



Basic Impact Analysis

Welcome Area Visitor Centre Rehabilitation

Elk Island National Park

January 29, 2018





Parks Canada Basic Impact Analysis

1. PROJECT TITLE & LOCATION

Elk Island National Park Welcome Area Rehabilitation – Visitor Centre Upgrade

Location: Elk Island National Park - Welcome Area

2. PROPONENT INFORMATION

Mark McIntyre

Elk Island National Park Project Manager

3. PROPOSED PROJECT DATES

Planned commencement: 2018-02-20

Planned completion: 2018-07-31

4. INTERNAL PROJECT FILE # EINP PRO 918

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this EIA is to provide guidance with respect to potential environmental impacts and environmental mitigations for the upgrades to the Welcome Area facilities including the Main Visitor Centre within Elk Island National Park. The prime objective of the project is a major rehabilitation to the existing building including interior and exterior components as well as washroom construction.

The following activities may be included in the project:

- Demolition of interior walls, washroom, mechanical systems & electrical
- Roofing and glazing including a new entrance system
- Electrical & mechanical system upgrades
- General interior and exterior building rehabilitation
- Minor landscaping to include an outdoor patio area

During construction a site trailer will be set up in the parking lot to allow staff to engage the public and offer core orientation/first contact services. The new washroom facility completed earlier this year will remain in service and open to the public.

6. VALUED COMPONENTS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED

Natural resources

- Air
- Soil
- Water
- Flora
- Fauna





Cultural Resources

- Artifacts

Visitor experience

- Visitor safety
- Visitor experience

7. EFFECTS ANALYSIS

Ecological effects

- Soil Quality: Operation of machinery may result in soil compaction, rutting, disturbance, soil erosion/ loss of topsoil, exposure of subsoil, and root damage.
- Soil, Water and Air Quality: Contamination from waste and fluid leaks from machinery and fuel spills during machinery refueling could decrease soil, water, and air quality. Unclean machinery could introduce contaminants and pollutants and invasive species into the area and waterways.
- Air Quality/ Noise Temporary decreased ambient air quality (e.g., dust, equipment emissions); Temporary increased levels of CO₂ and other pollutants; Increased ambient noise levels
- Vegetation: Damage to and removal of vegetation; root exposure resulting in physiological stress and, in the case of trees susceptibility to windfall; Introduction of invasive alien species, or expansion of existing populations.
- There are no SARA-listed vegetation Species at Risk in the park that could be affected.
- Wildlife: Wildlife disturbance during construction and ongoing use; habituation/attraction to artificial food sources from garbage or litter; damage to nests/dens/roosts and disruption of nesting/denning/roosting animals
- Proper implementation of this EIA is anticipated to mitigate any potential effects to any SARA-listed wildlife Species at Risk in Elk Island National Park. If all mitigation measures cannot be adopted or the potential to affect a Species at Risk listed as Endangered, Threatened, its residence or critical habitat is possible, a SARA authorization will be required.

Cultural Resources

- Potential for incidental Artifact finds.

Visitor Safety and Experience

- Reduced quality of visitor experience due to noise and presence of construction equipment
- Increased visibility of human disturbance on the landscape and decreased aesthetic
- Reduced accessibility to portions of the site (visitor centre) where work is taking place
- Hazard to visitors and staff due to construction activities (e.g., heavy equipment and hand tool operation, tree removal)
- Temporary loss of educational opportunities, initial point of guidance for park activities, etc.
- Improving this facility is also an opportunity to engage and enhance the visitor experience.





8. MITIGATION MEASURES

General

- Advise the Elk Island National Park Environmental Assessment Officer (EAO), when work is scheduled to begin, to arrange for an environmental briefing, equipment inspection, and periodic monitoring.
- All crew members, including subcontractors must attend an environmental briefing with the EAO before beginning work at the site to review and explain the mitigations that are conditions of the project approval
- Minimise ground disturbance and vegetation removal, as practical and within project requirements.
- Staging, parking, and material and equipment storage areas must be identified, including duration of use, within an existing disturbed footprint (e.g., roadway, parking lot, gravel surface, previously disturbed area with high resiliency).
- Use existing roadways, trails, disturbed areas or other areas as approved by designated Parks Canada staff for site access, travel within the site and construction activities (e.g., sawing wood).
- Delineate the work zone; clearly mark the limits to the work site/ active construction and restricted areas as well as the access locations with biodegradable flagging tape or other means; remove when project is completed.
- Keep the project footprint as small as possible. Minimise ground disturbance and vegetation removal, as practical and within project requirements. Limit access to essential vehicles only.

Equipment Operations

- Equipment from outside the park must be pressure washed/steam cleaned prior to arrival. Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean condition and is free of any vegetation material or soils from off-site to limit the spread of invasive species/ noxious weeds.
- The designated Parks Canada staff (EAO) must be notified prior to arrival of any new equipment to site, and must inspect equipment prior to unloading and use of any new equipment on site.
- Equipment must be properly tuned and maintained in good operating order, free of contaminants and leaks (e.g., fuel, oil or grease), and fitted with standard air emission control devices and spark arrestors prior to arrival on site.
- Use of heavy machinery should be restricted to when soil and surface waters are dry or frozen.
- Vehicle and equipment access should be limited to previously disturbed or paved surfaces and approved work areas.
- Equipment operators must be fully trained and experienced.
- Select equipment appropriate to the nature of work being conducted (e.g., avoid using large scale machinery when hand tools or smaller scale machinery could be used).
- Use low pressure/rubber tracked equipment or access matting where feasible to minimize soil compaction and ground disturbance.





- Heavy equipment operating on paved surfaces should be equipped with street pads; damage to paved surfaces must be restored to original conditions.
- Minimize idling of engines, contingent on operating instructions and temperature consideration.
- Machinery (e.g., excavators, bobcats, chainsaws, generators) must be stored, maintained and refuelled on a flat surface, outside the drip line of trees and a minimum of 30 meters from water bodies. Refueling must take place on a tarp or portable berm, or paved or compacted ground.
- Gas generators must be secured to prevent movement during operation and set up on an impermeable fuel mat with a berm or within a container that can contain 150% of the volume of fuel in the generator. Any other fuel containers should also be in secondary containment.
- **Any additional measures in the Use of Heavy Machinery Section of the *General Measures BMP* and *Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMP* (attached in section 12) must be adhered to.**

Fuels and Hazardous Materials

- Identify all toxic/hazardous materials as required under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* and Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Service.
- All construction sites must be equipped with containers suitable for the secure, temporary storage of hazardous wastes, separated by type.
- A Spill Response Plan shall be prepared and detail the containment and storage, security, handling, use and disposal of empty containers, surplus product or waste generated in the application of products in accordance with all applicable federal and provincial legislation. The Plan shall include a list of products and materials to be used or brought to the construction site that are considered or defined as hazardous or toxic to the environment. Such products include, but are not limited to, fuels and lubricants, waterproofing agents, grout, cement, concrete finishing agents, hot poured rubber membrane materials, asphalt cement and sand blasting agents. This plan must be prepared prior to work and is subject to review by the ESO.
- Spill response kits shall be provided at re-fuelling, lubrication, and repair locations. They shall be capable of dealing with 110% of the largest potential spill and maintained in good working order.
- Site staff shall be informed of the location of the spill response kit(s) and be trained in its use.
- Machinery (e.g., excavators, bobcats, chainsaws, generators, etc.) must be stored, maintained and refuelled on a flat surface, outside the drip line of trees, a minimum of 100 m from water bodies.
- Fuel storage and refueling must take place at least 100m from any water body, on a tarp or portable berm, or on paved or compacted ground. Refueling activities should not be conducted where run-off could carry contaminants into drainage pathways (including storm sewers).
- Consider using bio-degradable chain oil/vegetable oils in chain saws and other machinery.
- All gas generators and pumps require secondary containment. These must be secured whenever possible to prevent movement during operation and set up on an impermeable mat with a berm or in a container that can contain 150% of fuel volume. Electric options are preferred.
- Petrochemical products, paints and chemicals must be stored a minimum of 30 m from water bodies and secured overnight in an approved enclosed area under lock and key
- Use plastic drip tarps to capture and contain paint drips, spills and spray.





- Transfer of paint, sealants and other hazardous materials from storage containers into application containers must be conducted over tarps; consider using secondary containment vessels with a minimum holding capacity of 110% to minimize the risk of spillage.
- All waste paint and paint-solvent solutions must be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, provincial, and municipal legislation; no disposal of waste paint or paint-solvent mixtures is permitted at the project site.
- Personnel will only carry minimum quantities of paints and solvents required in work area.
- If paint will be applied by spray, equipment must be adjusted to minimize spray drift.
- Concrete mixing activities must take place over tarps and a minimum of 30 m from water bodies. Fresh, wet, uncured concrete and concrete dust must not come into contact with water bodies.
- Contain and remove any associated concrete waste to an approved disposal facility.
- Timely and effective action shall be taken to stop, contain and clean-up all spills as long as the site is safe to enter. The ESO shall be notified immediately of any spill. In the event of a major spill (see following point for definition), the ESO and Jasper Dispatch shall be notified immediately, and all other work shall be stopped and all personnel devoted to spill containment and clean-up.
- A major spill is defined as:

Material	Immediate Notification Requirements	Written Spill Report Requirements
Any deleterious substance that enters a water body of any type (e.g., stream, lake, wetland, drainage, sewer) or poses a threat to human safety (e.g., slippery road, explosive hazard, poisonous gas).	Any Quantity, notify the SO and Jasper Dispatch.	Required; Major Spill
Any substance that is hazardous or toxic to the environment including but not limited to, waterproofing agents, grout, cement, concrete finishing agents, hot poured rubber membrane materials, asphalt cement, sand blasting agents, paint, solvents and hydrocarbons (e.g., fuel, grease, hydraulic fluid).	<100 L, immediately notify the SO. > 100 L, immediately notify the SO and Jasper Dispatch.	At the discretion of the ESO. Major Spill if not contained. Required; Major Spill

- The costs involved in a spill incident (the control, clean up, disposal of contaminants and site remediation to pre-spill conditions), shall be the responsibility of the proponent. The site will be inspected to ensure completion to the expected standard and to the satisfaction of Parks Canada
- Any additional hazardous waste or contaminated material uncovered during demolition or construction, must be investigated, source identified, removed and disposed of outside the Park.
- Dispose of any contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of EINP. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal will be provided to Parks Canada.
- **Any additional measures in the *Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMP* (attached in section 12) must be adhered to.**

Demolition

- Work should not take place during critical wildlife stages. Prior to commencement of demolition activities, all structures must be surveyed by experienced personnel from within or approved by Parks Canada for the presence of wildlife (e.g., roosting bats, nests, dens). Should wildlife be discovered, work will cease in the immediate area and designated Parks Canada staff contacted.





- Prior to commencement of demolition activities, water and septic systems, lines and/or fields must be identified and precautions taken during the operation of heavy equipment to avoid damaging them.
- Residual septic systems, water lines and wells of no further use must be removed, capped or decommissioned according to the appropriate federal or provincial legislation.
- All salvageable, non-combustible and non-hazardous materials will be removed, reused and recycled to the extent possible. Remaining material considered to be waste and demolition debris is to be disposed of at an approved disposal facility.
- Any hazardous material (asphalt shingles, creosote treated wood, asbestos, lead paint, moulds, animal excrement, paints, automotive products, electrical equipment) and pollutants such as fuels and solvents found on-site will be separated and removed to an approved disposal facility.
- Burning or burying of any materials is prohibited.
- If undocumented contamination is found, cease work immediately and contact designated Parks Canada staff.
- Ensure that well closures are completed as quickly as possible according to the appropriate federal or provincial legislation and are securely covered if left unattended.
- Consult with designated Parks Canada staff to determine whether full excavation and removal of all subsurface infrastructure (e.g., pipes, cement structures, wires) is required. Backfill any excavation with clean, weed-free topsoil.
- Ensure wastes from demolition activities do not enter water bodies (e.g., use tarps to capture debris). Any waste that does fall into a water body will be immediately retrieved, provided worker safety is not compromised, and if removal can be done without excessive disturbance of bottom sediment.
- Cover and contain fine particulate matter during transport to and from the site.

Trenching and Excavation

- Apply Erosion and Sediment Control mitigations as required.
- Excavations must be drained (not to water body), back-filled and compacted as soon as possible.
- Under thawed conditions, backfill material will be compacted prior to topsoil replacement; distribute topsoil evenly over the excavated area as per Parks Canada specifications.
- Under frozen ground conditions, material will be sufficiently spread over the excavated site to allow for settlement under thawed conditions. Where practical, topsoil replacement will be postponed until the backfill has thawed, settled and dried out.
- Re-vegetation must be undertaken in consultation with designated Parks Canada staff after excavations have settled and are level with surrounding landscape.
- Dispose of overburden as directed by designated Parks Canada staff.

Construction Materials and Practices

- Footwear, clothing, and machinery must be free of invasive alien species individuals, seeds, propagules (i.e., any other material that may cause the spread of the species) and pathogens.





- Ideally, use timber that contributes to sustainable practice, such as recycled old growth or certified materials (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council certification). Trees of significant importance to the landscape must not be used unless directed by Parks Canada. When building with unfinished wood, consider using species native to the area as directed by Parks Canada.
- Use natural material and environmentally-friendly finishes (e.g., paints and stains) and products whenever possible.
- When practical, consider pre-fabrication at an approved off-site location to minimize on-site construction impacts.
- When practical, treatment of wood products (e.g., preservatives, paints, stains) should be done at an approved location prior to transport to the site. Field treatments should be applied over tarps or in another approved contained area and not be applied over or within 30 meters of water. Treatments must be approved by designated Parks Canada staff
- Treated wood must be handled, installed, and disposed of according to the Parks Canada Guide for the Use, Handling and Disposal of Pressure Treated Wood 2009 or contact the Parks Canada Environmental Management Team for advice.
- The use of treated wood should be minimized and, if possible, the use of alternative materials should be considered as a replacement. Materials such as composites, virgin polymer plastic lumber, rubber lumber, native durable wood, and exotic durable wood are preferred.
- If using treated wood alternatives is not feasible, ensure treated wood is not CCA (arsenic treated) and consider using protective polyethylene (PE) wear strips, as the wood is subject to abrasion.
- Minimise the number of saw cuts made to treated wood in the field. If unavoidable, cut treated wood away from water bodies and over tarps to catch debris; cuttings, sawdust and other treated wood waste material must not enter water bodies.
- All cuttings, sawdust and other treated wood waste material must be collected and disposed of at an approved disposal facility. Treated wood must not be burnt or left onsite to decay
- Fixtures and materials (e.g., benches, building material) should be reclaimed and considered for re-use if appropriate.
- Maintain clean roofs and gutters on infrastructure for wildfire risk reduction.
- New lighting must be dark sky compliant and follow Parks Canada Guidelines and Specifications for Outdoor Lighting. Outdoor fixtures must be shielded, full cut off low intensity dark sky compliant lights. Interior lighting must be designed to reduce light trespass. The colour temperature should be under 3000K, with amber or converted amber LED preferred.
- Buildings and structures may include features that attract or result in direct mortality of wildlife. For example, reflective or transparent surfaces and lights left on after dark can attract or confuse resident and migratory birds leading to an increase in collisions.
- Incorporate lights that shut-off automatically to promote energy efficiency and reduce night time bird collisions.
- Minimize use of unnecessary reflective or transparent materials in building design.
- For windows, complete risk assessment for collisions and consider technologies that effectively make windows visible to birds (e.g., UV visible coatings, closely spaced marker dots).
- Appropriately screen chimney and ventilation shafts to avoid attracting cavity roosting birds or bats to risky locations.





Vegetation

- Protect trees and plant species of high ecological, heritage or cultural value; all clearing activities must be flagged and pre-approved by designated Parks Canada staff.
- Clear minimum area necessary; trees should be removed only as necessary for project completion, visitor safety or wildfire risk reduction.
- When felling trees, precautions must be taken to minimise damage to surrounding vegetation.
- The felling of trees with obvious wildlife use (e.g., snags with cavity nests, trees with stick nests) must be avoided; designated Parks Canada staff approval is required.
- Cut stumps as close to the ground as possible. If clearing is conducted during winter in snow cover, return to site after snow melt to flush cut stumps as required.
- All cut wood is the property of Parks Canada; consult with designated Parks Canada staff to determine appropriate cutting methods, use and disposal of cut wood and other plant material.
- If woody debris is chipped, spread thinly (no thicker than 4cm) within the surrounding forest with space between the chips to ensure native vegetation can grow and re-establish; spreading too thick may result in growth suppression and fire hazard.
- Protect roots of trees to drip line to prevent disturbance or damage. Avoid traffic, dumping or storage of materials over root zone.
- When log ends or stumps are freshly cut and exposed within sight lines, rub exposed area with soil to reduce the brightness of fresh saw cuts.
- See Rehabilitation section for guidance related to replanting any disturbed areas.

Wildlife and Species at Risk

- Schedule operations to avoid critical wildlife life stages (breeding, nesting, denning, roosting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada staff to discuss site-specific wildlife concerns.
- Follow [Reducing Risk to Migratory Birds](#) guidance from [Environment and Climate Change Canada](#). Consult with designated Parks Canada staff for specific approaches to avoiding impacts on migratory birds (e.g., timing windows, nest surveys, exclusion zones for nests, avoidance).
- All structures must be surveyed by experienced personnel from within or approved by Parks Canada for the presence of wildlife (e.g., roosting bats, bird nests, dens).
- At any time, if roosts, nests or dens are discovered during work, the area must be flagged and work temporarily ceased until the EAO is notified and appropriate action has been taken.
- Notify the EAO immediately about dens, litters, nests, carcasses (road kills), wildlife activity or encounters on or around the site. Other wildlife encounters are to be reported within 24 hours.
- Never approach or harass wildlife (e.g., feeding, baiting, luring). Avoid or terminate activities on site that attract or disturb wildlife.
- If wildlife is observed at or near the work site, allow the animal(s) the opportunity to leave the work area and move away from areas of potential conflict.
- Designated Parks Canada staff must be alerted immediately to any potential wildlife conflict (e.g., aggressive behaviour, persistent intrusion), distress or mortality. In the case of aggressive behaviour or persistent intrusion, stop work and evacuate the area.





- On-site personnel must be made aware of and report any incidental sightings of species at risk immediately to designated Parks Canada staff.
- Conduct activities during daylight hours, avoiding critical foraging times (dusk and dawn).
- Construct and erect fences in a manner that minimises impacts on wildlife movement. Consult with designated Parks Canada staff to determine appropriate fence design and location.
- Minimize the time excavations remain open and cover or fence when left unattended to reduce the potential for wildlife injury.
- Control materials that might attract wildlife (see below, under 'Waste').

Waste

- All wildlife attractants must be secured (e.g., petroleum products, human food, recyclable drink containers and garbage) within wildlife-proof containers, a secure building or vehicle. Keep food waste separate from construction waste and remove daily; if daily removal is not possible, secure until it can be removed.
- Notify designated Parks Canada staff immediately should wildlife gain access to the above attractants.
- Contain and stabilize waste material (e.g., dredging spoils, construction waste and materials, vegetation)
- All construction materials must be removed from the site on project completion (e.g., refuse material, waste petroleum, unused concrete bases).
- Contain wastes and transport to an approved waste landfill site outside the Parks Canada protected heritage place, unless otherwise directed; cover waste loads during transportation.
- Dispose of vegetation slash and woody debris away from infrastructure and out of visitor sight.
- Burning is not permitted within the protected heritage place unless approved by Parks Canada.
- If required, portable sanitary facilities must be serviced on a regular basis and accumulated waste disposed at a sanitary waste disposal facility. The facilities must have sufficient capacity and be managed to ensure waste is not discharged to the receiving environment.

Rehabilitation

- Ensure signs of construction on the surrounding environment (e.g., fresh saw or axe marks) are reduced or eliminated.
- Ensure noticeable construction impacts (e.g., ruts, holes, depressions, compacted areas) are appropriately re-graded, back-filled with topsoil, re-contoured and capped in preparation for restoration. Shape loosened soils to match the local terrain.
- All soil, gravel, untreated construction lumber, erosion and sediment control products (e.g., mulch), or other applicable materials must be from a certified weed-free source.
- Ensure that organic material (e.g., topsoil, borrow and fill material, gravel) taken from the construction site is free of invasive alien species before using in other parts of the park.
- Minimise bare soil exposure (e.g., cover stockpiled material with tarps, plant native species, cover with natural mulch/ground coverings).
- All exposed soil, following completion of construction activities, will be stabilized and/or re-seeded as soon as possible using native plants, soils, seed mix and seed application approved by





designated Parks Canada staff. If there is insufficient time remaining in the growing season, stabilize the site to prevent erosion and vegetate the following spring.

- Vegetation management around infrastructure should follow FireSmart guidelines where applicable; consult with the local Parks Canada Fire Management Officer/Fire Operations Coordinator for site specific considerations.
- Monitor disturbed and re-vegetated areas for several growing seasons to ensure that native vegetation is growing successfully and invasive alien species spread is prevented.

Cultural Resources

- If cultural resources or potential cultural resources, including sites or artifacts, are uncovered, immediately cease all work, mark the location, and contact the EAO.
- Notify the site supervisor upon discovery of any archaeological resources. If features (i.e., structural remains and/or artifact concentrations) are encountered, leave in place, mark the location (e.g. with prominent flagging) and contact designated Parks Canada staff to take photographs and, if possible, depth measurements. The (EAO) designated Parks Canada representative must provide information immediately to the Terrestrial Archaeology section.

Visitor Safety and Experience

- If possible, schedule construction activities outside peak visitor season.
- The work site will be closed and marked while active construction, repair or maintenance is underway; consider temporary detours or reroutes to where visitors can access services.
- If closing the area is not possible (i.e. if keeping adjacent washrooms open during visitor centre construction), maintain a safe working distance between work activities and visitors; consider the use of lookouts to manage traffic through the construction/hazard area.
- As much as possible, schedule noisy activities to minimise impacts to visitors.
- Secure and clearly mark unattended safety hazards (e.g., excavations, unsecured decking on a bridge, debris piles) with fencing, warning signs, area closures or combination thereof.

9. OTHER Considerations

Check all that apply

- ☐ Public/stakeholder engagement
- ☐ Aboriginal engagement or consultation
- ☒ Surveillance
- ☒ Follow-up monitoring, required to evaluate effectiveness of mitigation measures and/or assess restoration success





☐ Follow-up monitoring, required by legislation or policy (indicate basis of requirement e.g. required by the *Species at Risk Act*)

☐ SARA Notification

10. DECISION

Taking into account implementation of mitigation measures outlined in the analysis, the project is:

☒ not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

☐ likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

NOTE: If the project is identified as likely to cause significant adverse effects, CEAA 2012 prohibits approval of the project unless the Governor in Council (Cabinet) determines that the effects are justified in the circumstances. A finding of significant effects therefore means the project CANNOT go ahead as proposed.

FOR SARA REQUIREMENTS:

☒ There are no residual adverse effects to species at risk and therefore the SARA-Compliant Authorization Decision Tool was not required

OR, the SARA-Compliant Authorization Decision Tool ([Appendix 2](#)) was used and determined:

☐ There is no contravention of SARA prohibitions

☐ Project activities contravene a SARA prohibition and CAN be authorized under SARA

☐ Project activities contravene a SARA prohibition and CANNOT be authorized

11. RECOMMENDATION AND APPROVAL

(Add additional blocks as required)

Prepared by: EIA author: Lori Parker Environmental Assessment Scientist Elk Island National Park of Canada	Date: January 29, 2018
Recommended by: Functional Manager of the Project: Mark McIntyre Elk Island National Park of Canada	Date: January 29, 2018
Approval signature: Name & position (<i>Field Unit Superintendent, Director of a Waterway</i>): 	Date: 30 Jan 18





12. ATTACHMENTS (NPFU GENERAL PROJECTS AND FUEL STORAGE BMPS – click first page link to file)

Title	General Measures
Scope of Application	<p>This document refers to the general environmental, cultural, and visitor experience protection measures required on all projects conducted within the Northern Prairies Field Unit.</p> <p>All work in the Northern Prairies Field Unit must adhere to the <i>Canada National Parks Act</i> (S.C. 2000, c 32) and all regulations therein. Specific activities must also follow any other applicable provincial or federal acts and regulations and all measures outlined in relevant Environmental Impact Analysis documents.</p>
Approved Geographic Area of Application	Northern Prairies Field Unit (Elk Island and Prince Albert National Park)

Mitigation Measures	
	<i>Wildlife and Species at Risk Protection</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Never approach, feed, chase or intentionally disturb wildlife under any circumstances.<input type="checkbox"/> Nests and dens must not be disturbed. If nests or dens are found, work must cease immediately until the Environmental Assessment Coordinator is notified and appropriate action has been taken.<input type="checkbox"/> Species at Risk and their habitat must not be disturbed or destroyed under any circumstances. If a Species at Risk is found, work must cease until the Environmental Assessment Coordinator has been notified and appropriate action has been taken. See Appendix E for the Species at Risk listings and habitat associations through the park.<input type="checkbox"/> In-stream work must comply with regional restricted activity timing windows specified by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/timing-periodes/index-eng.html).<input type="checkbox"/> Report any conflicts with or disturbances to wildlife to the Environmental Assessment Coordinator or Project Manager.
	<i>Cultural Resources</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Prior to any clearing, grading or excavation activities in new areas or for the expansion of existing areas, appropriate cultural heritage maps and databases must be consulted to ensure no known sites will be impacted. Provide 48 hours notice to the Environmental Assessment Coordinator prior to commencing any site clearing, grading or excavation work.<input type="checkbox"/> If at any time potential artifacts or sites are discovered, any excavated material should be secured on-site and work must cease immediately until the Environmental Assessment Coordinator has been notified and appropriate action has been taken.
	<i>Invasive Species Control</i>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All equipment and machinery, including hand tools and personal protective equipment must be clean and free of non-native species prior to entry into the park to avoid the introduction of new non-native species, soils, and seeds.<input type="checkbox"/> When working in areas with non-native species, the following measures should be implemented:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Work should start in areas that do not contain non-native or noxious species and proceed into known areas containing them. See Appendix H for details on commonly found non-native or noxious species within the park.<input type="checkbox"/> Following work in an area with non-native species, machinery and equipment should be brushed off on-site to reduce the spread of seeds and soils to adjacent areas.<input type="checkbox"/> Personal protective equipment and hand tools should be brushed off on-site or where appropriate stored for cleaning or disposal off-site, prior to leaving an area containing non-native or noxious species
Pollution Control	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Dry, erodible materials and wastes should be covered or wet down to prevent blowing dust or debris. Sand bags or burying the edges of tarped coverings can be used to help contain material.<input type="checkbox"/> If evidence of contamination (e.g. visual staining or odours) is uncovered, work must cease immediately until the Environmental Assessment Coordinator is notified. Any excavated materials must be isolated and secured on-site until appropriate action is identified.<input type="checkbox"/> Non-hazardous and hazardous wastes and materials must never be burned, buried, or deposited in a water body or where they may enter a water body. Refer to the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i> and <i>Construction Waste Section</i> for details.<input type="checkbox"/> If fuels or potentially hazardous materials are to be used on a project, they must be declared to the park and appropriate actions taken. Refer to the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i> and <i>Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMPs</i> for further details.
Use of Heavy Machinery	
	<p><i>Environmental Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Existing trails, roads or cut lines must be used wherever possible to avoid disturbance to soils and vegetation.<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy machinery must be kept to approved work spaces and turn around areas.<input type="checkbox"/> If vegetation clearing is required for machinery access, all measures in the <i>Vegetation Clearing BMP</i> must be adhered to.<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy machinery should be kept to dry, upland areas to minimize rutting and compaction of soils. In wet areas, protective measures such as rig matting must be used to prevent damage.<input type="checkbox"/> Areas with rutting, holes, depressions or noticeable compaction from heavy equipment must be re-graded and back-filled to thawed grade. Ruts and compacted areas must be capped with adequate topsoil for re-seeding.





	<p>Revegetation with a native seed mixture representative of the surrounding area must occur; consult the <i>Restoration BMP</i> for further details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Erosion and sedimentation control, such as coconut or Nilex matting, must be installed and maintained on all disturbed and re-seeded areas until vegetation is re-established.□ Any damage to park infrastructure or property, including roads, trails or culverts must be repaired to their previous condition prior to demobilizing from the site.□ Use of heavy machinery in water bodies, with the exception of one-time temporary stream crossings to ferry equipment, requires Superintendent approval through a separate EIA, and where appropriate, DFO consultation. If temporary stream crossings are required, all measures in the <i>In-stream, Shoreline, and Riparian Area Work BMP</i> must be adhered to. <p>Contamination Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ All equipment must be pressure washed prior to entering the park or in the park wash bay, with approval only.□ All equipment and machinery must be kept clean and properly maintained, in sound mechanical condition and free of any leaks or contaminants such as external grease, fuel, hydraulic fluid or coolant. Loose dirt and soil must be cleaned from machinery prior to transporting equipment to reduce the spread of seeds and soils to adjacent areas and roadways.□ Equipment and machinery maintenance and cleaning with the potential to generate fluid leaks or wastewater containing potential contaminants (fuel, oil, grease, lubricant, sediment) should be avoided in the field. These activities should be conducted outside of the park at an appropriate facility or with approval at the park operations compound.□ If field repairs cannot be avoided (e.g. are required in order to move equipment to an appropriate facility), appropriate containment measures capable of containing 110% of any hazardous material that may arise from the repair must be installed ahead of any work. If any potentially hazardous material is spilled or leaked, the <i>Spill Response Plan</i> must be instigated and full removal/remediation of contaminants will be required.□ All maintenance and servicing activities must be conducted at least 100 m away from water courses or other sensitive areas to prevent deleterious substances from entering the environment.□ Vehicles, equipment, and machinery should be turned off when not in use and idling avoided.□ Heavy machinery operations must adhere to all measures in the <i>Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMP</i> and where applicable the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i>.
	<p>Construction Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ All works and activities must be confined to previously disturbed areas or designated work spaces identified for the project.□ All construction materials must be obtained from an off-site source. In-park borrow pits are generally not allowed and must be approved by the





	<p>Superintendent following a separate EIA and confirmation of conformance with the <i>CPS Management Directive 2.4.7 (1989)</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All construction materials must be stored and stockpiled on previously disturbed, impervious surfaces or designated work areas identified for the project. Any erodible material must be covered and secured.<input type="checkbox"/> Storage, handling and transport of materials containing potential contaminants, including asphalt, concrete, treated wood and chemical products must conform to the <i>Construction Waste</i> Section and the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i>.<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient fully-contained sanitary facilities must be provided at the construction site and maintained in a clean condition. Disposal from such facilities must be arranged at an off-site facility capable of secondary waste treatment or better.
	Construction Waste Management
	<p>Garbage and Food Wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Food and household wastes must be stored in a secured, wildlife-proof container prior to disposal off-site or in a bear-proof bin. <p>Construction Wastes</p> <p><i>Organic Material</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Wherever possible, organic material should be distributed on-site or re-used as backfill. Excess clean organic material may be disposed of with approval within the park at the following locations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Prince Albert National Park: Stockpiled in designated areas at Bear Trap. Under certain circumstances, alternate locations may be identified closer to the work area.○ Elk Island National Park: Stockpiled in the designated area at the Wood Yard.<input type="checkbox"/> Where organic material includes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Trees >7.5 cm DBH (limbed and bucked to 3m lengths).○ Branches/Brush.○ Wood Chips.○ Clean Topsoil.○ Clean Subsoil.○ Clean Clay.○ Clean Sediment.<input type="checkbox"/> Any material containing non-organic substances (e.g. sealant, lubricant, adhesive, filler) or with evidence of potential contamination (e.g. visual black or orange staining, odour, known history of spills or leaks), must be treated as potentially hazardous and handled and disposed of accordingly outside of the park.<input type="checkbox"/> Material from known Contaminated Sites Locations (Appendix G) must be handled as hazardous and contaminated materials unless tested and proven to be under CCME guideline limits for Agricultural areas for the potential contaminants of concern.





- ☐ In areas of higher potential contamination (e.g. within the townsite, under private cabins), inspections and/or testing to for contaminants may be required.

Non-Organic and Hazardous Wastes

- ☐ There are no active landfills within the Northern Prairies Field Unit; therefore, all non-organic and hazardous wastes must be properly stored, transported, and disposed of outside of the park at a facility certified to accept the particular waste.
- ☐ All dry or erodible material should be covered and secured to reduce contamination of adjacent areas prior to use or transport.
- ☐ The following table is a summary of disposal options for typical construction wastes generated during work. Contractors are responsible for all costs and disposal arrangements at appropriate facilities. **Permission from the park must be obtained prior to using any park facilities; private contractors may be required to properly store and transport all materials out of the park for disposal at a facility certified to accept the wastes.** Contact the Environmental Assessment Coordinator to discuss any construction wastes or products not listed below.

Material	PANP	EINP
Clean Gravel or Crusher Dust	Excess clean gravel or crusher dust may be stored for re-use in the appropriate pile at the Narrows Bypass Road Staging Area.	Excess clean gravel or crusher dust may be stored for re-use in the appropriate pile at the Administration Road Storage Yard.
Building Materials (Wood, Insulation, Siding, Shingles, Paint)	Excess materials must be transported to a facility outside of the park certified to accept the wastes.	
Asbestos-Containing Material	Excess materials must be transported to a facility outside of the park certified to accept the wastes. Disposal documentation must be provided.	
Treated Wood (Creosote, Chemical and Pressure-Treated)	If treated wood is to be re-used, it must be stored on an impervious surface within the Compound. All excess treated wood must be transported outside of the park to a facility certified to accept the	If treated wood is to be re-used, it must be stored on an impervious surface within the Administration Road Storage Yard. All excess treated wood must be transported outside of the park to a facility certified to





		wastes; documentation must be provided. Treated wood must not be burned or buried under any circumstances.	accept the wastes; documentation must be provided. Treated wood must not be burned or buried under any circumstances.
	Metal Products	Metals and metal parts must be transported and stored in the designated area at the Parks Canada Compound building for future disposal at an off-site facility certified to accept the waste.	Metals and metal parts must be transported to the Administration Road Storage Yard for future disposal at an off-site facility certified to accept the waste.
	Asphalt Chunks (Used)	Where possible, asphalt chunks can be processed and re-used on-site in the same location they were excavated from. Excess excavated asphalt chunks must be transported outside of the park to a facility certified to accept the wastes. Asphalt must not be buried under any circumstances.	
	Storm Sewer Sludge	Storm sewers must not be flushed into water bodies. If sludge removal is required, it should be done removed manually and stored in a water-tight container for disposal outside of the park or flushed into a holding tank or impervious bermed area and pumped out for disposal in the sewage lagoons.	
	Lagoon Sludge	Lagoon sludge should be removed and disposed of outside of the park at a facility approved to accept the waste.	
	Concrete	Unless otherwise approved, concrete must be transported outside of the park for disposal at a facility approved to accept the wastes. If excess concrete from pump trucks must be dumped prior to transport outside of the park, excess material should be deposited at the approved area within the Narrows Bypass Road Staging Area and subsequently cleaned up and transported out of the park for disposal at a	Unless otherwise approved, concrete must be transported outside of the park for disposal at a facility approved to accept the wastes. If excess concrete from pump trucks must be dumped prior to transport outside of the park, excess material should be deposited at the approved area within the Wood Yard and subsequently cleaned up and transported out of the park for disposal at a facility certified to accept the wastes.





		facility certified to accept the wastes.	
	Contaminated and Suspected Contaminated Materials	Contaminated materials or materials with visual staining, odours, or in areas suspected of contamination must be tested for potential contaminants to determine suitable disposal options. Organic material that does not test above material-specific CCME guidelines for Agricultural areas may be disposed of as organic material within the park. If the material tests above the relevant CCME guidelines or is untested, it must be disposed of outside of the park at a facility certified to accept the wastes with the potential contaminants of concern. Disposal documentation must be provided.	
	Fuels and Chemical Wastes	Refer to the <i>Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal</i> and <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMPs</i> respectively.	
	Used Oil, Filter & Grease Cartridges, Lubrication Containers and Antifreeze Solution	These materials are considered hazardous wastes and must be disposed of outside of the park at a facility certified to accept the specific materials. Refer to the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i> for more details.	
Accidents and Emergencies			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> In the event of an accident or emergency involving personal injury or with the potential to impact health and safety, call 9-1-1.<input type="checkbox"/> All work involving potentially hazardous substances, including fuels, must have an approved Emergency Response Plan and Spill Response Plan prior to work commencing. Refer to the <i>Hazardous Materials Management BMP</i> and the <i>Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMP</i> for details. See Appendix I for a Spill Response Plan Template.<input type="checkbox"/> In the event of an accident or malfunction that results in a release of hazardous materials, wastes, or other pollutants to the environment beyond the capabilities of on-site resources to entirely contain and clean up the spill, the appropriate Spill Response Plan or Emergency Response Plan must be instigated, the park Duty Officer notified, and all other appropriate authorities contacted.		

Development and Review		
Date	Name, Position	Summary
08-08-2014	Aisha Uduman, Student Heather McPhee, Ecology Team Leader	General measures development and review





	Norman Stolle, Resource Conservation Manager Christine Hamilton, Technical Services Officer	
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Referenced BMPs:

Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal BMP

Hazardous Materials Management BMP

In-stream, Shoreline, and Riparian Area Work BMP

Restoration BMP

Vegetation Clearing BMP

References:

Parks Canada Agency. 2000. Elk Island National Park Three Year CEAA Plan 2000-2003. Draft version.

Prince Albert National Park. 2002. Code of Good Practice for Environmental Protection. Waskesiu Lake.

Prince Albert National Park. 2010. Emergency Spill Plan. Draft. Waskesiu Lake,.

Parks Canada Agency. 2010 (rev). Handling, Storage & Disposal of Hazardous Substances. Safe Work Practice.

Title	Fuel Storage, Handling and Disposal
Scope of Application	This BMP applies to field fuelling activities and the storage and handling of above-ground, portable fuel drums and cans (less than 230 L volume) for temporary (<6 months) project or operational work. Specific activities covered by this BMP include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporary fuel storage caches of portable fuel drums and cans.• Fuelling of equipment and vehicles outside of designated fuel stations (at temporary caches or work sites).
Exceptions	This BMP does NOT apply to existing or proposed long-term (>6 month) or permanent fuel storage caches, stations, or tanks. Long-term or permanent storage caches, stations or tanks will require a separate EIA. In addition, storage and handling of petroleum and allied petroleum products in tanks >230 L installed in fixed locations and operating at atmospheric pressures are subject to the <i>Storage Tank Systems for</i>





	<p><i>Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulation (CEPA 1999)</i> are subject to appropriate federal registration.</p> <p>This BMP also does NOT cover the event of accidental large-scale spill or accidents that require containment and clean up or remediation. In such cases, the appropriate <i>Spill Response Plan and Emergency Response Plan</i> should be implemented immediately.</p>
Approved geographic area of application	The Northern Prairies Field Unit (Prince Albert and Elk Island National Parks), excluding permanent, registered fuelling stations.

Potential Key Effects	
	<i>Ecological Effects</i> <i>Vegetation Soils, Water Quality, Fish and Fish Habitat and Air Quality</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Vegetation and Soil Quality:</i> Temporary storage and repeated access to storage and handling areas may contribute to vegetation damage in the local area and result in soil compaction and rutting along access routes.• <i>Soils, Vegetation, Surface Water and Groundwater Quality:</i> Leaks, discharges, and spills of fuel may result from inadequately sealed or improperly stored fuel drums and cans, during fuelling activities, or from poorly maintained or unclean machinery. Leaks, discharges, and spills may contaminate surface water, soils, and vegetation and could contaminate soils and groundwater at depth. These impacts may range from localized, short-term reversible, and negligible in magnitude to widespread, long-term reversible, and severe in magnitude, depending on the nature of the event.• <i>Fish and Fish Habitat:</i> Surface spills that impact fish-bearing waters may result in death or impairment of fish and fish habitat.• <i>Air quality:</i> Leaked or discharged fuels or burning of fuel may reduce air quality and pose a hazard to human and environmental health.
	<i>Cultural Resources</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impacts to cultural resources from routine fuel storage and handling activities are not anticipated. In the event of a spill requiring excavation, cultural resources may be impacted; in these cases, the park <i>Spill Response Plan</i> should be consulted.
	<i>Visitor Safety and Experience</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuels are highly flammable. There is a risk of explosion or fire during fuel storage and refuelling activities, potentially resulting in physical injury or hazardous fumes.• Fuel storage and handling activities may result in negative effects on the natural aesthetic of the park and create unpleasant fumes. This impact is anticipated to be localized, short-term, and reversible.
	<i>Species at Risk</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> There are no anticipated effects on Species at Risk.





Mitigation Measures	
	Fuel Storage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All fuels and fuel products must be transported, stored and handled according to TDG requirements and manufacturer directions.<input type="checkbox"/> All fuel containers must be inspected prior to storage to ensure they are in good condition with no apparent leaks or corrosion.<input type="checkbox"/> Fuels should be stored in previously disturbed areas with easy access routes, wherever possible. If damage to soils or vegetation occurs from storage and access activities, restoration may be required. Consult the <i>Restoration BMP</i> for further details.<input type="checkbox"/> All fuel should be stored on a contained, impervious surface, such as on a bermed concrete pad, or within a temporary bermed fuel boom.<input type="checkbox"/> Containment areas must be capable of containing 110% of the on-site fuel. Containment areas must be kept free of standing water at all times. Standing water should be pumped into an appropriate storage container and disposed of according to water composition. Any contaminated water will need to be disposed of outside of the park at a facility certified to accept the particular waste. Documentation must be supplied.<input type="checkbox"/> Spill kits capable of containing 110% of the fuel volume must be kept at storage and refuelling sites at all times.<input type="checkbox"/> Where adequate containment for the full volume of fuel at a single site is impractical, drums or containers should be stored in a manner that facilitates mobilization in the event of an accident or emergency, such as a fire or explosion that threatens to damage or release large quantities of the product. This may include storage in spatially separated piles of lower quantities within the area. In this case, containment and spill kits capable of containing 110% of each separated pile must be kept onsite at all times.<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel must be stored at a minimum of 100 m from any water course, source of flame or spark, or sensitive visitor or ecological area.
	Fuel Handling
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> All fuel containers must be inspected prior to fuelling activities to ensure there will be no leaks. Fuel nozzles must be equipped with automatic shutoffs and hoses must have breakaway couplings.<input type="checkbox"/> Refuelling activities must occur a minimum of 100m from any water course, source of flame or spark, or sensitive area.<input type="checkbox"/> All equipment and machinery to be refuelled must be kept in good working order and washed prior to coming into the park or immediately within the park compound wash bay before any work commences.<input type="checkbox"/> Refuelling of equipment and vehicles must occur over an impervious surface or an absorbent spill pad to catch any leaks.<input type="checkbox"/> Fuels and any other potentially hazardous material must not be dispelled into the environment. Pumps and fuel lines must not be flushed onto the ground. All waste fuel must be contained in a water-tight container and stored appropriately for disposal.
	Disposal of Fuel and Containers





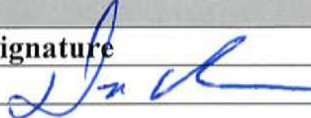
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Fuels and other potentially hazardous materials must never be disposed of in the environment or sewer systems. Waste fuel and fuel products should be appropriately stored and transported as soon as possible for disposal at a facility outside of the park that is licensed to accept fuel wastes. Disposal documentation must be supplied.<input type="checkbox"/> Empty fuel containers must be returned to the supplier to be disposed of appropriately, or transported to a certified facility outside the park. Disposal documentation must be supplied.								
Visitor Safety and Experience									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Fuel storage and refuelling areas must be located in a secured area, away from public access and according to TDG requirements and manufacturer directions.<input type="checkbox"/> Where public access is possible, access restriction must be installed.								
Accidents and Malfunctions									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> If fuels leak onto adjacent surfaces during refuelling, fuel storage or handling activities, the leak must be immediately contained and any affected material must be excavated or cleaned up and secured on-site in a manner that avoids further contamination of the environment.<input type="checkbox"/> All contaminated materials must be placed in an appropriate water-tight container for disposal at a licensed facility outside of the park that is capable of accepting fuel wastes. Disposal documentation must be provided.<input type="checkbox"/> In the event of an accident or malfunction that results in a release of fuels to the environment beyond the capabilities of on-site resources to entirely contain and clean up the spill, the appropriate <i>Spill Response Plan</i> or <i>Emergency Response Plan</i> must be instigated. See Appendix I for templates.<input type="checkbox"/> Locations, volumes, and nature of any fuel or chemical discharges, leaks, or spills must also be reported to the park environmental assessment coordinator immediately.<input type="checkbox"/> In the event of a spill, the following authorities must also be notified:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Prince Albert National Park: in accordance with the <i>Environmental Spill control Regulations (C D-41, 53/83 and 95/2005)</i> spills equal to or greater than the substances in the table below occur, the spill must be reported immediately to the SaskSpills phone line: 1-800-667-7525<table><tr><td>Gasoline, Diesel, burner fuel, aviation fuel, jet fuel, kerosene</td><td>200L</td></tr><tr><td>Lubricating Oils</td><td>100 L</td></tr><tr><td>Asphalt</td><td>500 L</td></tr><tr><td>Other petroleum products</td><td>100 L</td></tr></table><input type="checkbox"/> Elk Island National Park: in accordance with Section 110 of the <i>Alberta Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (RSA 2000, Chapter E-12)</i> any fuel spill with the potential to adversely affect the environment (is not fully contained) must be reported immediately to Alberta Environment: 1-800-222-6514.	Gasoline, Diesel, burner fuel, aviation fuel, jet fuel, kerosene	200L	Lubricating Oils	100 L	Asphalt	500 L	Other petroleum products	100 L
Gasoline, Diesel, burner fuel, aviation fuel, jet fuel, kerosene	200L								
Lubricating Oils	100 L								
Asphalt	500 L								
Other petroleum products	100 L								

Development and Review





Date	Name, Position	Summary
08-06-2014	Aisha Uduman, Student Heather McPhee, Ecology Team Leader Glenn Rupert, Fire Management Technician Fiona Moreland, Resource Management Officer	BMP development and review

Approval		
Name, Title	Signature	Date
David Britton		30 Jan 18

References:

Canadian Environmental Protection Act. 1999. Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulation (SOR/2008-197). Last Amended May 4, 2012.

<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca>

Parks Canada Agency. 2010. Emergency Spill Plan for Prince Albert National Park. Draft version.

Province of Alberta. 2000. Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act. (RSA 2000, Chapter E-12), Section 110. Last Amended March 29, 2014.

<http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/acts/e12.pdf>

Saskatchewan Environmental Management and Protection Act. 1981. Environmental Spill control Regulations (C D-41, 53/83 and 95/2005). As amended by Saskatchewan Regulations 53/83 and 95/2005. <http://www.sask>

13. NATIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TRACKING SYSTEM

☐ Project registered in [tracking system](#)

☒ Not yet registered (*CEAA 2012 requires PCA submit a report to Parliament annually. EIAs must be entered in the tracking system **by the end of April** to enable reporting.*)

*****Ensure that all required mitigation measures and conditions (e.g. follow-up monitoring requirements) are included in project permits and authorizations.**



