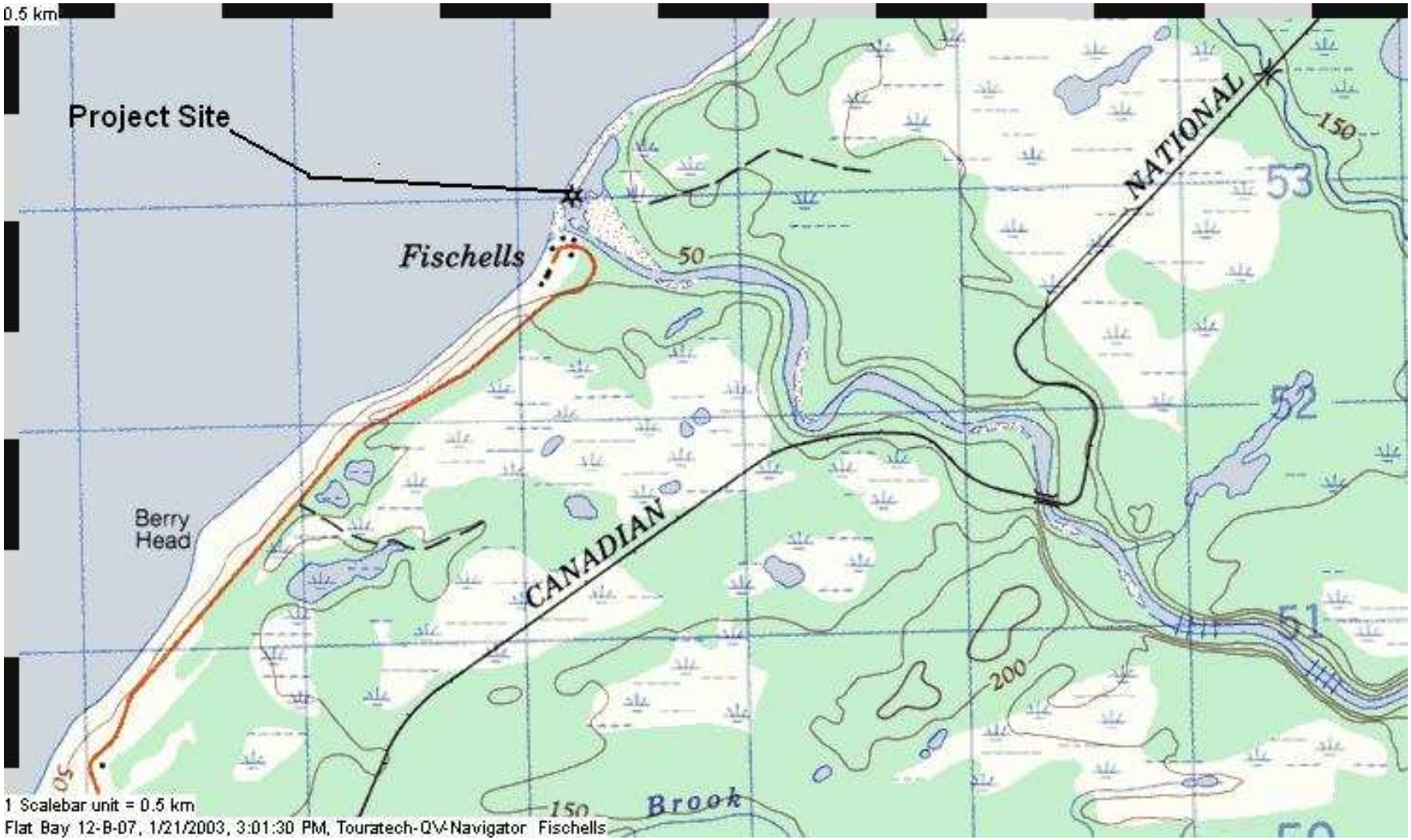


Topographic Map of Fischells River.

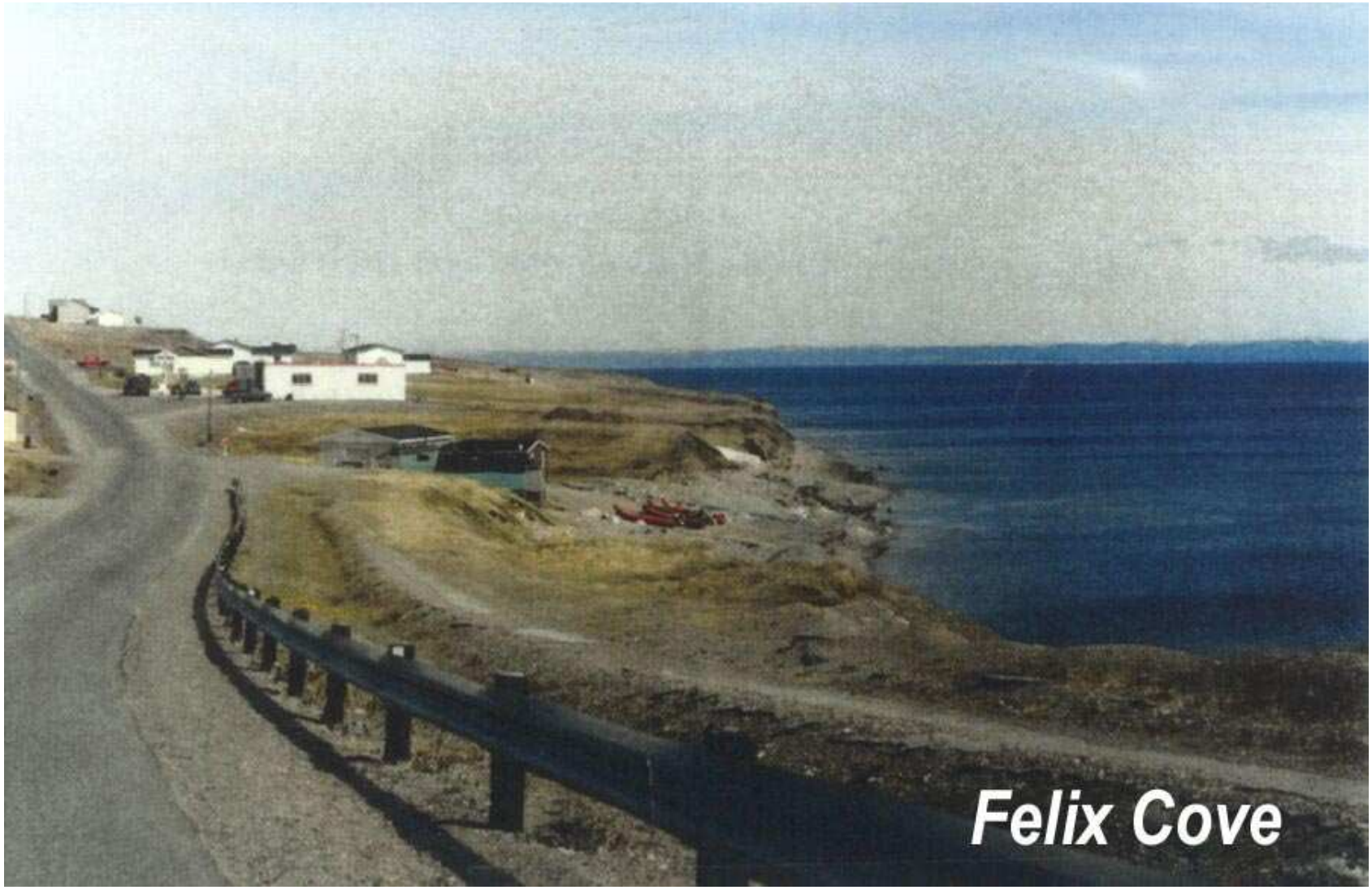
SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Felix Cove, NL

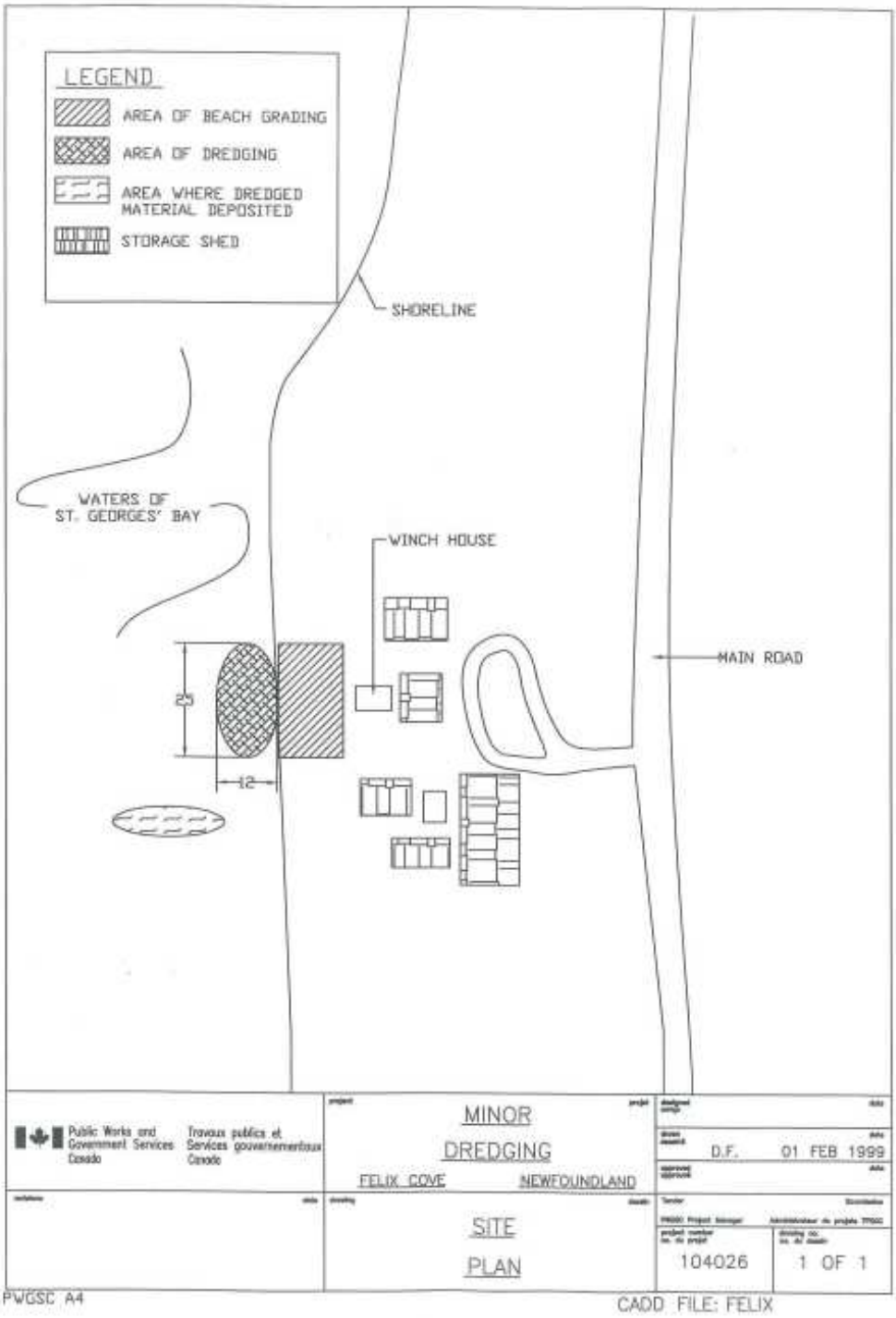
Site Name:	Felix Cove, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 32' N; 58° 47' W Felix Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 32' N; 58° 47' W Felix Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10. No disposal off site, however off site fill is often required to improve access to site.
Disposal Method:	• Both dredging and shoreline grading are completed using an excavator. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Most dredge material (stone/gravel) will be side cast on eastside of slipway. • All activities will be carried out above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • ½ to 1 day
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be re-deposited just east of beach grading and dredged area. • Material consists of cobble and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect

	contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of cobble and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Eight fishing enterprises at this site. • Facilities at site include slipway, storage shed and winch house.
Residents & Communities:	• Felix Cove is a remote community. It is located on the Port au Port Peninsula, approximately 90 km Southwest of Corner Brook. The small communities of Campbell's Cove and Port aux Port are located west and east of the site. • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site, however several homes are located along the main road north of the site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out grading and dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelin utilizes the beach for spawning purposes.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Felix Cove is a sensitive area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of cobble and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine environment.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Dredging activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration / spawning. • Typical operations are completed prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The access directly in front of the slipway/boat storage is subject to accumulation of sand, gravel and cobble due to littoral drift, storms and wave action along the shoreline. The accumulated material impairs access over the beach to the slipway affecting safety. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.



Site Photograph.


LEGEND
AREA OF BEACH GRADING
AREA OF DREDGING
AREA WHERE DREDGED MATERIAL DEPOSITED
STORAGE SHED
SHORELINE
WATERS OF ST. GEORGES' BAY
WINCH HOUSE
MAIN ROAD
25
12
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
FELIX COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
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SITE
PLAN
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1 OF 1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
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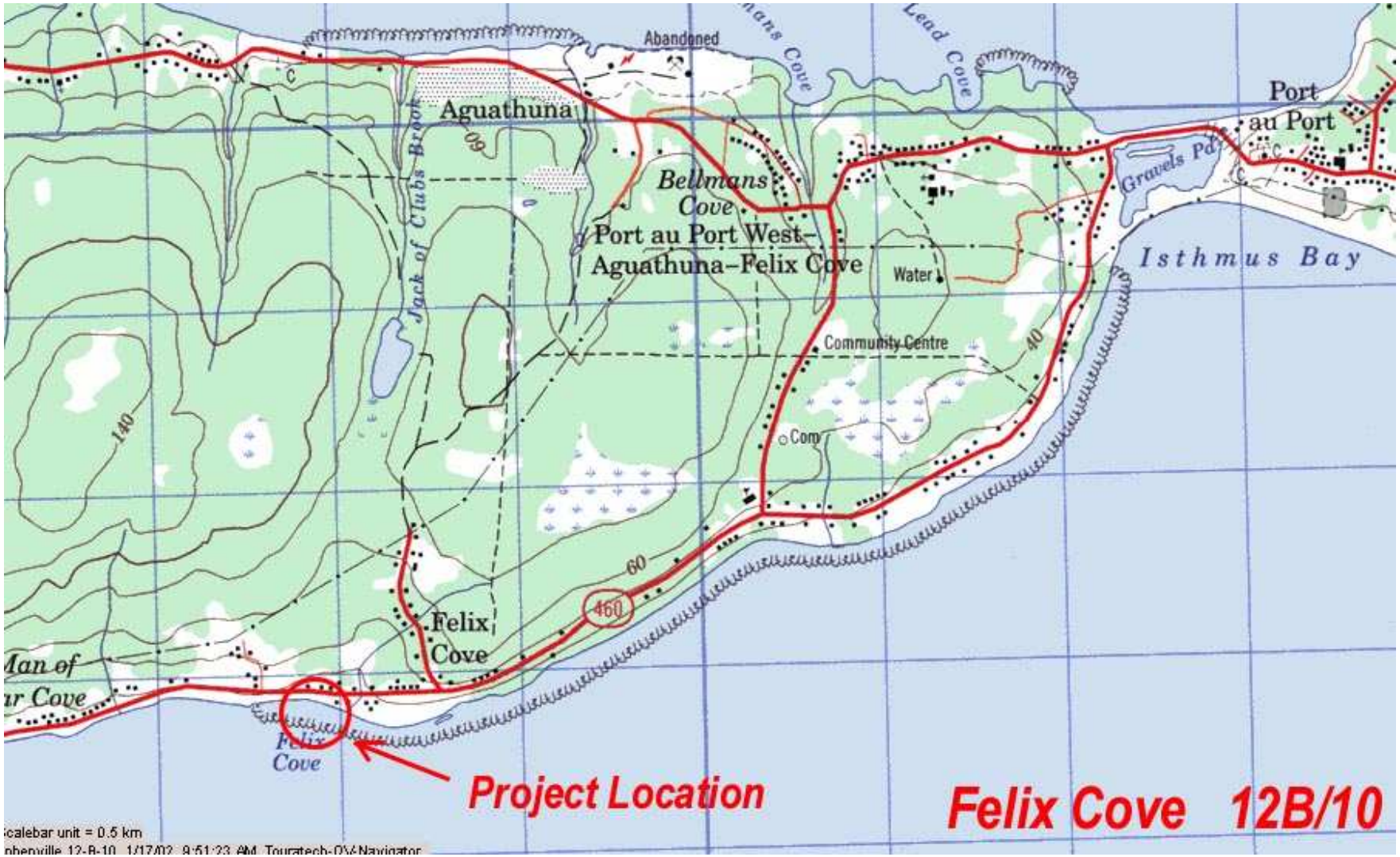


Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

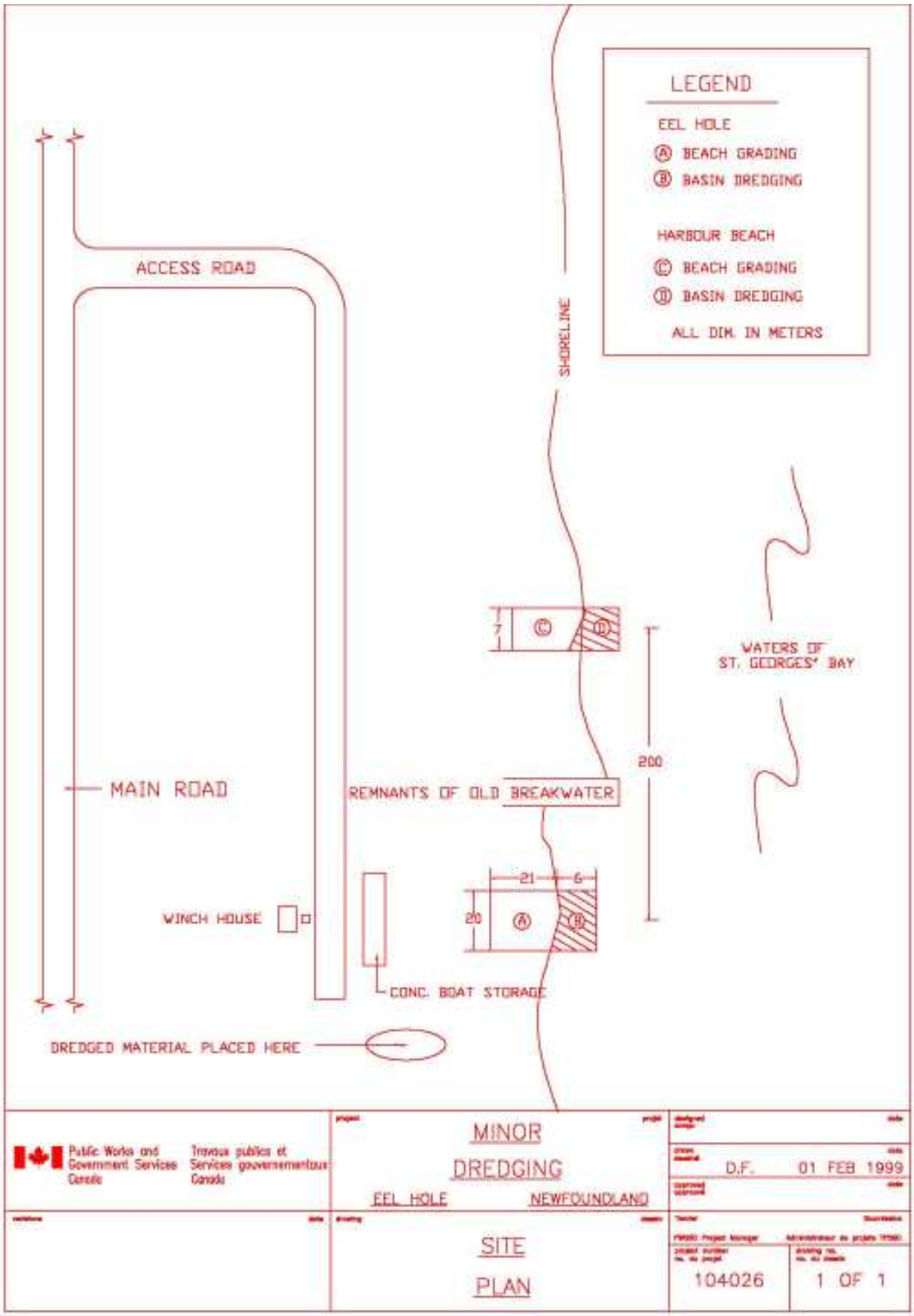
Eel Hole, NL

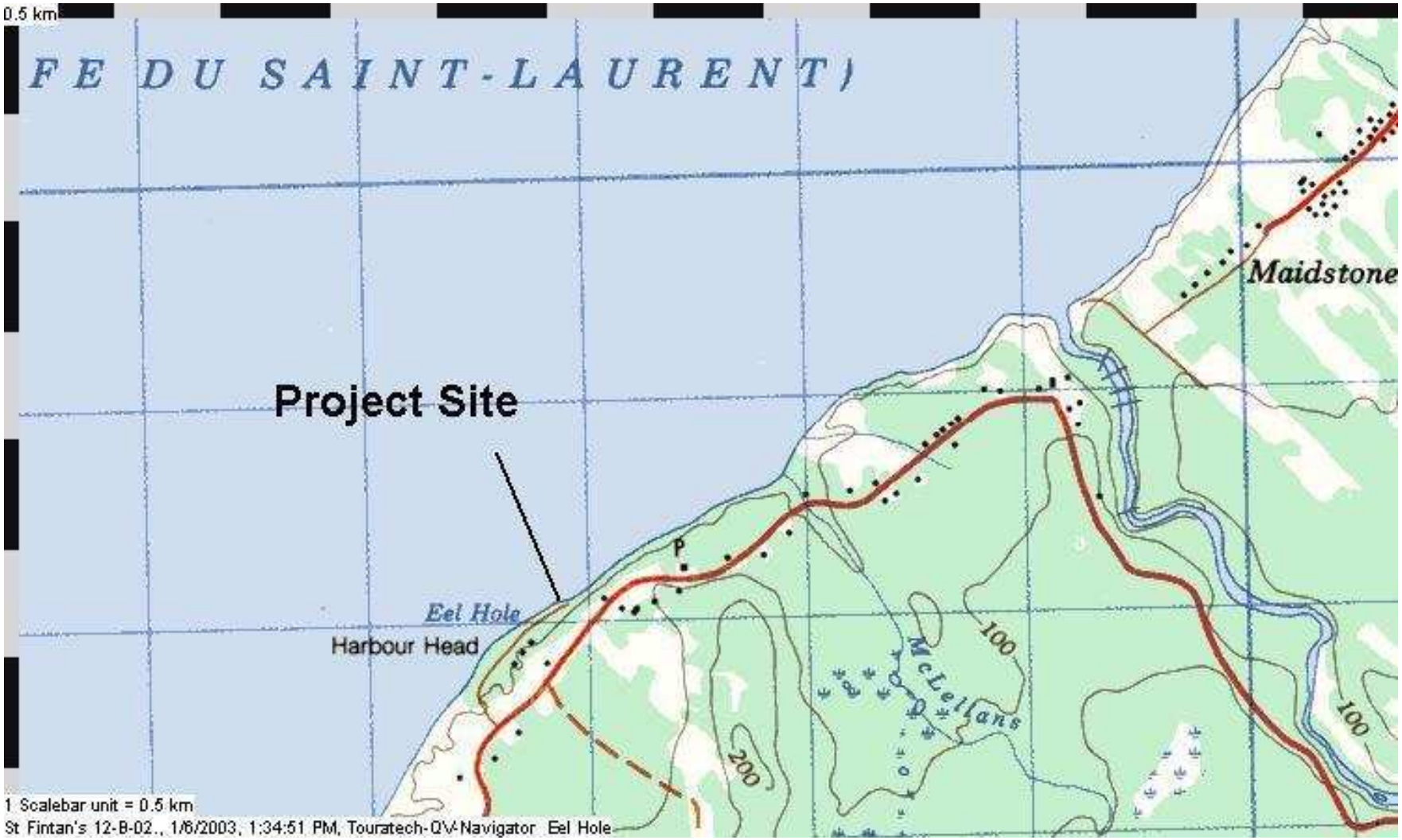
Site Name:	Eel Hole, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 10' 18" N; 58 ° 56' 8" W Eel Hole, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 10' 18" N; 58 ° 56' 8" W Eel Hole, NL Map #: St. Fintan's 12 B 02. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used grade or level varying levels of dredge material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (sand/gravel) from the basin area will be side cast along the shoreline. • All activities will be carried out from the stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 100 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1-2 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material from the basin area will be side cast along the shoreline. • Material consists of sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected

	for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Twenty-four inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • The site has two adjacent landing sites. • Facilities at the site include a storage area for lobsters, a small boat slipway, a boat storage area, and an access channel/basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Eel Hole including: St. David's (Northeast) and Highlands (South). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to maintain the facilities and services, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Eel Hole dredging site.


LEGEND
EEL HOLE
Ⓐ BEACH GRADING
Ⓑ BASIN DREDGING
HARBOUR BEACH
Ⓒ BEACH GRADING
Ⓓ BASIN DREDGING
ALL DIM. IN METERS
ACCESS ROAD
SHORELINE
WATERS OF ST. GEORGES' BAY
MAIN ROAD
REMNANTS OF OLD BREAKWATER
200
WINCH HOUSE
CONC. BOAT STORAGE
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED HERE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR DREDGING
EEL HOLE NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F. 01 FEB 1999
SITE PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

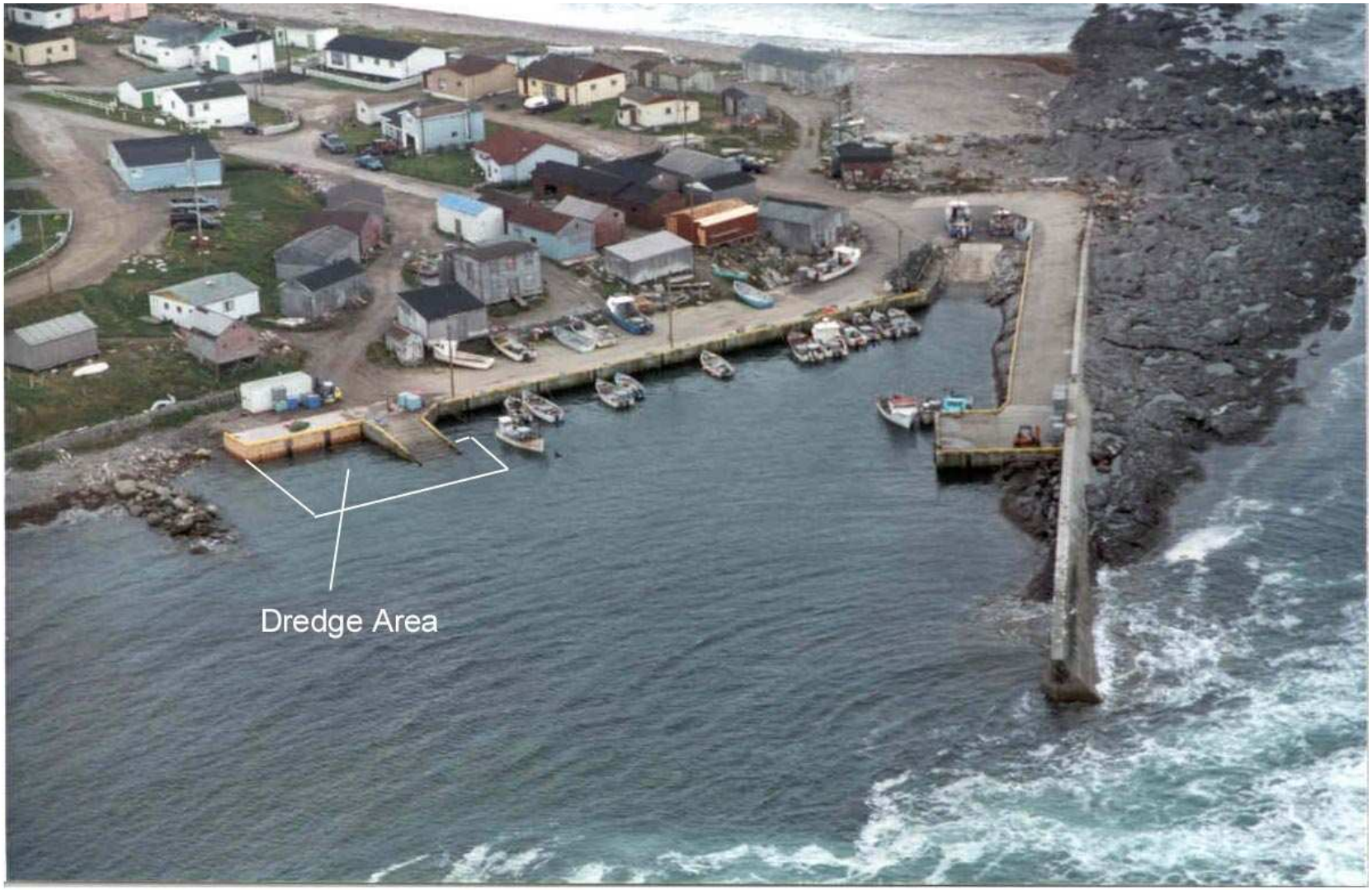
SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Daniel's Harbour, NL

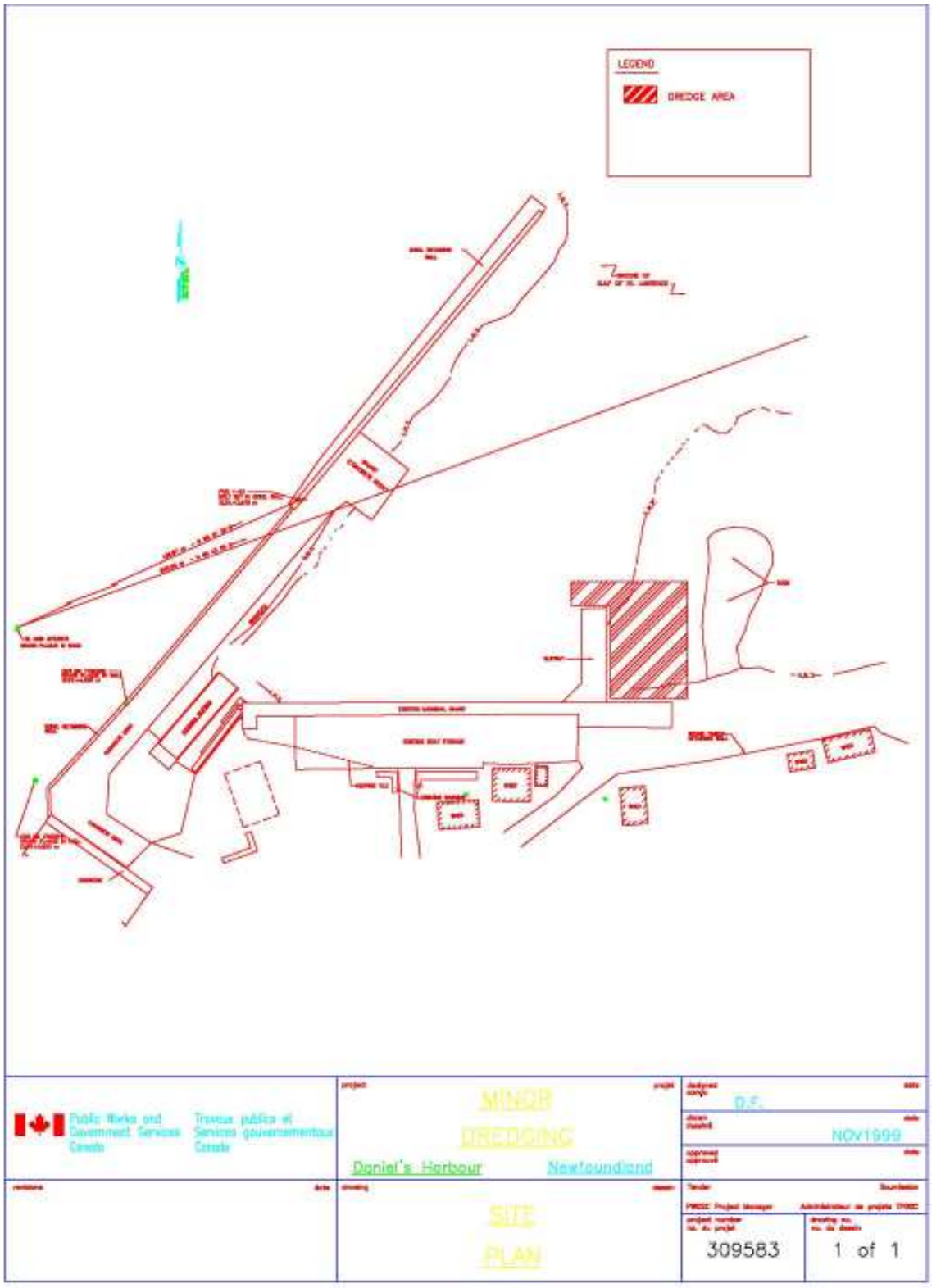
Site Name:	Daniel's Harbour, NL
Dredge Site Location:	50° 16' 2" N; 57° 34' 3" W Daniel's Harbour, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50° 16' 2" N; 57° 34' 3" W Daniel's Harbour, NL Map #: Portland Creek 12 I 04.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be trucked and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site. • All activities will be carried out from a top the wharf structures, stable shoreline areas or extraction road methodology. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 3 to 4 years • 3-4 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, one of the samples exceeded CCME Canadian Soil Quality Industrial guidelines for benzo(a)pyrene. • Dredge material to be removed and trucked to nearest approved waste disposal site. • Material consists of sand and gravel materials.

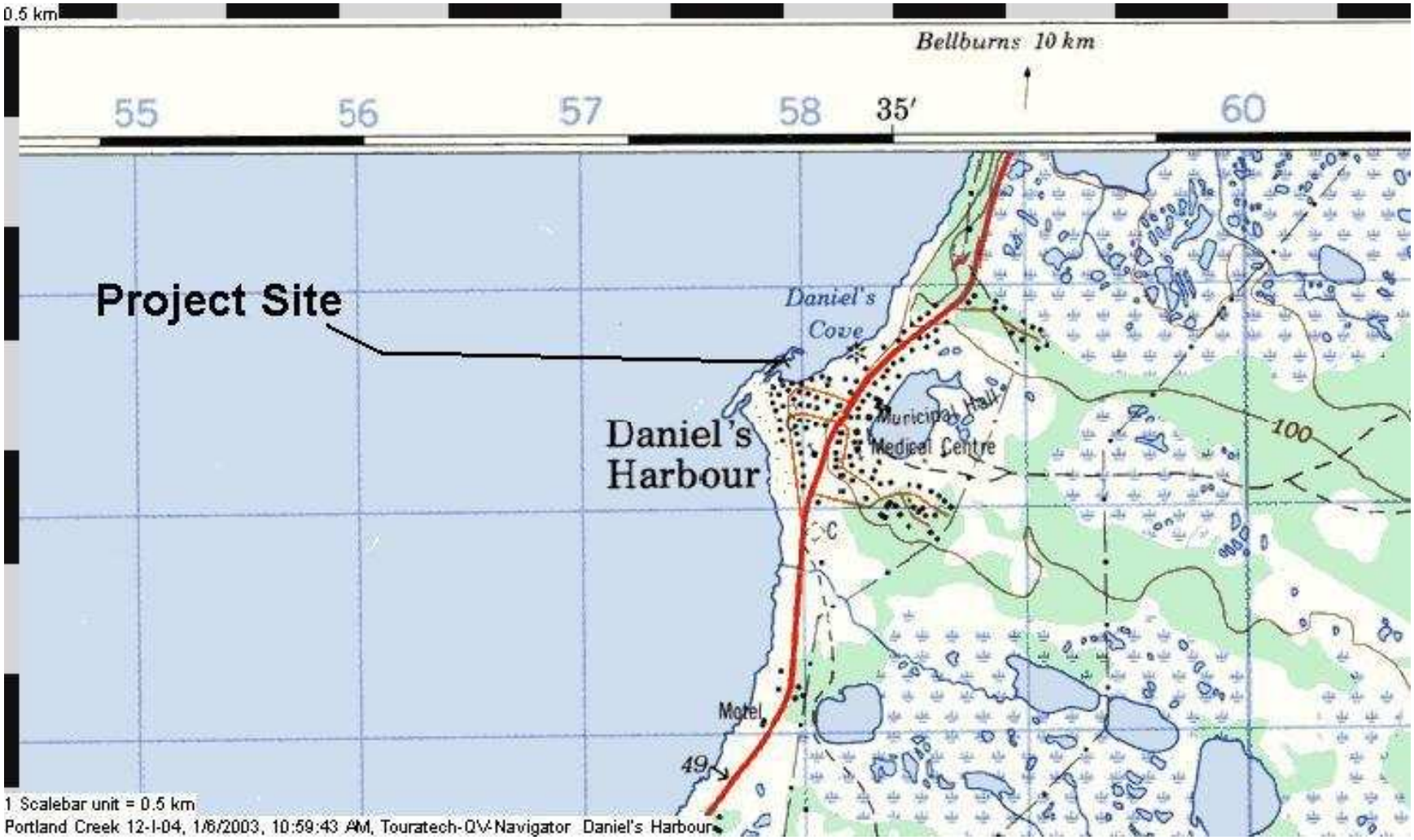
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Twenty-one inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a concrete breakwater, a breakwater wharf, a marginal wharf, storage area for lobster traps, several slipways, a boat storage area and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• Daniel's Harbour has a population of approximately 350 people. • There are several small communities surrounding Daniel's Harbour including: Parson's Pond (South) and Bellburns (North). • According to maps and site photographs several houses occupy the area south of the wharf.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel. • Marine sediment samples were collected in 2001, one of the samples exceeded CCME Canadian Soil Quality Industrial guidelines for benzo(a)pyrene.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.



Site Photograph: Aerial View of Daniel's Harbour dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGE AREA
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
Daniel's Harbour
Newfoundland
D.F.
NOV1999
SITE
PLAN
309583
1 of 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

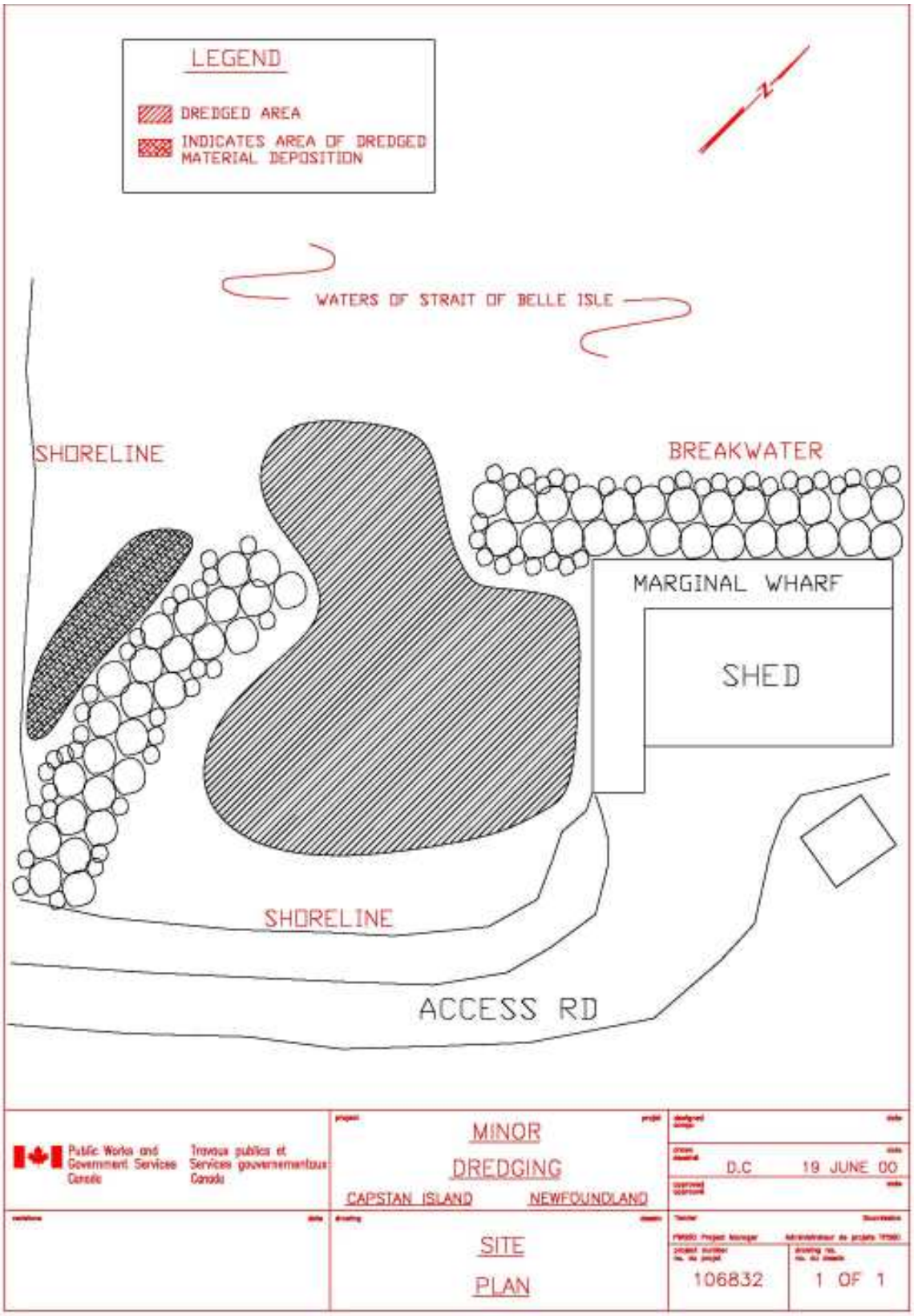
Capstan Island, NL

Site Name:	Capstan Island, NL
Dredge Site Location:	51° 34' N; 56° 44' W Capstan Island, NL Map #: Blanc Sablon 12 P.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	51° 34' N; 56° 44' W Capstan Island, NL Map #: Blanc Sablon 12 P. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (sand/gravel) will be side cast and levelled along the shoreline north of the basin. • All activities will be carried out from a top the wharf structures or stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 3-4 years • 2½ to 3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast and levelled along the shoreline north of the basin. • Material consists of sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected

	for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Five inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a rubblemound breakwater, a treated dimensional timber cribwork wharf, a boat storage area, a small boat slipway and an access channel/basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Capstan Island including: Pinware and West St. Modeste (North) and L'Anse au Diable (North). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales

	and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel and any dislodged armour stone.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Capstan Island dredging site.


LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
INDICATES AREA OF DREDGED MATERIAL DEPOSITION
N
WATERS OF STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE
SHORELINE
BREAKWATER
MARGINAL WHARF
SHED
SHORELINE
ACCESS RD
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
CAPSTAN ISLAND
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C
19 JUNE 00
SITE
PLAN
106832
1 OF 1

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Blue Beach, NL

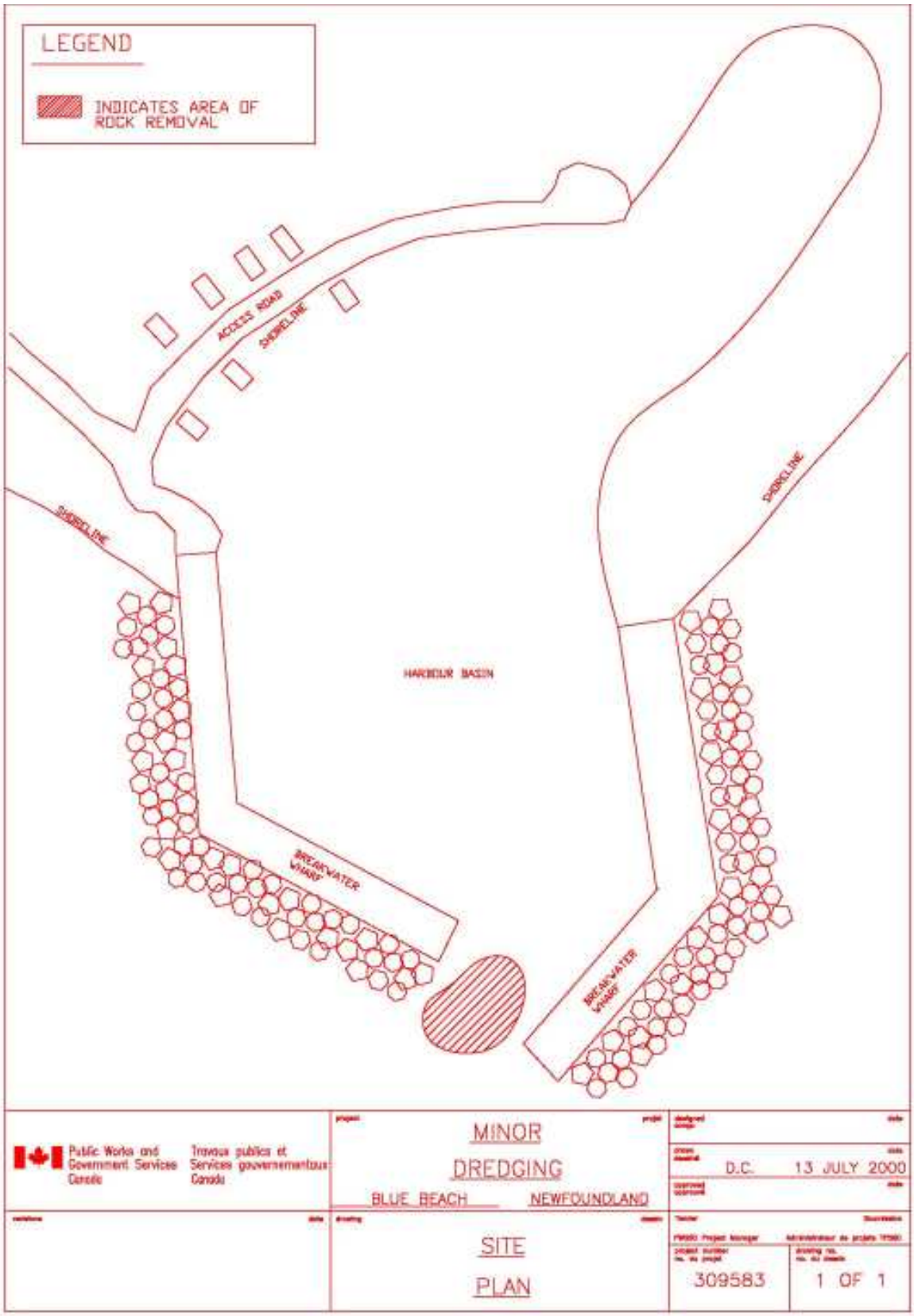
Site Name:	Blue Beach, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 47' 12" N; 58 ° 46' 4" W Blue Beach, NL Map #: Shag Island 12 B 15.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 47' 12" N; 58 ° 46' 4" W Blue Beach, NL Map #: Shag Island 12 B 15. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Most dredge material (sand/gravel) will be side cast along the adjacent beachfront. • Armour stone in the navigational approach channel will be removed and placed back along the breakwaters. • All activities will be carried out from a top the wharf structures, breakwater, or stable shoreline areas or extraction road methodology. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 2-3 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be re-deposited on-site in appropriate locations.

	• Material consists of stone, sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site; therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of stone, sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Seven inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include two breakwater wharfs, a marginal wharf, a boat storage area, a storage area for lobster traps, several small boat slipways, and a boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Blue Beach including: Lourdes (Southwest) and Long Point (Southwest). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal. As only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of stone, sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Blue Beach dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Blue Beach Cove dredging site.


LEGEND
INDICATES AREA OF ROCK REMOVAL
ACCESS ROAD
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
SHORELINE
HARBOUR BASIN
BREAKWATER WHARF
BREAKWATER WHARF
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
BLUE BEACH NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C. 13 JULY 2000
SITE
PLAN
309583
1 OF 1

Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

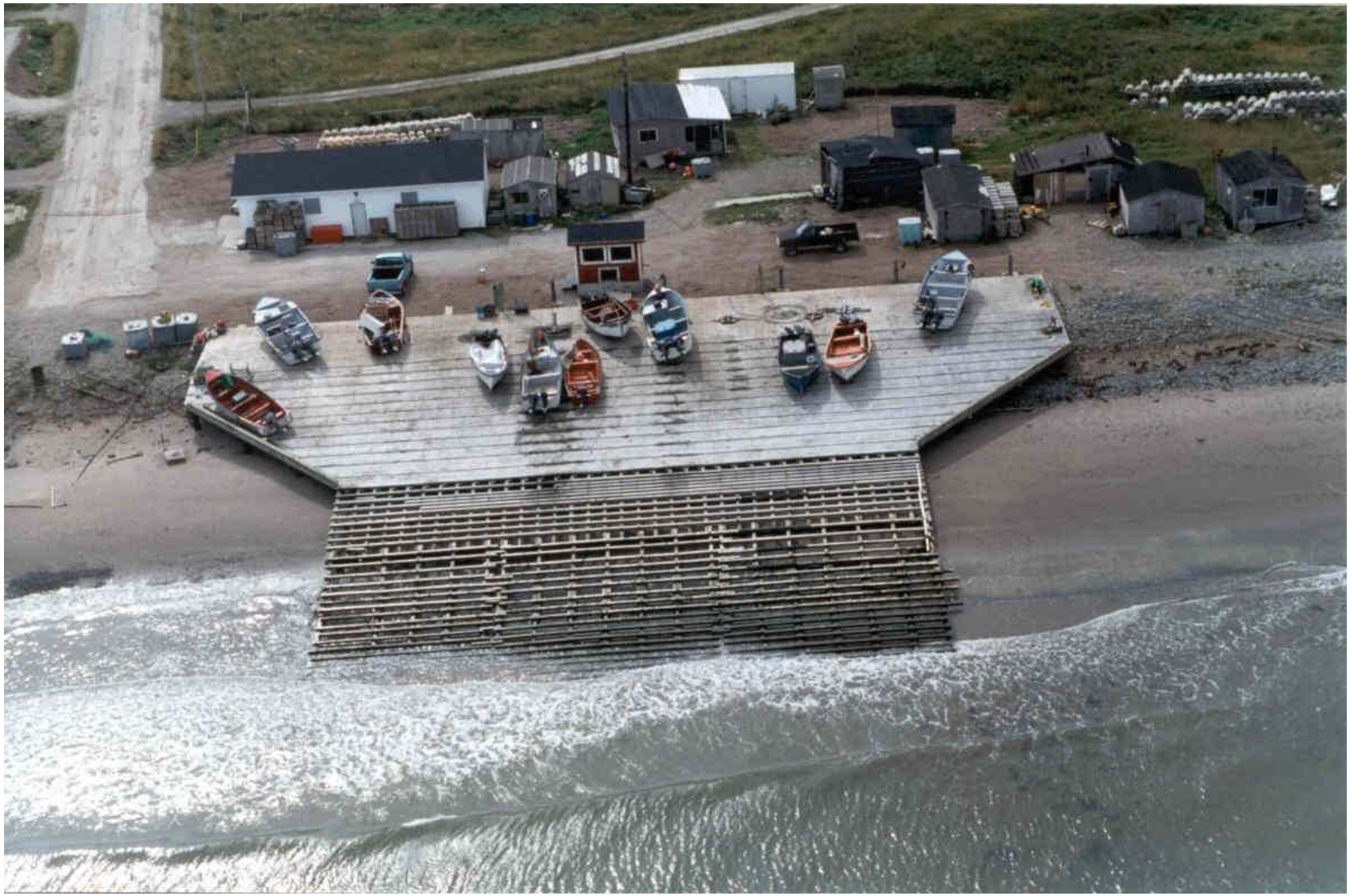
SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Black Duck Brook, NL

Site Name:	Black Duck Brook, NL
Dredge Site Location:	48° 42' 10" N; 58 ° 54' 32" W Black Duck Brook, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 42' 10" N; 58 ° 54' 32" W Black Duck Brook, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be side cast to the adjacent beach above HWM. • All activities will be carried out from the stable shoreline areas or extraction road methodology. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 500 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 5 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast to the adjacent beach above HWM. • Material consists of sand, gravel and kelp materials. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore

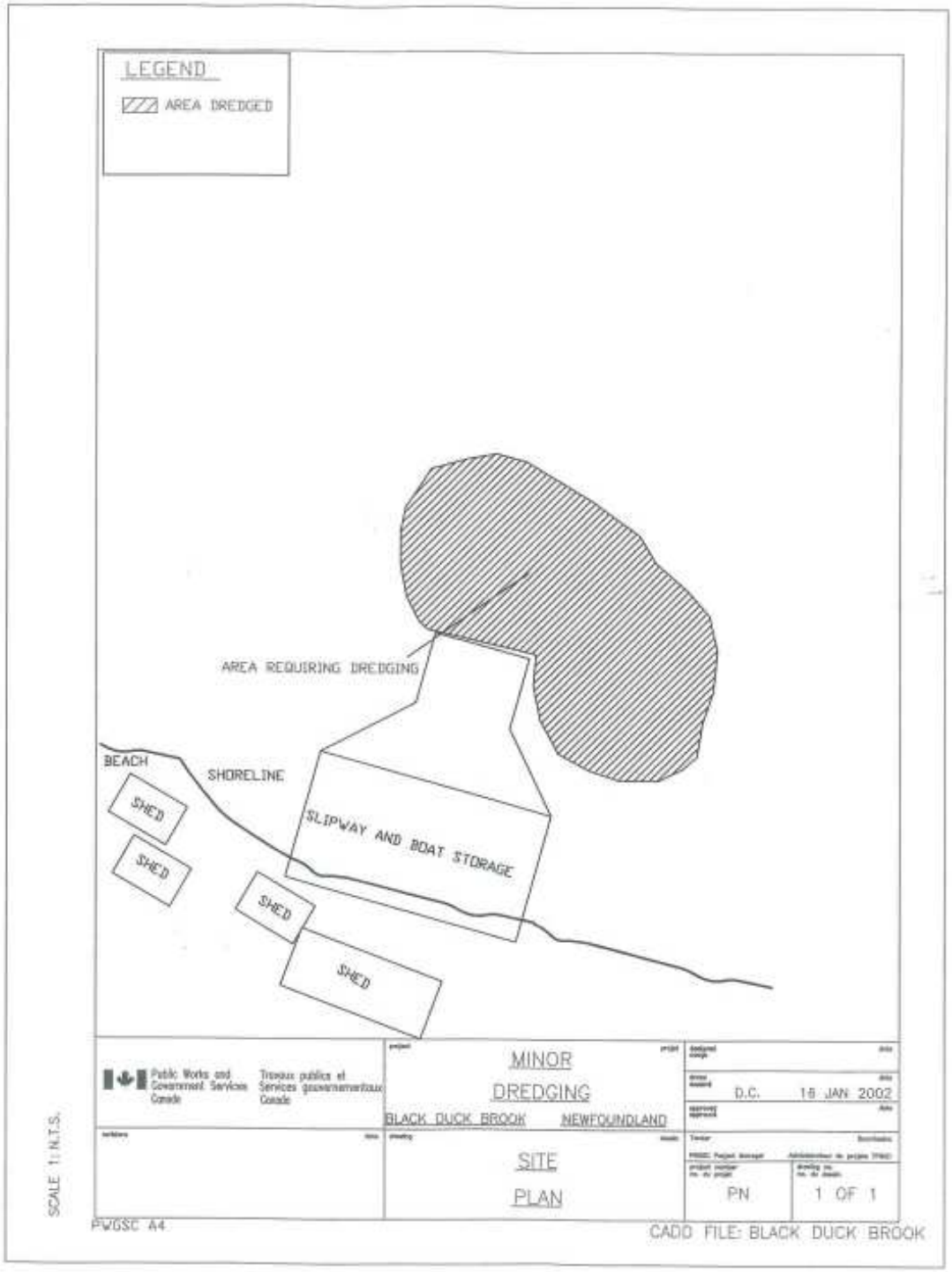
	there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand, gravel and kelp. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Seven inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include one winch house, a small boat slipway, a boat storage area and a community stage.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Black Duck Brook including: Winterhouse (Southwest) and Long Point (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include

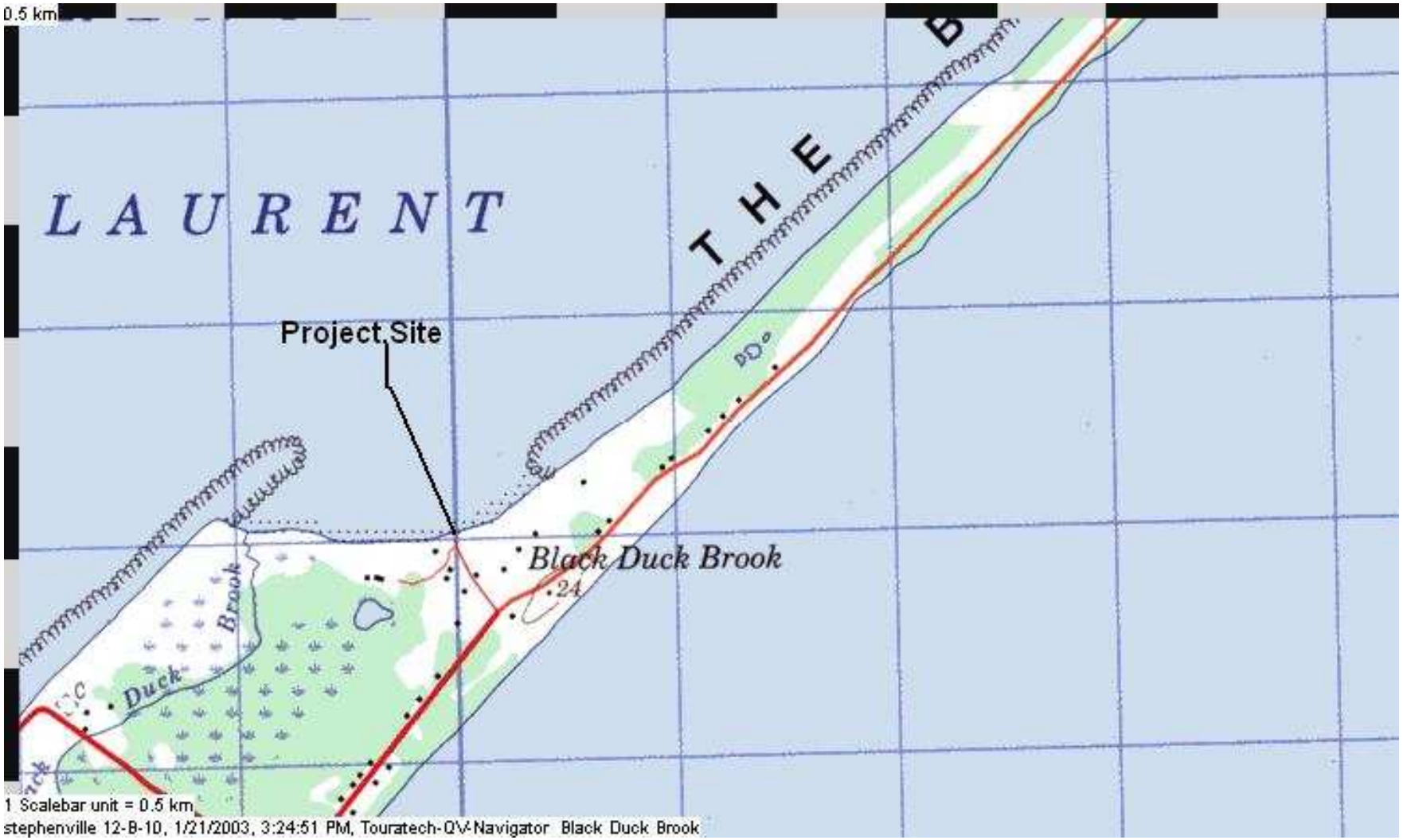
	lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelin utilizes the beach for spawning purposes (see below).
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Black Duck Beach is a sensitive area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand, gravel and kelp.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include marine waters.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Dredging activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration / spawning. • Typical operations are completed prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material and kelp that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.



Site Photograph: Aerial View of Black Duck Brook dredging site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Black Duck Brook dredging site.


LEGEND
AREA DREDGED
AREA REQUIRING DREDGING
BEACH
SHORELINE
SHED
SHED
SHED
SHED
SLIPWAY AND BOAT STORAGE
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
BLACK DUCK BROOK NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C. 16 JAN 2002
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1
SCALE 1: N.T.S.
PWGSC A4
CADD FILE: BLACK DUCK BROOK



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

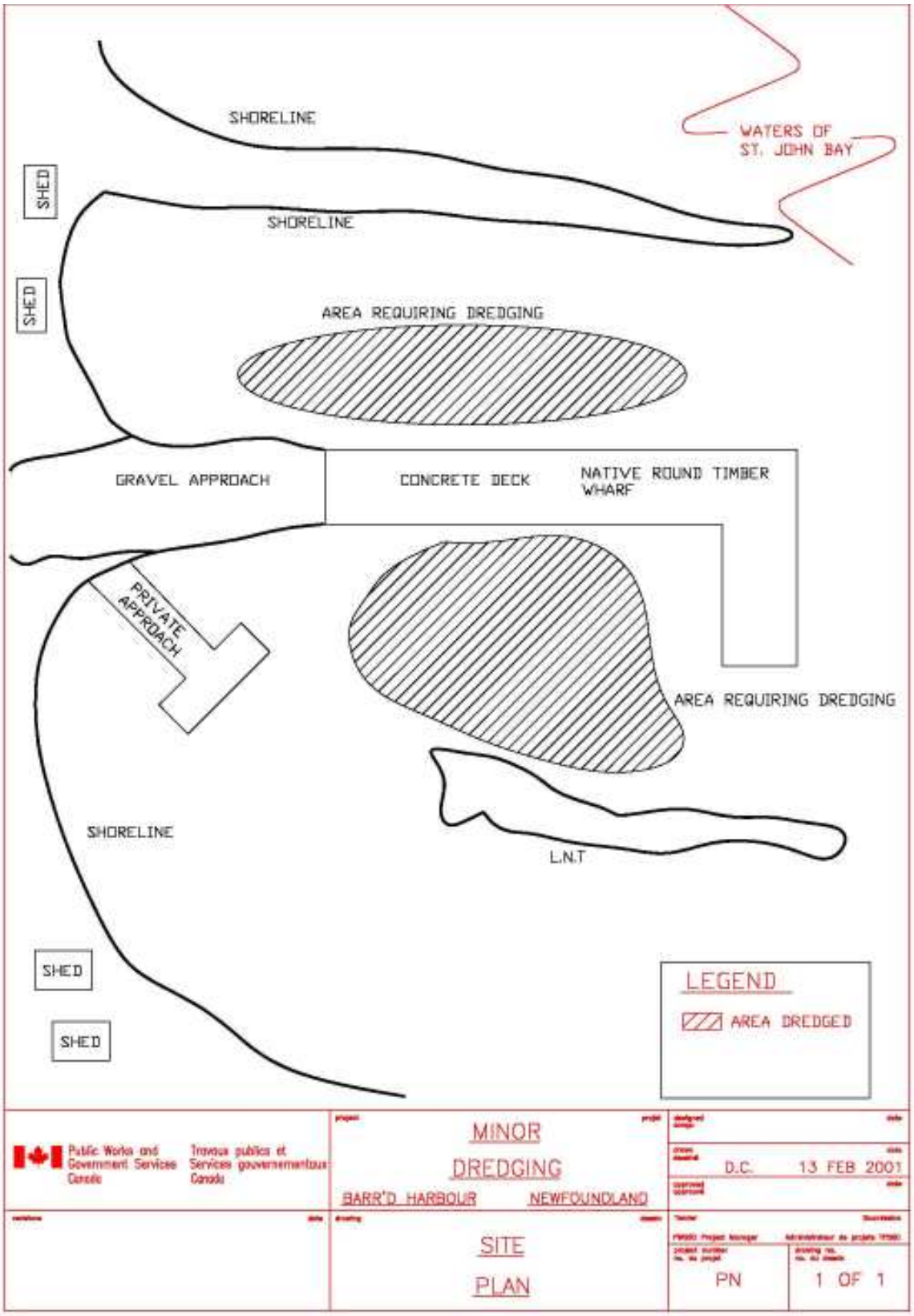
Barr'd Harbour, NL

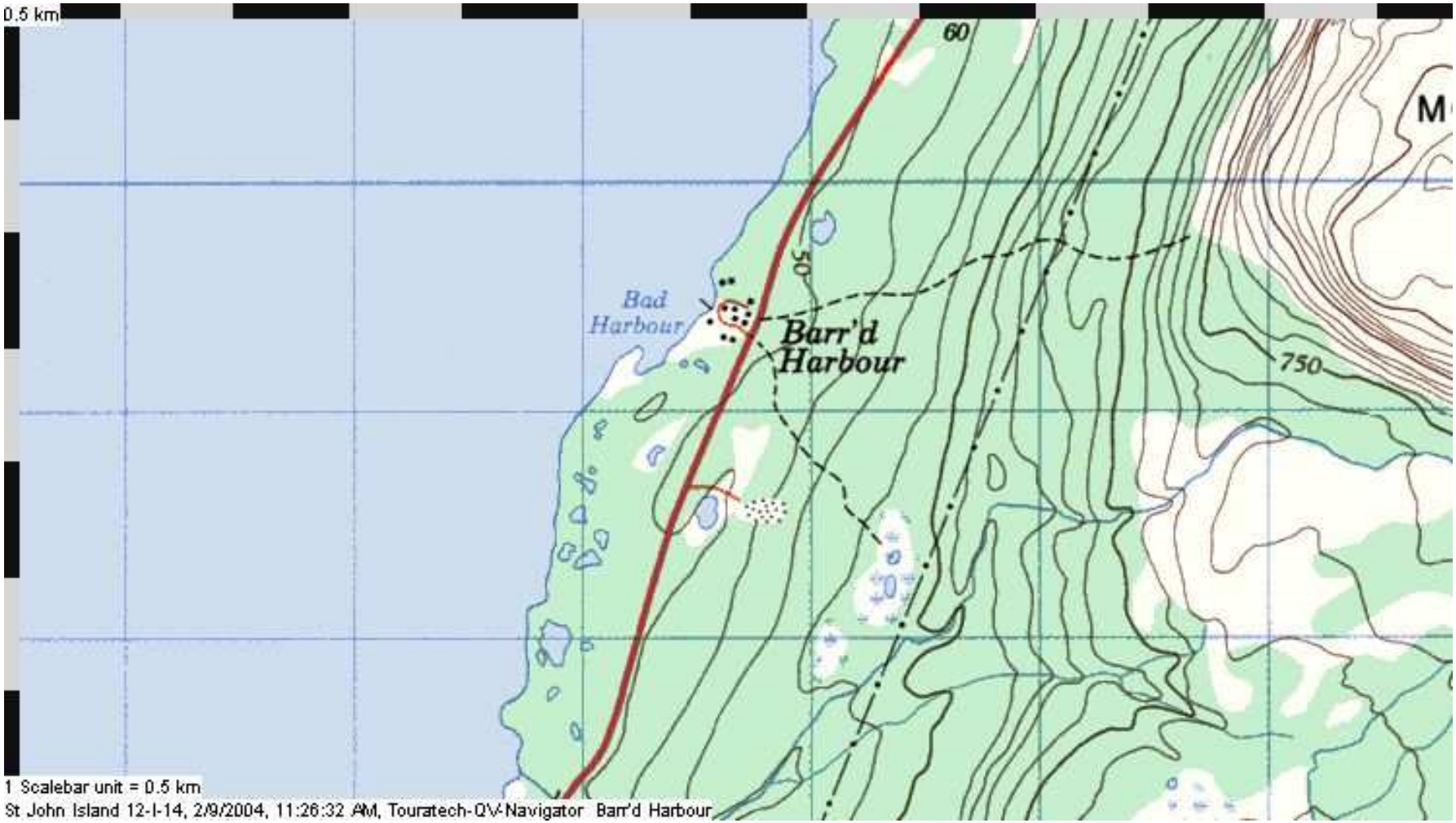
Site Name:	Barr'd Harbour, NL
Dredge Site Location:	50^{o} 50' 45" N; 57 ^{o} 01' 40" W Barr'd Harbour, NL Map #: St. John Island 12 I 14.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	50^{o} 50' 45" N; 57 ^{o} 01' 40" W Barr'd Harbour, NL Map #: St. John Island 12 I 14. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material (sand/gravel) will be side cast and levelled along the south side of the harbour. • Extraction road used or from stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 500 m^3 • 3-4 years • 4-5 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast and levelled along the south side of the harbour. • Material consists of sand and gravel. • The site has historically been used as a commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.

Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel material. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Two inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a breakwater wharf, a small boat slipway and a small boat basin.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Barr'd Harbour including: Eddies Cove West (Southwest) and Castors River (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no permanent residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• A search has revealed no sensitive or protected areas at or near this site.
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine environment.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• No timing restrictions applicable to this site.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Barr'd Harbour dredging site.


SHORELINE
WATERS OF
ST. JOHN BAY
SHED
SHORELINE
SHED
AREA REQUIRING DREDGING
GRAVEL APPROACH
CONCRETE DECK
NATIVE ROUND TIMBER
WHARF
PRIVATE
APPROACH
AREA REQUIRING DREDGING
SHORELINE
L.N.T
SHED
SHED
LEGEND
AREA DREDGED
Public Works and
Government Services
Canada
Travaux publics et
Services gouvernementaux
Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
BARR'D HARBOUR
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.C.
13 FEB 2001
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

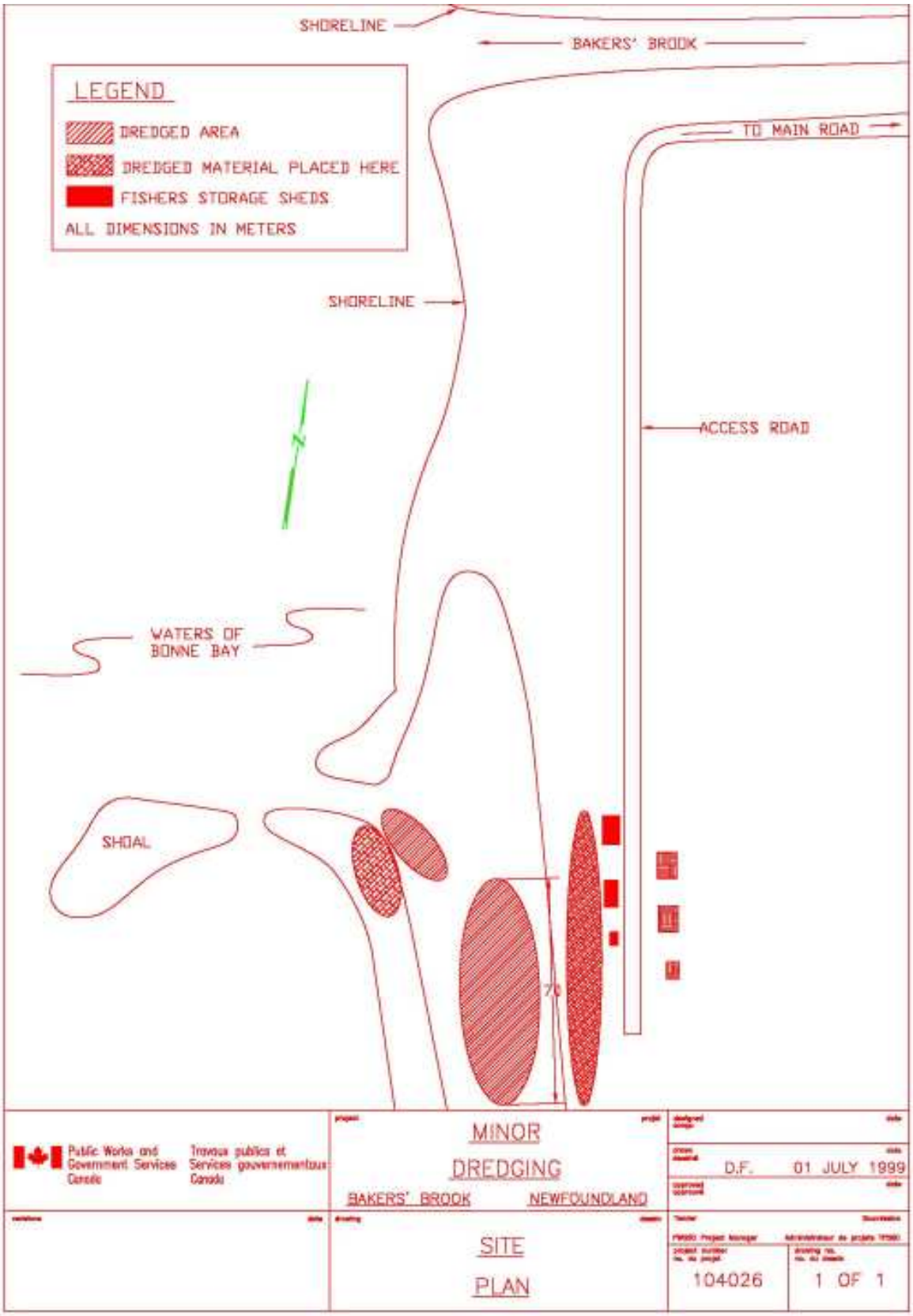
Bakers Brook, NL

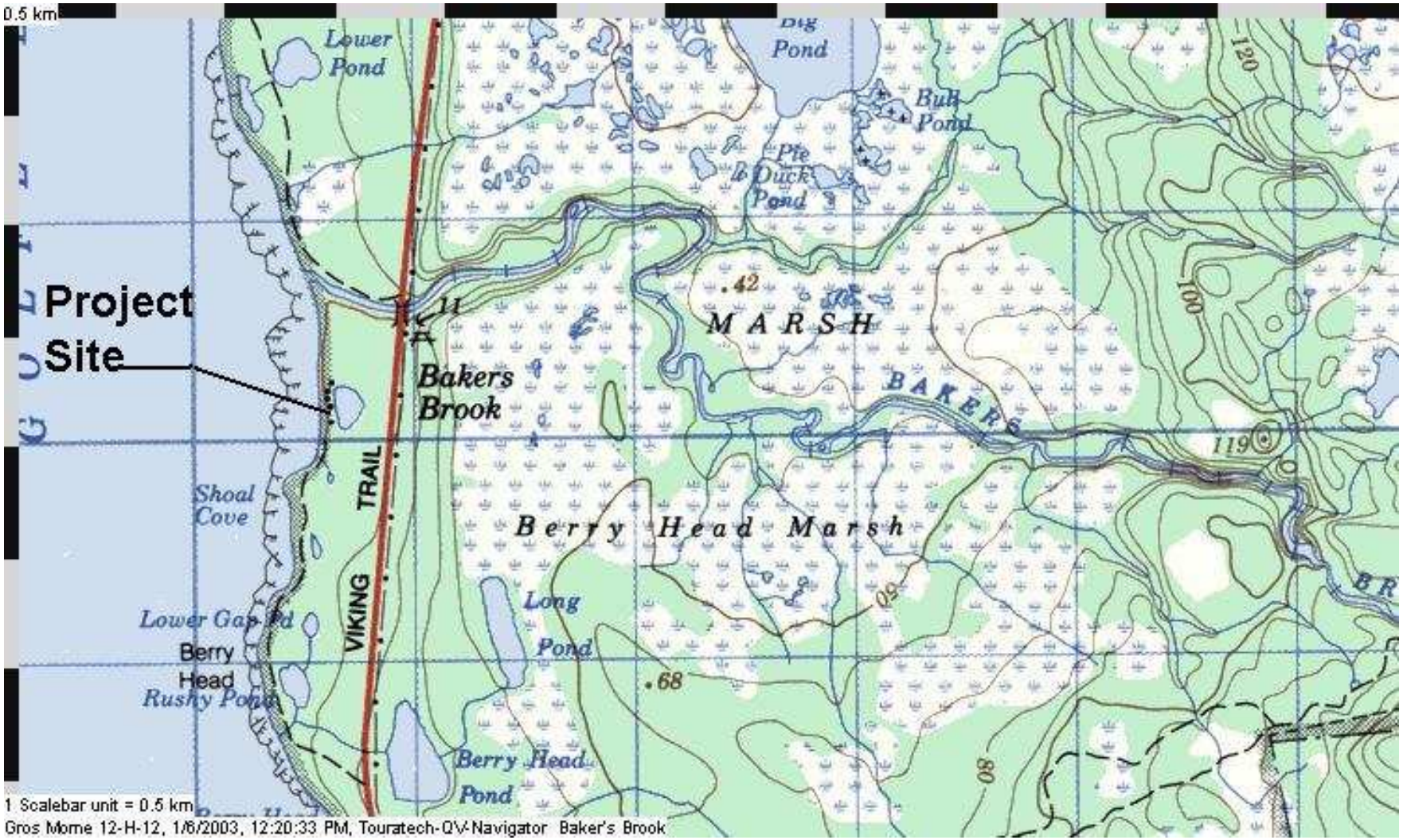
Site Name:	Bakers Brook, NL
Dredge Site Location:	49° 42' 12" N; 57 ° 57' 23" W Bakers Brook, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49° 42' 12" N; 57 ° 57' 23" W Bakers Brook, NL Map #: Gros Morne 12 H 12. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based excavator used to carry out dredging activities. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • Dredge material will be side cast to the adjacent beach on both sides of the access channel. • All activities will be carried out from stable shoreline areas. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 200 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1 to 2 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Dredge material will be side cast to the adjacent beach on both sides of the access channel. • Material consists of sand and gravel materials. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Dredge material consists of sand and gravel. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Seven inshore fishing vessels utilize this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based excavator will be used to carry out dredging.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelins utilize the beach for spawning purposes (see below).

Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Baker's Brook has been identified as a sensitive area since it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Dredge material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• Any potential interactions would include the marine environment.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Dredging activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration / spawning. • Typical operations are completed prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of dredging at this site is to remove bed load material that has been deposited within the approach channels, thereby allowing safe access to for fishing vessels. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Baker's Brook dredging site.


SHORELINE
BAKERS' BROOK
LEGEND
DREDGED AREA
DREDGED MATERIAL PLACED HERE
FISHERS STORAGE SHEDS
ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS
TO MAIN ROAD
SHORELINE
ACCESS ROAD
WATERS OF BONNE BAY
SHOAL
76
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
BAKERS' BROOK
NEWFOUNDLAND
D.F.
01 JULY 1999
SITE
PLAN
104026
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

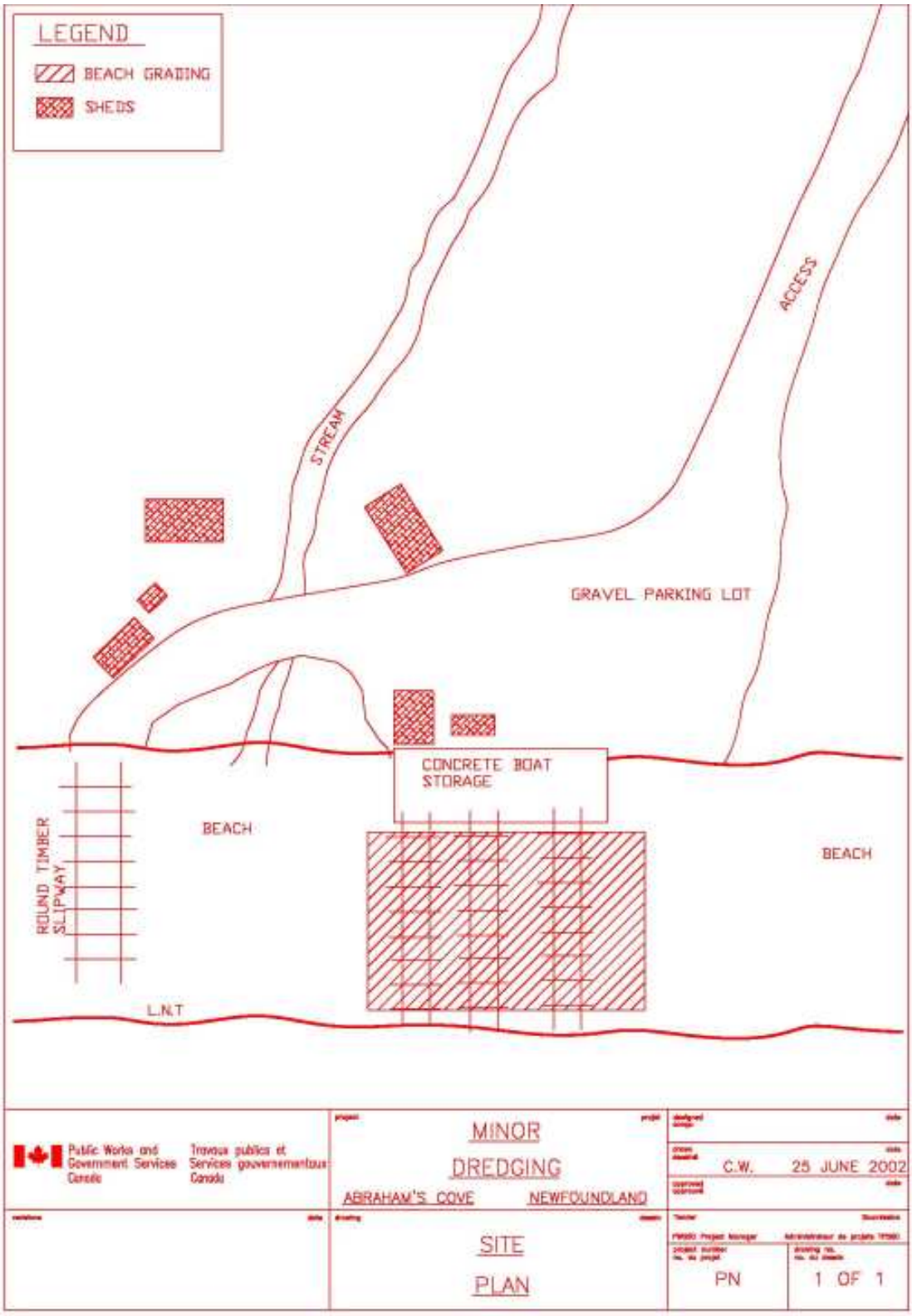
Abraham's Cove, NL

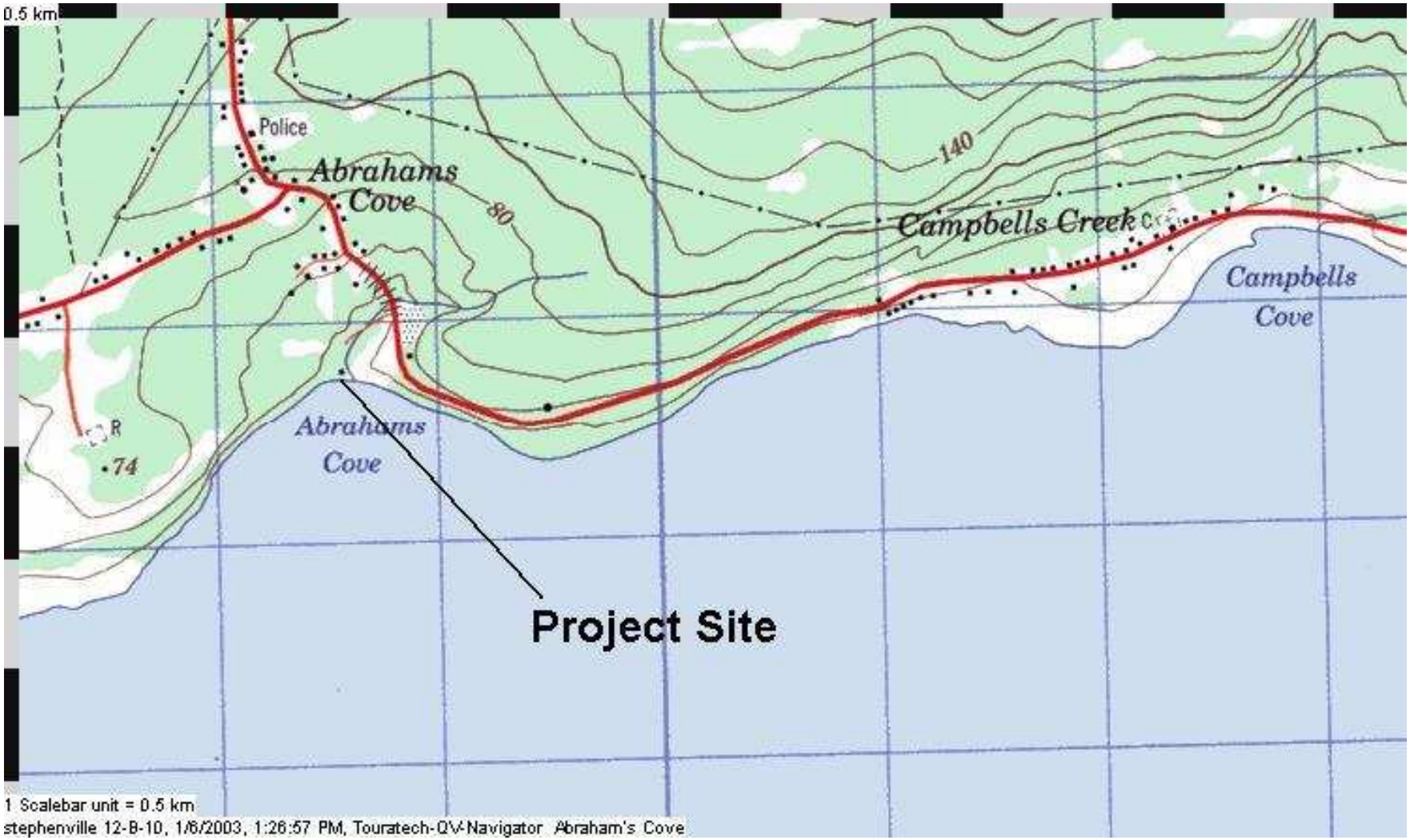
Site Name:	Abraham's Cove, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	49^{o} 30.4' N; 58 ^{o} 56' 29" W Abrahams Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	49^{o} 30.4' N; 58 ^{o} 56' 29" W Abrahams Cove, NL Map #: Stephenville 12 B 10. Note: Only beach re-levelling will occur.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 50 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • ½ to 1 day
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand, gravel, and rocks, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site, therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination.

	• No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand, gravel, and rocks. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Seven inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• Abrahams Cove has a population of approximately 60 people. • There are several small communities surrounding Abrahams Cove including: Campbells Creek (East), Jerry Nose (West), and Piccadilly (North). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, capelin, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder. Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area. • Capelin utilizes the beach for spawning purposes (see below).
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Abraham's Cove Beach is a sensitive marine area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand, gravel and rock.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work would be conducted above the water level. • Any potential interactions would include marine and freshwater bodies (small stream west of site).
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial view of Abraham's Cove beach levelling site (see slipways).


LEGEND
BEACH GRADING
SHEDS
STREAM
ACCESS
GRAVEL PARKING LOT
CONCRETE BOAT STORAGE
BEACH
BEACH
ROUND TIMBER SLIPWAY
L.N.T
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
ABRAHAM'S COVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W.
25 JUNE 2002
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
FOR REPLACEMENT CLASS SCREENING

Three Rock Cove, NL

Site Name:	Three Rock Cove, NL
Beach Grading Site Location:	48° 37' 7" N; 59° 6' 37" W Three Rock Cove, NL Map #: Mainland 12 B 11.
Location of Main Disposal Site:	48° 37' 7" N; 59° 6' 37" W Three Rock Cove, NL Map #: Mainland 12 B 11. Only beach re-levelling will occur. No disposal will occur off site.
Disposal Method:	• Land based tractor or excavator used to grade or level varying levels of beach material. • No berms required. • Site accessible by existing gravel road. • No disposal site required. • All activities will be carried out on the beach, above the water line. • Oil spill kits will be available on site.
Quantity of Dredged Material	• 150 m^3 • 1-2 yrs • 1-2 days
Quality of Dredged Material	• Beach material to be graded will be re deposited and levelled along the surrounding beach area. • Material consists of sand and gravel, all which exist above water line. • The site has historically been used as a seasonal commercial inshore fishing site,

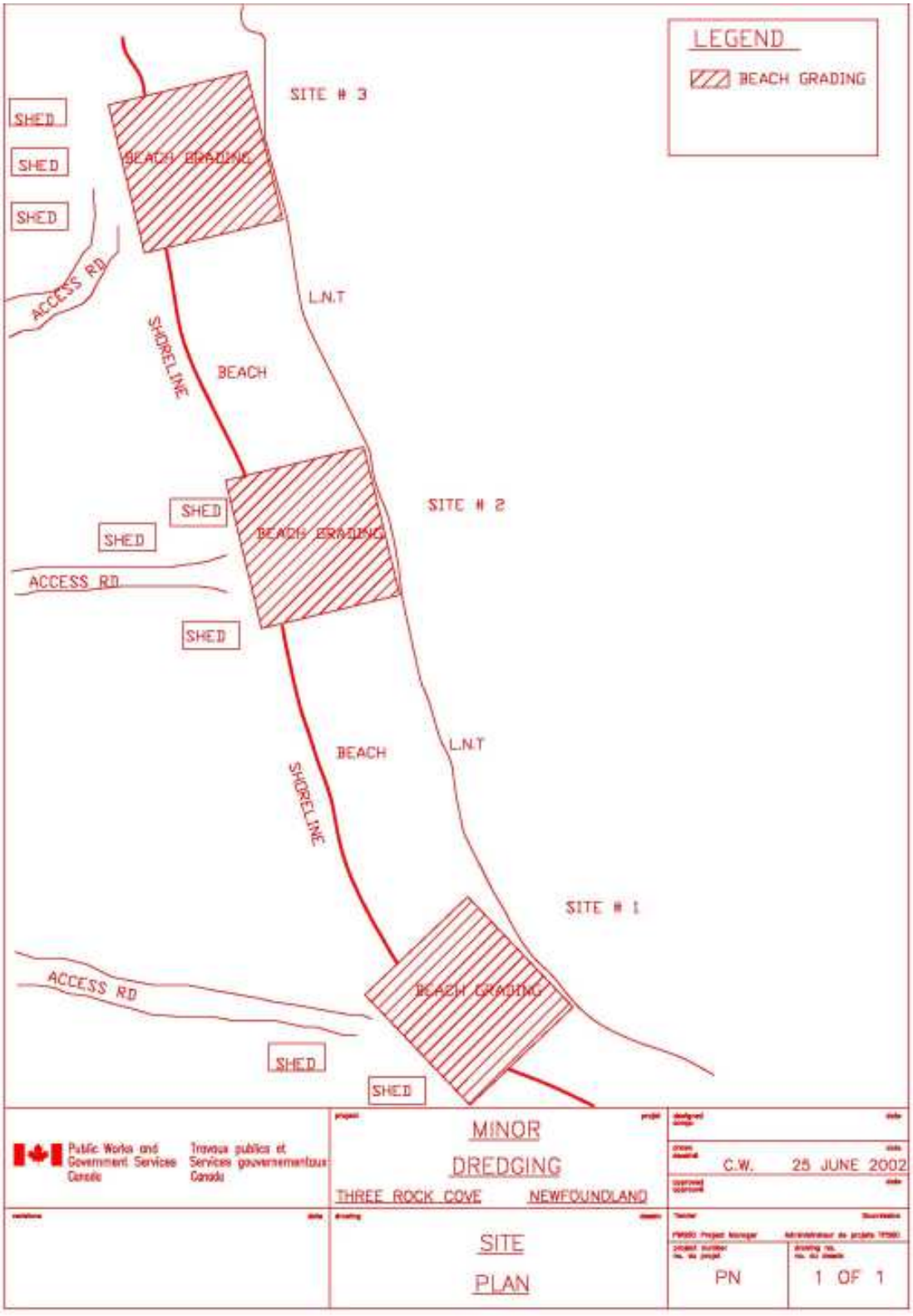
	therefore there is no reason to suspect contamination. • No marine sediment samples were collected for chemical analysis since the dredge material will be side cast and levelled on site.
Shoreline	• Beach material consists of sand and gravel. • Slope would be considered minimal to moderate.
Harbour Uses:	• Ten inshore fishing vessels are accessed by crew at this site. • Facilities at site include a winch house, a storage area for lobster traps, several seasonal small boat slipways and a boat storage area.
Residents & Communities:	• There are several small communities surrounding Three Rock Cove including: Mainland (Southeast), Salmon Cove and Lourdes (Northeast). • According to maps and site photographs there are no residents living within close proximity to site. There are houses in the area but not in the immediate area of the activities.
Air Quality/ Noise:	• Expected to be minimal, as only a land based tractor or excavator will be used to carry out grading.
Archaeology/ Heritage Resources:	• There are no known sites of historical significance. Should the project result in the discovery of any item of historic value work will be suspended and matter referred to appropriate departments.
Birds:	• Sea gulls, crows, turrs, puffins, eagles, hawks and osprey are common throughout sections of the NL coastline.

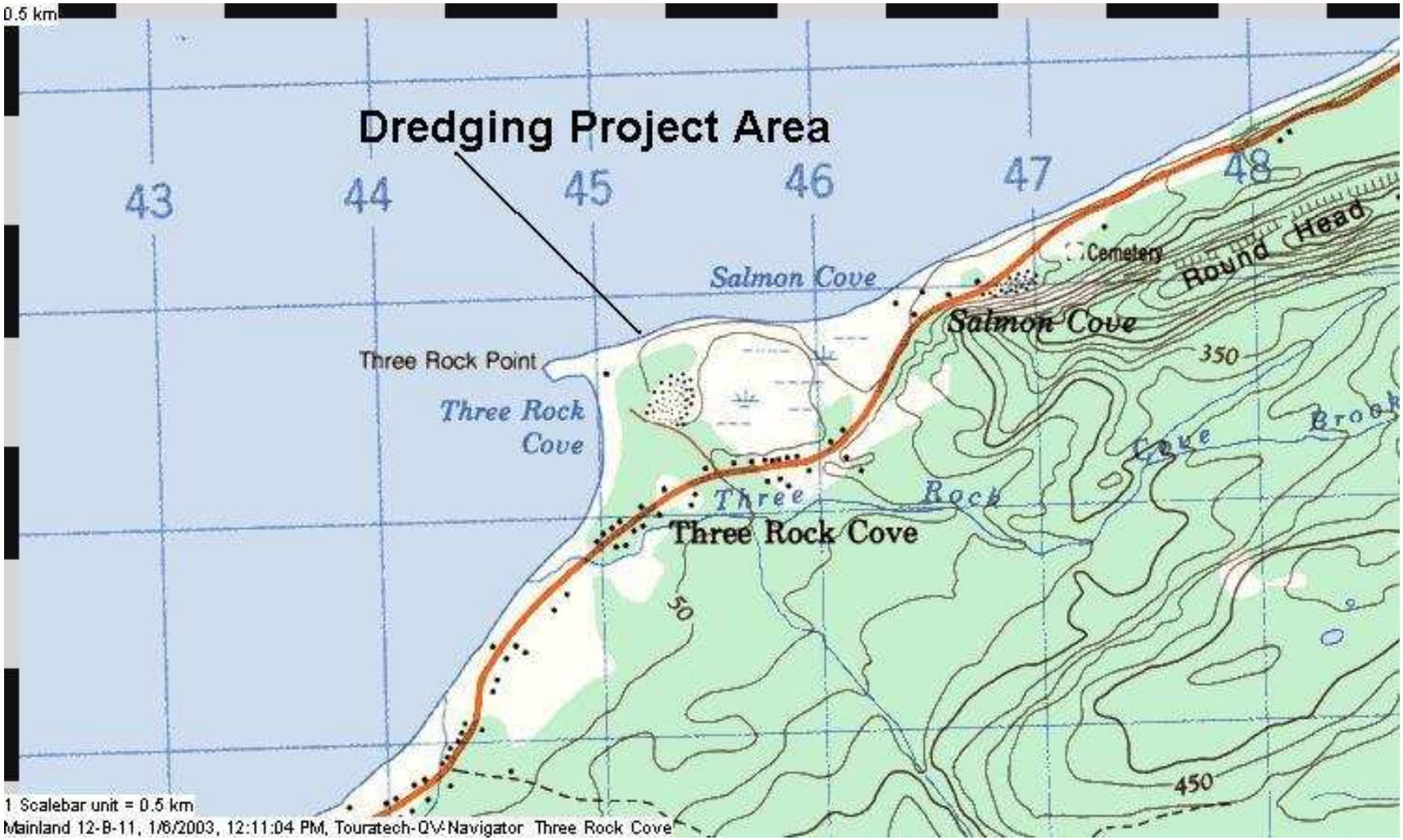
Fish & Fish Habitat:	• Fish species in the general area may include lobster, cunner, tomcod, winter flounder and capelin (see below). Marine mammals such as whales and seals will likely frequent the area.
Sensitive / Protected Areas:	• Three Rock Beach is a sensitive marine area because it provides protection for spawning capelin and capelin roe from the period June 1 to August 31 (DFO, August 2002).
Species at Risk:	• A search has revealed no endangered species located at this site.
Soil:	• Beach material at site consists of sand and gravel.
Water Quality:	• All proposed work will be conducted above the water level.
Applicable Timing Restrictions:	• Beach levelling activities could potentially interfere with the timing of capelin migration/spawning. • Typically activities are conducted prior to capelin migration/spawning.
Additional Information:	• The purpose of beach grading at this site is to facilitate the installation of seasonally deployed small boat slipways, enabling small boat fishermen safe daily access to the fishing grounds. • The following pages include additional information such as site photographs, site plan, and topographic map.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Three Rock Cove – Collier's Landing, beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Three Rock Cove – Jesso's Landing, beach levelling site.

Site Photograph: Aerial View of Three Rock Cove – Penney's Landing, beach levelling site.


LEGEND
BEACH GRADING
SITE # 3
SHED
SHED
SHED
BEACH GRADING
ACCESS RD
L.N.T
SHORELINE
BEACH
SITE # 2
SHED
SHED
BEACH GRADING
ACCESS RD
SHED
BEACH
L.N.T
SHORELINE
SITE # 1
ACCESS RD
BEACH GRADING
SHED
SHED
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada
MINOR
DREDGING
THREE ROCK COVE NEWFOUNDLAND
C.W. 25 JUNE 2002
SITE
PLAN
PN
1 OF 1



Map 1: Topographic map of project site.

APPENDIX B: DFO NL OPERATIONAL STATEMENT: ROUTINE MAINTENANCE DREDGING

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE DREDGING

Newfoundland & Labrador Operational Statement

VERSION 1.0
Valid until March 31, 2006

Routine maintenance dredging refers to the removal of accumulated sediment from channel beds to maintain the design depths of navigation channels, harbours, marinas, boat launches, and port facilities. Routine maintenance dredging is conducted regularly (at least once within the previous five years) and does not include any expansion of the previously dredged area. Dredging is typically conducted by mechanical methods such as clam buckets, draglines or backhoes. From a fisheries perspective, the largest threat to fish habitat is from the increased amount of suspended sediments introduced to the water column during the dredging process.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is responsible for protecting fish and fish habitat across Canada. Under Section 35 of the *Fisheries Act* no one may carry out a work or undertaking that will cause the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction (HADD) of fish habitat unless it has been authorized by DFO. By following the conditions and measures set out below you will be in compliance with Subsection 35(1) of the *Fisheries Act*.

The purpose of this Operational Statement is to describe measures to incorporate into your routine maintenance dredging project in order to avoid negative impacts to fish habitat. You may proceed with routine maintenance dredging without a DFO review when you meet the following conditions:

- **the site has been previously dredged and no expansion of the dredged area occurs,**
- **the dredged material will not be used to infill the shoreline or adjacent wetlands,**
- **dredging does not occur within an estuary where anadromous species migrate, and**
- **you incorporate the *Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat when doing Routine Maintenance Dredging* listed below in this Operational Statement.**

If you cannot meet all of the conditions listed above and cannot incorporate all of the measures listed below then your project may result in a violation of Subsection 35(1) of the *Fisheries Act* and you could be subject to enforcement action. In this case, you should contact the DFO office in your area if you wish to obtain DFO's opinion on the possible options you should consider to avoid contravention of the *Fisheries Act*.

You are required to respect all municipal, provincial, territorial or federal legislation (for example, the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*) that applies to the work being carried out in relation to this Operational Statement. If you have questions regarding this Operational Statement, please contact the DFO office in your area.

We ask that you notify DFO, preferably 10 working days before starting your work by filling out and sending the **attached notification form to the DFO office in your area**. This information is requested in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the work carried out in relation to this Operational Statement.

This Operational Statement applies to the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Aussi disponible en français.

Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat when doing Routine Maintenance Dredging

1. Time routine maintenance dredging to protect spawning fish and incubating eggs by adhering to the following timing windows: **between June 1 and September 30 on the island and between June 15 and September 15 in Labrador.**

2. Install effective sediment control measures around the perimeter of the work area before starting work and during dredging to prevent re-suspended sediment from spreading to adjacent areas. Inspect sediment control measures regularly and make all necessary repairs if any damage is discovered. Remove these control measures in a way that prevents the escape of re-suspension of sediments.

3. Dredge on calm days to minimize the suspension of fine sediment particles into the water column and ensure the sediment control measures are not disturbed by wave action.

4. Minimize the amount dredged material removed by only dredging the area and depth required for navigation.

5. Remove all dredged material to a location outside of the high water mark (HWM). **For freshwater lakes – HWM is the highest water level that has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape; for rivers and streams – HWM is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel, i.e., in many cases this is delineated by the presence of permanent vegetation.**

6. Operate machinery in a manner that minimizes disturbance to the banks or bed of the water body.

   6.1. Machinery is to arrive on site in a clean condition and is to be maintained free of fluid leaks.
   6.2. Wash, refuel and service machinery and store fuel and other materials for the machinery away from the water to prevent any deleterious substance from entering the water.
   6.3. Keep emergency spill kit on site in case of fluid leaks or spills from machinery.
   6.4. Restore banks to original condition if any disturbance occurs.

7. Stabilize any waste materials removed from the work site to prevent them from entering the water body. This could include covering stockpiles with biodegradable mats or tarps or planting stockpiles with grass or shrubs.

FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA (DFO OFFICES IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

DFO Eastern Area Office
144 Topsail Rd.
Mt. Pearl NL A1N 5E8
Tel: (709) 772-5597
Fax: (709) 772-2659

DFO Central Area Office
4-A Bayley St., Suite 200
Grand Falls-Windsor NL A2A 2T5
Tel: (709) 292-5197
Fax: (709) 292-5205

DFO Southern Area Office
144 Topsail Rd.
Mt. Pearl NL A1N 5E8
Tel: (709) 772-7345
Fax: (709) 772-2659

DFO Western Area Office
1 Regent Square
Corner Brook NL A2H 7K6
Tel: (709) 637-4349
Fax: (709) 637-4445

DFO Labrador Area Office
PO Box 7003, Station C
202 Kelland Dr.
Happy Valley-Goose Bay NL A0P 1C0
Tel: (709) 896-6151
Fax: (709) 896-8419

NOTIFICATION FORM

Newfoundland & Labrador Operational Statement

VERSION 1.0
Valid until March 31, 2006

PROPONENT INFORMATION

NAME:
STREET ADDRESS:
CITY/TOWN: PROVINCE/TERRITORY: POSTAL CODE:
TEL. NO. (RESIDENCE): TEL. NO. (WORK):
FAX NO: EMAIL ADDRESS:

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION (provide this information if a Contractor is working on behalf of the Proponent)

NAME:
STREET ADDRESS:
CITY/TOWN: PROVINCE/TERRITORY: POSTAL CODE:
TEL. NO. (RESIDENCE): TEL. NO. (WORK):
FAX NO: EMAIL ADDRESS:

PROJECT INFORMATION

Select Operational Statements that are being used (check all applicable boxes):

- ❑ Aquatic Vegetation Removal
- ❑ Beach Creation
- ❑ Beaver Dam Removal
- ❑ Bridge Maintenance
- ❑ Clear-Span Bridges
- ❑ Culvert Maintenance
- ❑ Directional Drilling
- ❑ Dock Construction
- ❑ Ice Bridges
- ❑ Isolated Ponds
- ❑ Overhead Lines
- ❑ Routine Maintenance Dredging
- ❑ Underwater Cables
- ❑ Other (specify):

Select the type of water body at or near your project:

- ❑ River, Stream, Creek
- ❑ Lake (8 hectares or greater)
- ❑ Pond or wetland (pond is less than 8 hectares)
- ❑ Marine (Ocean or Sea)
- ❑ Estuary

PROJECT LOCATION (S) (fill out this section if the project location is different from Proponent Information; append multiple project locations on an additional sheet if necessary)

Name of Water body	Coordinates of the Project (UTM co-ordinate or Degrees, Minutes, Seconds), if available Easting: Northing: Latitude: Longitude:
Legal Description (Plan, Block, Lot, Concession, Township, Section, Range)	Directions to Access the Project Site (i.e., Route or highway number, etc.)

Proposed Start Date (YYYY/MM/DD):		Proposed Completion Date (YYYY/MM/DD):	

We ask that you notify DFO, preferably 10 working days before starting your work, by filling out and sending in, by mail or by fax, this notification form to the DFO office in your area. This information is requested in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the work carried out in relation to the Operational Statement.

I, _____ (print name)
certify that the information given on this form is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete.

_____ _____
Signature Date

Note: If you cannot meet all of the conditions and cannot incorporate all of the measures in the Operational Statement then your project may result in a violation of Subsection 35(1) of the *Fisheries Act* and you could be subject to enforcement action. In this case, you should contact the DFO office in your area if you wish to obtain DFO's opinion on the possible options you should consider to avoid contravention of the *Fisheries Act*.

Information about the above-noted proposed work or undertaking is collected by DFO under the authority of the *Fisheries Act* for the purpose of administering the fish habitat protection provisions of the *Fisheries Act*. Personal information will be protected under the provisions of the *Privacy Act* and will be stored in the Personal Information Bank DFO-CSI-605. Under the *Privacy Act*, Individuals have a right to, and on request shall be given access to, any personal information about them contained in a personal information bank. Instructions for obtaining personal information are contained in the Government of Canada's Info Source publications available at www.infosource.gc.ca or in Government of Canada offices. Information other than "personal" information may be accessible or protected as required by the provisions of the *Access to Information Act*.