



FINAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
11.0 MITIGATION, FOLLOW UP, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	11-1
11.1 RESIDUAL EFFECTS SUMMARY.....	11-1
11.2 MITIGATION, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING SUMMARY.....	11-22
11.3 CONCLUSION OF THE PROPONENT.....	11-27
11.4 REFERENCES.....	11-28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase	11-2
Table 11.1-2: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects.....	11-10
Table 11.1-3: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Construction Phase	11-14
Table 11.1-4: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Operation Phase	11-18
Table 11.2-1: Monitoring Programs	11-23

11.0 MITIGATION, FOLLOW UP, SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

11.1 RESIDUAL EFFECTS SUMMARY

The effects of the Project were assessed for each of the VECs that were established for the Project. The assessment took into account all Project works and activities associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Based on plausible Project-environment interactions with the bio-physical and socio-economic environment, potential beneficial and adverse effects were identified.

Mitigation measures were advanced for identified adverse effects in order to eliminate or reduce those effects. The significance of the residual effects remaining after mitigation was then determined according to a set of prescribed criteria. It was concluded that it is unlikely that the Project will have significant adverse effects on the environment.

An overview of identified effects and mitigation measures for each of the Project VECs is presented in Tables 11.1-1 to 11.1-4. The tables also include conclusions with respect to the significance of the residual effects.

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Geology		
No effects anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation required 	Not applicable
Soils		
Soil erosion during construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site-specific erosion and sediment control plans 	Not significant
Changes in soil chemistry from ARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary monitoring for acid-generating rock 	Not significant
Air Quality		
Short term generation of fugitive dust and fuel combustion emissions from the operation of construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying dust suppressant when necessary Maintaining speed restrictions on site roads Dust- abatement measures and sediment control measures will be outlined in an EMP Contractors to maintain all equipment in good operating condition, emission control components equivalent to original conditions Cover open hauling trucks with tarps, as necessary Upon completion of construction activity, stabilize disturbed areas 	Not significant
Acoustic Environment		
Increased noise levels due to internal combustion engines, impact equipment and other equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to NSE Guidelines for Environmental Noise Measurement and Assessment Ensure that all equipment has appropriate noise-muffling component installed and in good working order. Conduct routine noise monitoring at both the site boundaries and nearby occupied properties as appropriate. Restrict intensive construction activities to the hours of 0700-1900 where practical. Ensure that the public has contact numbers for appropriate construction and government personnel in the case of noise issues. Ensure that the public is given adequate prior notice of blasting activities scheduled to take place. Maintain, where practical, treed buffers between the working site and the public. 	Not significant
Oceanographic Conditions		
Temporary increase in volume of suspended sediments in the water column from dredging and infilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Marine Environment below for specific measures Dredged materials will be disposed of on shore 	Not significant
Groundwater Resources		
Siltation of dug and drilled wells and possible permanent decrease in well yield of drilled wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct pre-blast well survey (if not already sufficiently covered by baseline water well survey) Establish and implement EMP Avoid blasting to the extent possible within 500m of residential wells Consider alternatives to blasting (e.g., ripping techniques) where possible Remedial action as necessary to restore damaged wells and/or provide temporary potable water as needed 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Water level reductions in water wells or damage to / loss of drilled wells during blasting operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and remedial action as necessary to restore damaged wells and/or provide temporary potable water as needed. 	Not significant
Groundwater quality degradation from spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and implement EMP including Spill Management Plan and Contingency Plan Proper fuel management Remedial action as necessary to restore damaged groundwater, wells and/or provide other sources of potable water as needed 	Not significant
Contamination of wells and/or onsite streams from acidic drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary monitoring for acid generating rock If required, implement acid rock management plan 	Not significant
Stream flow decreases, dry streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design to minimize depth of cuts near streams Fish and habitat compensation, if required – see “Freshwater Environment” 	Not significant
Surface Water Resources		
Impacts from run-off and erosion and potential increase in siltation and turbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan (as per Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook for Construction Sites (NSEL 1988)) near surface streams Restrictions on the removal of riparian vegetation Establish a buffer zone of 20m around surface waters to be maintained Dimensioning of stormwater management system, new culvert, bridge structures, and channel profiles for low frequency storm (1 in 100 year, 24 hr rain events) Consideration of additional stormwater volumes as a result of increased development (Mulgrave Industrial Park) in upstream portions of the watershed in the dimensioning of the stormwater management system and related structures and channels Stormwater will be collected and treated in a temporary storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait 	Not significant
Release of ARD from exposed rocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of local fill, which has low ARD potential Perform pre-cautionary pre-construction survey to confirm absence of ARD If necessary, develop a management plan in consultation with NSE Collection and management of storm water quantity and quality to relevant provincial standards prior to discharge into the Strait Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Permanent changes to drainage patterns and loss of surface waters (within the Logistics Park footprint)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain 20 m buffer zone around streams and wetlands Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a storm water facility prior to discharge, as per a Stormwater Management Plan Implement a Habitat Compensation Plan acceptable to DFO, and monitor for success (see Freshwater Environment) EMP provisions for working in/near watercourses 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Impacts from blasting activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of ammonium nitrate and fuel-oil mixtures Include provisions for blasting in EMP Adherence to federal guidelines (Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters) 	Not significant
Impacts related to water crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to federal and provincial guidelines on watercourse crossings Establish a buffer zone of 20m around surface waters and restrict the removal of riparian vegetation, where practicable Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Impacts related to stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a temporary storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait, as per a Stormwater Management Plan Removed vegetation will be replaced, or such areas will be gravelled, paved, or curbed as soon as practical Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Discharge of treated water from the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMP provisions for temporary stormwater management 	Not significant
Marine Environment		
Increased sedimentation in marine environment from dredging, surface runoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow ascent and descent bucket speeds to reduce chance of re-suspension Attempt to achieve full bucket capacity and thus, fewer loads Completely empty bucket after material is emptied and before continuing job Use of a rinse tank to remove build-up Do not use bucket to level high spots If necessary, limit dredging activities to periods at which tidal currents are weakest Use of silt booms or curtains to contain sediment wherever feasible 	Not significant
Loss of marine habitat due to construction of terminal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Habitat Compensation Plan as required by DFO 	Not significant
Fish mortality and habitat alteration from blasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to DFO Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fishery Waters If feasible, construction of marginal wharf to occur in stages to facilitate removal of all fishes/molluscs (e.g., after the setting a sheet pile enclosure) 	Not significant
Mortalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works to be completed during periods of least biological activity / sensitivity, where practicable If feasible, construction of marginal wharf to occur in stages to facilitate removal of all fishes/molluscs (e.g., after the setting a sheet pile enclosure) 	Not significant
Increase in noise due to construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct work at low tide whenever feasible Make use of ramped warning signals Mask noise through the use of bubble curtains, where practical Make use of alternative techniques to pile driving such as vibratory pile driving 	Not significant
Adverse effects of lighting on fish during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unnecessary lighting will be used Area lighting will be angled directly at work areas and shielded where possible Implementation of a lighting plan 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Decrease in catch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a financial compensation plan 	Not significant
Freshwater Environment		
Potential run-off and erosion, siltation and turbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of suitable backfill materials Restrictions on the removal of riparian vegetation Establish a buffer zone of 20m around freshwater habitat Management of storm water quantity and quality to relevant provincial standards Storm water will be collected and treated in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan (as per Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook for Construction Sites (NSEL 1988)) 	Not significant
Impacts from Acid Rock Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautionary pre-construction surveys, If required, develop a management plan with NSE Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait, as per a Stormwater Management Plan Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Alteration of drainage patterns and infiltration/runoff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of storm water quantity and quality to relevant provincial standards Storm water will be collected and treated in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait , as per a stormwater management plan 	Not significant
Non-permanent impacts related to habitat modifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct in-water works during non-critical periods Establish a buffer zone of 20m around freshwater habitat Restrictions on the removal of riparian vegetation Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Damage to fish and fish habitat from blasting activities and re-routing of water courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include provisions for blasting in EMP Adhere to Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fishery Waters Manage timing, location, and technical specifications of blasting operations appropriately, and conduct pre-blast surveys Avoid ammonium nitrate and fuel-oil mixtures Use of blasting caps to produce a series of small discrete time-delayed detonations; subdivide large charges Implementation and compliance with appropriate setback distances from fish and spawning habitat according to substrate types Deploy noise generating devices to deter fish from blasting site Complete works during periods of least biological activity/sensitivity Removal or exclusion of fish (and molluscs) from work area prior to blasting/other intrusive activities 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Displacement or loss of aquatic biota; permanent alteration/ damage/ destruction to aquatic habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat Compensation Plan • Restore substrates • Complete works during periods of least biological activity/sensitivity • Prior removal or exclusion of fish from work area • Conduct in-water works during non-critical periods • Adherence to federal and provincial guidelines on watercourse crossings • Establish a buffer zone of 20m around freshwater habitat • Restrictions on the removal of riparian vegetation • Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan 	Not significant
Impacts to aquatic habitat and biota from wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait, as per a Stormwater Management Plan • Utilization of mobile sanitary wastewater treatment units approved under relevant regulations and guidelines 	Not significant
Watercourse crossings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct in-water works during non-critical periods • Adherence to federal and provincial guidelines on watercourse crossings (refer to Section 6.9.4.1) • Establish a buffer zone of 20m around freshwater habitat • Restrictions on the removal of riparian vegetation • Establish and implement EMP including erosion and sediment control plan • Dimensioning of new culvert and bridge structures for low frequency storm (1 in 100 year, 24 hr rain events) and consideration of additional stormwater volumes as a result of increased development (Mulgrave Industrial Park) in upstream portions of the watershed in the design. 	Not significant
Impacts to aquatic habitat and biota related to contaminated soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait, as per a Stormwater Management Plan • Remediate contaminated soil promptly (if contaminated soils cannot be treated on site, dispose soils off-site at a licensed hazardous waste hauler) • Spill Control Plan and Contingency Plan 	Not significant
Impacts to aquatic habitat and biota related to improper disposal of waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excess construction materials will not be deposited in any watercourse/water body, or anywhere they could be introduced into the aquatic environment • Collect hazardous waste for disposal in accordance with an established waste management plan • Oil-water separation and stormwater management system will be designed according to Canadian environmental regulation standards 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Accidental discharge and/or malfunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions for spill control • Develop and implement Contingency Plan • All on-site fuels, oils, and chemicals stored >50m from freshwater environments • Storm water management system • Spill prevention and clean-up equipment and plans • Train all staff in the handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials • Store chemicals and other hazardous substances in designated locations and in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations and federal and provincial regulations, where applicable • Utilization of an EMP prepared specifically for this phase that will prescribe of environmental management measures, mitigation, spill prevention protocols, contingency measures, responsibilities, supervision, and reporting requirements/measures 	Not significant
Terrestrial Environment		
Habitat loss or alteration due to site preparation, clearing and grubbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize Project footprint • Minimize lay-down areas • EMP provisions for clearing, grubbing and blasting • Removal of habitat not during migratory bird (April – July) or owl (February – March) breeding seasons or bat (May-June) breeding seasons • If Northern Goshawk nest is found, a buffer zone must be placed around nest • Construction activity along banks of watercourses should be minimized during odonate emergence period (May 15-July 15) • Trees with diameter of 15 cm or more not to be cut unnecessarily (potential owl habitat) • Snags and hollow trees should not be cut unnecessarily (bat roosting habitat) • Confirmatory rare plant survey during pre-construction phase along transportation routes; if required, implementation of species- / site-specific mitigation measures • When topsoil is removed and retained onsite for use in berms and landscaping, check for use by certain species of migratory birds (e.g. Bank Swallows). I 	Not significant
Fragmentation of mature forest due to clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize Project footprint. • Combine transmission and rail corridor ROW to extent possible. • Minimize lay-down areas. 	Not significant
Re-vegetation of disturbed areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporarily disturbed surfaces to be re-habilitated as soon as possible. • Rehabilitation to be based on site-specific landscape plans; plans to favor forest habitat and native plant species typical for the area (same applies for site rehabilitation during decommissioning phase). • Save and store organic soil layer and apply in rehabilitation. • Where applicable, use high quality seed with low probability of containing invasive species. • Apply erosion control measures. • Monitoring of EMP implementation, success of rehabilitation and erosion control measures. 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Introduction of invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and transportation equipment to be cleaned from vegetation and soil residues before entering the Project site. 	Not significant
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement dust- abatement measures and sediment control measures as per EMP 	Not significant
Noise disturbance due to vehicles and construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain all machinery in proper condition and in good repair in order to minimize noise emissions. 	Not significant
Disturbance due to human presence, including lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict lighting to absolute minimum. Extinguishing non-essential lights during migration season; Down-shade and focus essential lights on work areas and/or change colour of lights during migration season. Restrict activities to a clearly demarcated construction envelope. Implement good housekeeping at construction camps / Project site (no food items or garbage) 	Not significant
Wetlands		
Wetland removal or alteration of wetlands as a result of clearing and development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance wetlands during Project design and layout where practical Minimize project footprint Lay-down areas and construction camps not to be located in or near wetlands. Establish and maintain a minimum of 20m buffer around wetlands. Workers will be instructed not to enter wetlands. Wetlands which will be subjected to partial or total infilling to be formally evaluated in terms of wetland function. Development and implementation of a wetland compensation plan in conjunction with the wetland alteration approval. 	Not significant
Alteration of wetland hydrology due to alteration of drainage patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream crossings to be constructed with culverts of sufficient size (also see Section 6.9). Drainage structures of sufficient size to be constructed where infrastructure cuts across diffuse natural drainage paths, drainage channels, wetland habitat. Drainage structures to dissipate hydraulic energy and maintain flow velocities sufficiently low to prevent erosion of native soil material. Crushed rock used for road construction to allow for regular diffuse surface run-off to seep through. Storm water management plan to maintain pre-construction flow conditions off-site. Run-off collected along the roads not to enter directly into wetlands. Runoff from the terminal and logistics park to be collected and treated in a storm water management system before discharge into the Strait of Canso Maintain vegetation buffers around wetlands. Implement environmental effects monitoring program to identify any signs of changed hydrologic regime. 	Not significant

Table 11.1-1: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects– Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Construction Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Alteration of water quality (through sediments and dust)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a vegetated buffer zone of 20 m around wetlands wherever possible. • Implement Stormwater Management Plan • Implemented erosion and sediment control plans specifically for the wetland crossings • Implement dust control plan • Monitor efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures. 	Not significant
Introduction of invasive species into wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and transportation equipment to be cleaned from vegetation and soil residues before entering the project site. 	Not significant

Table 11.1-2: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Operation Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Geology		
No effects anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation required 	Not applicable
Soils		
No effects anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation required 	Not applicable
Air Quality		
Generation of combustion emissions from container ships, tugboats, container handling equipment, locomotives, and trucks visiting the Terminal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining regulated operating conditions for efficient combustion Maintaining vehicles and equipment in good operating condition, emission control components equivalent to original conditions Compliance with provincial ambient air quality objectives (annual maximum) for TSP, NO₂, SO₂ and CO Adherence to MARPOL 73/78/97 shipping emissions regulations Conform to normal industry practices that are known to reduce emissions such as the use of auxiliary engines for container vessel hoteling Conform to current and future regulated emissions standards for combustion engines 	Not significant
Acoustic Environment		
Increased noise levels from container terminal operations (general equipment noise and intermittent penetrating noise such as ship horns and warning sirens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to NSE Guidelines for Environmental Noise Measurement and Assessment Ensure that all equipment has noise suppression component equivalent to original equipment and in good operating condition Noise monitoring (site boundaries and nearby occupied properties) as appropriate; Establish mechanism to address complaints response procedures; Maintenance, where practical, of treed buffers; If required, obtain approval by CTA as per Section 98(1) of the Canadian Transportation Act. 	Not significant
Railway noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to Canadian Transportation Agency guidelines for noise and vibration Implementation of and adherence to “Guidelines for the Resolution of Complaints Related to Railway Noise and Vibration” under the Canadian Transportation Act 	Not significant
Oceanographic Conditions		
No effects anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mitigation required 	Not applicable

Table 11.1-2: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Operation Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Groundwater Resources		
Groundwater quality degradation from spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of EMP including Spill Control Plan and Contingency Plan • Proper fuel management • Remedial action as necessary to restore damaged groundwater, wells and/or provide other sources of potable water as needed 	Not significant
Salt contamination and/or chemistry changes in down-gradient groundwater from on-Site roadways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Site-specific EMP including Spill Control Plan and Contingency Plan • Re-fuelling and maintenance for mobile equipment will be located away from open water (> 20 m) and will be designed with low-permeability collection systems 	Not significant
Alteration of groundwater flow and control of surface water runoff from terminal operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A storm water management system to allow collection and treatment of runoff 	Not significant
Degradation of groundwater, surface base flow and well-water quality due to accidental spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of EMP contingency planning (spill containment, recovery, etc.) • Remedial action as necessary to restore damaged groundwater, wells and/or provide other sources of potable water as needed 	Not significant
Surface Water Resources		
Discharge of treated water from the Project and storm water discharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMP provisions for stormwater management • Use of a stormwater management system that meets all regulatory requirements • Monitoring of storm water effluent quality • On-site sanitary wastewater treatment • Use of road salts to be carried out in accordance with Environment Canada guidelines (“Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salt” and “Best Management Practices for Salt Use on Private Roads, Parking Lots and Sidewalks”) 	Not significant
Marine Environment		
Increased noise and propeller wash from cargo vessels disturbing marine habitat and biota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow standard vessel operating procedures • It is anticipated that fauna will habituate to the modest increase in vessel noise • Depth is such that wash is not expected to be an issue; if it is, vessels will be docked with the assistance of tugs 	Not significant
Release of ballast water in marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels will comply with all federal guidelines for the release of ballast water 	Not significant
Stormwater runoff entering marine habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a stormwater management plan 	Not significant
Loss of gear / decrease in catch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a financial compensation plan 	Not significant

Table 11.1-2: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Operation Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Freshwater Environment		
Contamination, erosion, turbidity, and siltation of the freshwater environment from discharge of water and/or surface water run-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Stormwater will be collected and treated to relevant provincial standards in a storm water facility prior to discharge into the Strait, as per a Stormwater Management Plan Oil-water separation and a stormwater management system will be designed according to Canadian environmental regulation standards Use of road salts to be carried out in accordance with Environment Canada guidelines (“Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salt” and “Best Management Practices for Salt Use on Private Roads, Parking Lots and Sidewalks”) 	Not significant
Accidental discharge and/or malfunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions for spill control Development and implementation of EMP and Contingency Plan All on-site fuels, oils, and chemicals stored >50m from freshwater environments Storm water management system Spill prevention and clean-up equipment and plans Train all staff in the handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials Store chemicals and other hazardous substances in designated locations and in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommendations and federal and provincial regulations, where applicable 	Not significant
Terrestrial Environment		
Disturbance due to human presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage use of habitat adjacent to facility (e.g., for lunch time recreational use); establish on-site green space or establish formal designated trails. 	Not significant
Noise disturbance due to vehicles and operational equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure operational equipment is in good working order and has appropriate noise-muffling equipment installed 	Not significant
Lighting effects and bird and bat collisions with equipment and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White lights with short durations, the minimum number of flashes per minute and the briefest flash duration allowable should be used. Use minimum amount of pilot warning and obstruction avoidance lighting (only strobe lights on tall structures at night. Avoid use of solid-burning or slow pulsing red warning lights at night. Avoid or restrict the time of operation of exterior decorative lights such as spotlights and floodlights and turn during the migratory season and during periods when Leach’s storm-petrels will be dispersing from the colonies. Shield lighting for the safety of the employees to shine down and only to where it is needed, without compromising safety; shield parking lot lighting. Tinted or frosted glass windows are recommended Monitoring of bird strikes; in case of abnormal incidences, consider lighting or operating adjustments 	Not significant
Wildlife collisions with vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large diameter open box culverts at stream crossings and potentially wetland crossings 	Not significant

Table 11.1-2: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Biophysical Effects

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation (Operation Phase)	Significance of Residual Adverse Effect
Disruption of wintering shorebirds, waterfowl, seabirds/ aerialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified – area is not an important habitat for wintering seabirds 	Not significant
Increase in levels of toxic and deleterious substances due to infrastructure maintenance (herbicides and salt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation growth will generally be regulated by physical cutting. • Approved herbicides may be used for the maintenance only if necessary. • Herbicides will be applied according to legal regulations (NSE). • Measures are outlined in an EMP. 	Not significant
Wetlands		
Increase in levels of toxic and deleterious substances due to infrastructure maintenance (herbicides and salt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vegetation growth generally to be managed by physical cutting. •Approved herbicides may be used for the maintenance only if necessary. •Herbicides to be applied according to legal regulations (NSE). •Implementation of mitigation measures for the protection of watercourses (see Section 6.9.1) •Mechanical vegetation management for transmission corridor within Grant Lake watershed •Implement all measures of EMP. 	Not significant
Introduction of Alien and Invasive Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and remove noxious weeds. 	May be significant, but unlikely

Table 11.1-3: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Economy, Employment, Training, and Business		
Economy:- GDP increase in NS and Canada	None	Positive - Significant
Employment:- Employment increase in NS and Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local labour force development • Work with unions • Employment strategies • Attract out-migrated workers • Encourage young people to train for trades related work • Encourage women to train for trades work 	Positive - Significant
Education and Training:- Increase demand for training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in training provision • Provide training institutions with information on required trades, and support training development 	Positive - Significant
Business : Increased opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local procurement policy • Local supplier development • Work with local business organizations 	Positive - Moderate to significant
Land and Resource Use		
Traditional Land Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to marine and wooded areas and old rail bed, • Safety of users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not limit activities outside of working areas • Fence off working areas 	Neutral
Planned Land Use:- Development within zoning regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications with area residents 	Positive - Not significant
Forestry: Limit access to forestry cutting areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review land clearing plans with DNR • Discuss land rights with NewPage 	Neutral
Mining: Potential increased demand for aggregate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most aggregate will be developed on site • Committed to buying local when needed 	Positive - Not significant

Table 11.1-3: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Protected Areas: Increased pressure on natural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform workers about sensitive areas • Work with municipal / provincial government to ensure the Project does not impact sensitive areas • Support local stewardship groups 	Neutral
Tourism, Culture, and Recreation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand on accommodations and food services • Increased demand on parks and recreation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform workers about environmental sensitivities and stewardship • In form municipalities and recreation facilities about the number of new construction workers in the area 	Adverse - Not significant
Fishing Industry		
Commercial Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of fishing activities • Displacement of fishing activities • Construction debris may damage fishing gear • Construction noise could disrupt fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with fishers and other marine users in organized forums • Minimize construction period • Schedule construction around spawning season • Construction safety zone • Silt and debris control under Erosion and Sediment Control Plan • Environmental Protection Plan • Habitat compensation • Economic loss compensation • Gear loss compensation 	Adverse - Not significant
Seafood Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vessel schedules • Economic loss compensation 	Neutral
Aquaculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of aquaculture activities • Silt and debris in water • Increased noise or vibrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vessel schedules • Silt and debris control, Erosion and Sediment Control Plan • Control silt and debris • Economic loss compensation • Gear loss compensation 	Adverse - Not significant

Table 11.1-3: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Physical Infrastructure		
Ground transportation – Road: • Increased road traffic • Road deterioration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ local labour • Encourage car-pooling • Use local suppliers • Manage delivery schedule • Share traffic information with Dept. of Transportation • Excavate and/or manufacture rock and gravel on site • Make concrete on site 	Adverse - Not significant
Ground transportation – Rail Increased noise and dust from rail line construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share rail line construction information with municipality • Conduct activities in compliance with Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters 	Adverse - Not significant
Ground transportation - Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate with local business associations about potential demand 	Positive - Not significant
Marine transportation: Increased marine traffic from delivery of materials by sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with regulations • Communicate with marine traffic managers • Participate in integrated marine users groups 	Adverse - Not significant
Air transportation: Potential slight increase in air traffic	None	Neutral
Water Supply: Increased demand for water	None	Neutral
Wastewater: Increased wastewater	Treat wastewater onsite or connect to municipal system	Adverse - Not significant
Solid Waste Management: Increased solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle as possible • Compost onsite if appropriate • Send waste to landfill using qualified contractor • Follow provincial regulations and municipal by-laws 	Adverse - Not significant
Public utilities: Increased demand	None	Neutral
Communications: Increased demand	None	Neutral

Table 11.1-3: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Construction Phase

VEC/ Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Municipal and Social Services and Infrastructure		
Public Administration: Increased activity at government offices for permitting, development permits, responses to public concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage own water and sewer • Coordinate with municipalities and Dept. of Transportation for traffic issues 	Positive - Not significant
Housing, Accommodation, and Property Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for housing • Increased housing costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize commuting incentives through the union agreement • Maintain database of available housing • Temporary housing to workers, if required • Coordinate housing demand with other industrial activities • Support RCMP efforts to control illegal camping 	Positive - Not significant
Public Health and Acute Care Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, Safety, and Environmental Management System • Employ an on-site medical practitioner, if required • Encourage potential employees to obtain pre-employment medicals in home area • Advise local health care authorities about recruitment schedules 	Neutral
Community Well-being and Family Social Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population resulting in increased demand • Increased income • Lower demand for social services • Increased dysfunctional spending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract former residents • Create positive, family orientated workplace • Employee assistance programs • Referrals to support services • Health and safety plan • Communicate with social service agencies about number of employees and families 	Adverse - Not significant
Public Safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic • Increased security issues • Increased drug and alcohol use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate project plans with RCMP • Health and Safety plan • Provide security on-site • Control site access • Zero tolerance on drug and alcohol use 	Adverse - Not significant
Fire Fighting, Mutual Aid, Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response Plan • Engage with regional emergency response and mutual aid plans • Stand-by fire fighting equipment 	Neutral
Heritage Resources (incl. Archaeology)		
Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance • Site testing, information gathering, and record keeping 	Adverse - Not significant

Table 11.1-4: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Operation Phase

VEC / Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Operation Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Economy, Employment, Training & Business		
Economy: GDP increase in NS and Canada	None	Positive - Significant
Employment: Increased direct and indirect employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local labour force development • Work with unions • Employment strategies • Attract out-migrated workers 	Positive – Significant
Training: Increased demand for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care • schooling • training • increase in educational attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family friendly workplace • Support day-care • Participate in training provision • Support apprenticeship • Encourage continuing education • Provide leaders and mentors • Provide training institutions with information on required trades, and support training development 	Positive - Significant
Business: Increased opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local procurement policy • Local supplier development • Work with local business organizations 	Positive – Moderate to Significant
Land and Resource Use		
Traditional Land Use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to marine and wooded areas and old rail bed, • Safety of users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not limit activities outside of working areas • Fence off working areas 	Neutral – Minor
Planned Land Use: Development within zoning regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications with area residents 	Positive - Insignificant
Forestry: None	None	Neutral – None
Mining: None	None	Neutral – None

Table 11.1-4: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Operation Phase

VEC / Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Operation Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Protected Areas: Increased pressure on natural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform workers about sensitive areas • Work with municipal / provincial government to ensure the Project does not impact sensitive areas • Support local stewardship groups 	Neutral - None
Tourism, Culture, and Recreation: Increased demand on parks and recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform workers about environmental sensitivities and stewardship • Inform municipalities and recreation facilities about the number of employees and families 	Adverse – Minor
Visual Aesthetics: Visibility of industrial site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape immediate area • Maintain property 	Neutral - Moderate
Fishing Industry		
Commercial Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of fishing activities • Displacement of fishing activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with fishers and other marine users in organized forums • Environmental Protection Plan • Habitat compensation • Economic loss compensation • Gear loss compensation 	Adverse – Moderate
Seafood Processing: Disruption of marine traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vessel schedules • Economic loss compensation 	Neutral – Insignificant
Aquaculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of aquaculture activities • Increased noise or vibrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vessel schedules • Economic loss compensation • Gear loss compensation 	Adverse - Insignificant
Physical Infrastructure		
Ground transportation – Road: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased road traffic • Road deterioration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ local labour • Encourage car-pooling • Use local suppliers • Manage delivery schedule • Share traffic information with Dept. of Transportation 	Adverse - Moderate
Ground transportation – Rail: Increased rail traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share rail line schedule, as required 	Adverse – Moderate
Ground transportation – Services: Increased demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate with local business associations about potential demand 	Positive - Moderate

Table 11.1-4: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Operation Phase

VEC / Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Operation Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Marine transportation: Increased marine traffic by container ships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with regulations • Communicate with marine traffic managers • Participate in integrated marine users groups 	Adverse – Moderate
Air transportation: Potential slight increase in air traffic	None	Neutral – Insignificant
Water Supply: Increased demand for water	None	Neutral – Insignificant
Wastewater: Increased wastewater	Treat wastewater onsite or connect to municipal system	Adverse – Insignificant
Solid Waste Management: Increased solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle as possible • Compost onsite if appropriate • Send waste to landfill using qualified contractor • Follow provincial regulations and municipal by-laws 	Adverse – Insignificant
Public utilities: Increased demand	None	Neutral – Insignificant
Communications: Increased demand	None	Neutral - Insignificant
Municipal and Social Services and Infrastructure		
Public Administration: Increased activity at government offices for development permits, responses to public concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage own water and sewer • Coordinate with municipalities and Dept. of Transportation for traffic issues 	Positive – Moderate
Housing, Accommodation, and Property Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand for housing • Increased housing costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire local • Organize commuting incentives through the union agreement • Maintain database of available housing 	Positive – Moderate
Public Health and Acute Care Services: Increased demand for health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, Safety, and Environmental Management System • Employ an on-site medical practitioner, if required 	Neutral – Insignificant
Community Well-being and Family Social Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population resulting in increased demand • Increased income • Lower demand for social services • Increased dysfunctional spending • Increased demand for addictions services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract former residents • Create positive, family orientated workplace • Employee assistance programs • Referrals to support services • Health and safety plan • Communicate with social service agencies about number of employees and families 	Adverse - Insignificant

Table 11.1-4: Summary of Mitigation and Significance of Residual Socio-Economic Effects – Operation Phase

VEC / Interaction with Project	Mitigation Measures (Operation Phase)	Residual Effects and Significance
Public Safety: • Increased traffic • Increased security issues • Increased drug and alcohol use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate project plans with RCMP • Health and Safety plan • Provide security on-site • Control site access • Zero tolerance on drug and alcohol use 	Adverse - Insignificant
Fire Fighting, Mutual Aid, Search and Rescue: Increased accidents or incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response Plan • Engage with regional emergency response and mutual aid plans • Stand-by fire fighting equipment 	Neutral - Insignificant
Heritage Resources (including Archaeology)		
Heritage Resources: Damage to or loss of heritage resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance • Site testing, information gathering, and record keeping 	Adverse - Various

11.2 MITIGATION, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING SUMMARY

The Project will include the implementation of comprehensive monitoring programs (Table 11.2-1). These monitoring programs are the responsibility of the proponent, and will be integrated into contractual arrangements with Contractors and site workers. These programs will be fully documented in the Project EMP.

The objectives of the monitoring programs are to:

- ensure that the operational requirements and objectives of the remediation works are met;
- assist in verifying effects predictions of the EIS;
- confirm effectiveness of the mitigation measures proposed in the EIS;
- determine the need for new mitigation strategies as required to address unanticipated adverse effects and/or ineffective mitigation;
- ensure proper implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in the EIS; and
- ensure compliance with regulatory permits, approvals, and requirements.

In addition, as per the requirements of the CEAA (Section 38(2)), it is also the responsibility of the Federal RAs to develop a follow-up program and ensure its implementation. The specifics of these follow-up programs will be determined by the applicable agencies upon review of their jurisdictional responsibilities as they relate to the Project, and as a result of their review of the EIS regarding effects predictions and mitigation effectiveness.

Table 11.2-1: Monitoring Programs

VEC	Monitoring	Monitoring Area/Locations	Objective	Preconstruction	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning (Incinerator only)
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring for the presence of acid-generating rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample plots within construction area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that no acid-generating materials are occurring in the Project area 		√		
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring for the presence of acid-generating rock (see Geology VEC) No additional follow-up or monitoring is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 				
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Month-long periods of ambient air quality monitoring during summer months for the first year of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At fenceline of the Terminal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that levels of TSP, NO₂, SO₂ and CO are within NS Ambient Air Quality objectives 			√	
Acoustic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring during daytime, nighttime, and an overall 24 hour period during the early operational phase to verify compliance with regulatory guidelines. Additional monitoring to ensure that Terminal operation activities do not exceed noise guidelines for sensitive receptors (e.g., residential properties). Specific mitigation measures will be implemented if noise levels exceed threshold levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At fenceline of the Terminal Vicinity of selected receptor location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance monitoring (NSE guidelines for Environmental Noise) 			√	
Oceanographic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bathymetry and current monitoring during the initial years of Terminal operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strait of Canso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure safe vessel operation 			√	
Groundwater Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed pre-blast inventory of water wells near blast areas, including analysis for general chemistry, metals and bacteria, and short-term pumping tests where possible Groundwater monitoring (pre-development conditions, flow, water quality, sediment quality); may be continued during operation phase as part of the EEM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wells within 800 m of blast areas Project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine capacity of individual wells and aquifers pre-blasting Assess baseline water quality of wells prior to blasting Obtain / document pre-development baseline conditions 	√			
Marine Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine habitat survey adjacent to terminal to confirm effect predictions (e.g., effects of propeller wash) Physical assessment of the bottom conditions at the site proposed for compensation prior to implementation of habitat compensation Monitoring of the habitat compensation program (including juvenile and adult lobster densities) over a three-year period Stormwater runoff (discharge quality and quantity) Maintain open dialogue with local fishing industry throughout project planning and construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strait of Canso, within the area of habitat compensation Stormwater drainage Local fishermen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure bottom conditions are appropriate for habitat improvement measures Document success of the habitat compensation with respect to lobster production Ensure that TSS concentrations meet regulatory standards Ensure that concerns of local fishing industry are communicated, so that if issues arise, they may be addressed 	√	√	√	

Table 11.2-1: Monitoring Programs

VEC	Monitoring	Monitoring Area/Locations	Objective	Preconstruction	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning (Incinerator only)
Surface Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring plan to verify the effectiveness of the fish habitat compensation plan will be established with input from RA and documented in Project EMP Monitoring of pre-development conditions (flow, water quality, sediment quality) Monitoring of the new diversion channels for stability and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected locations within stream environment Receiving water courses, upstream and downstream from proposed discharge locations (storm and waste water) Relocated channels within the Logistics Park area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring to supplement baseline data Establish pre-development baseline conditions (monitoring may be repeated during Project operation as part of EEM program Confirmation of effectiveness of habitat compensation plan 	√	√	√	
Terrestrial Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures, until the disturbed areas are sufficiently vegetated Site conditions should be monitored during construction to determine necessity of dust abatement measures and trigger the implementation, if required. Monitoring to identify any signs of a changed hydrologic regime The site specific EMP developed for the project includes Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM). Monitoring of bird strikes; in case of abnormal incidences, consider lighting or operating adjustments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire site areas during construction, operations and rehabilitation Along rail and transmission corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that erosion and sediment measures are effective Ensure that site hydrology is not impacted by Site construction Detect and remove introduced plant species before they become invasive 		√	√	√
Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the successful implementation of wetland compensation measures (i.e., the successful creation/rehabilitation of wetlands affected by the construction activities Monitoring the efficacy of the erosion and sediment control measures, until the disturbed areas are sufficiently vegetated Site conditions should be monitored during construction to determine necessity and trigger the implementation of dust abatement measures. Monitoring to identify any signs of a changed hydrologic regime Monitoring of vegetation control measures (i.e. herbicide use) The site specific EMP developed for the project includes Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands in Project footprint and along rail and transmission corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure successful implementation of wetland compensation measures and detect and remove introduced plant species before they become invasive Ensure that erosion and sediment control measures are effective Ensure that site hydrology is not impacted by Site construction Ensure compliance with regulations regarding herbicide use Confirm effects predictions for bird strikes; initiate changes to lighting if required 		√	√	√

Table 11.2-1: Monitoring Programs

VEC	Monitoring	Monitoring Area/Locations	Objective	Preconstruction	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning (Incinerator only)
Heritage Resources Including Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected areas should be tested at five metre intervals before and during construction in order to determine if significant archaeological resources exist Ground disturbance at the <i>C. Stewart House</i> and <i>P. Brennan Site</i> should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist if avoidance is not possible Coastal erosion as well as lake and river water levels should be monitored in order to minimize adverse effects on potential archaeological resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high archaeological significance within site boundaries Within a 25-metre radius of the <i>C. Stewart House</i> and <i>P. Brennan Site</i> Coastlines and stream banks in Project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper documentation and conservation of resources if any are found 	√	√	√	
Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will interact with appropriate committees or groups on a regular basis to determine supply, demand and accommodation gaps and methods to fill those gaps that do not artificially inflate accommodation prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local municipalities real estate agencies other appropriate committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determination of the effectiveness of accommodation strategies adopted by MITI and its contractors as part of its corporate employment strategy 		√	√	
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will monitor expenditures and contract awards and make the aggregate data publicly available on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the business development strategies developed by MITI as part of its corporate industrial benefits strategy 		√	√	
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will compile information on expenditures by amount, type, location and contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the effectiveness of MITI's efforts and management strategies designed to ensure that economic outcomes from the Project benefit the Study Area and the province as a whole 		√	√	
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will monitor employment in terms of number employed, location of primary residence, occupational category, and gender status. These data will be made publicly available in summary form upon request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate the effectiveness of hiring, training, and retention strategies adopted by MITI and its contractors as part of its corporate employment strategy 		√	√	

Table 11.2-1: Monitoring Programs

VEC	Monitoring	Monitoring Area/Locations	Objective	Preconstruction	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning (Incinerator only)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will ensure that information about their plans and activities (e.g. vessel traffic movements and schedules, underwater maintenance and construction) will be provided to interested parties MITI will appoint a senior manager to interact with the fishing industry in ongoing discussions and to participate in a Strait of Canso/Chedabucto Bay Traffic Committee regarding issues such as temporary exclusion, interference, loss of opportunity, silt and debris. MITI will also establish a multi-faceted environmental effects monitoring program to include sampling fish and shellfish to ensure that terminal construction does not affect quality. It is expected that DFO's regulation based monitoring will continue and statistics, such as those used in this assessment, will be available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guysborough County Inshore Fishermen's Association project specific fishers liaison committee any Strait of Canso or Chedabucto Bay Integrated Planning Committees that may be established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine if and when fisheries concerns from Project construction and operations arise 		√	√	
Marine traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITI will ensure that information about their plans and activities (e.g. marine traffic schedules and volumes) is provided to marine management operators responsible for traffic movement in the Strait of Canso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> marine management operators responsible for traffic movement in the Strait of Canso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determine overall traffic volumes, safety issues, size of marine traffic lanes, and need for increased or improved infrastructure 		√	√	
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with RCMP, MITI will monitor and provide to the RCMP information on such subjects as project plans and schedules security arrangements, work rotation schedules, and Project-related traffic volumes. Project-related traffic volumes will also be made available to the Department of Transportation and Public Works. On-site accidents will be reported to the Nova Scotia Worker's Compensation Board and those of a serious nature will be reported to both the Nova Scotia Occupational Health and Safety Division of the Department of Environment and Labour as well as the RCMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluation of the safety prevention strategies developed by MITI as part of its corporate commitment to operating a safe workplace evaluation of traffic data will help the Department of Transportation and Public Works to determine highway safety issues including dangerous intersections, traffic speeds, excessive wear and tear on infrastructure, and signage 		√	√	

11.3 CONCLUSION OF THE PROPONENT

The objective of this report is to present a Project description, current environmental conditions of the Project footprint and associated rail and transmission corridors, and to provide an assessment of potential Project-related environmental and socio-economic effects.

Following the consideration of the findings of the studies presented in this Environmental Assessment Report, MITI concludes that the Project is not likely to result in any significant adverse environmental effects. As described in Section 11.2, a Follow-up program will be implemented to confirm these conclusions.

11.4 REFERENCES

NSDEL (Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour). 1988. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook for Construction Sites. NS Department of the Environment. Environmental Assessment Division.