



Parks Canada Basic Impact Analysis Natural Bridge and Emerald Lake Day Use Areas

1. PROJECT TITLE & LOCATION

Natural Bridge and Emerald Lake Day Use Area Rehabilitation
Emerald Lake Road, Yoho National Park of Canada

2. PROPONENT INFORMATION

Proponent: Parks Canada
Project Manager: Kurt Devlin, (250) 939-9009 kurt.devlin@pc.gc.ca

3. PROPOSED PROJECT DATES

Planned commencement: 2018-09-01
Planned completion: 2019-09-01

4. INTERNAL PROJECT FILE #

2017-066Y (Natural Bridge and Emerald Lake DUA)

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Site Details

Yoho National Park hosts over 600,000 visitors annually and has seen a 10% increase in visitation in the past two years. Emerald Lake and the Natural Bridge are two of three iconic destinations in Yoho, getting well over half of the park's visitation. Emerald Lake lies at the end of an 11km paved road accessed just west of the town of Field. Natural Bridge is a day use area along the Emerald Lake Road. The bridge crosses the Kicking Horse River.

Both sites are within the valley bottom of the montane cordillera ecozone (Achuff *et al.*, 1996). The area is characterized by conifer forests, rivers, lakes, and rocky soil (Achuff *et al.*, 1996). Seasonal weather changes impact water levels and vegetation found at both project sites.

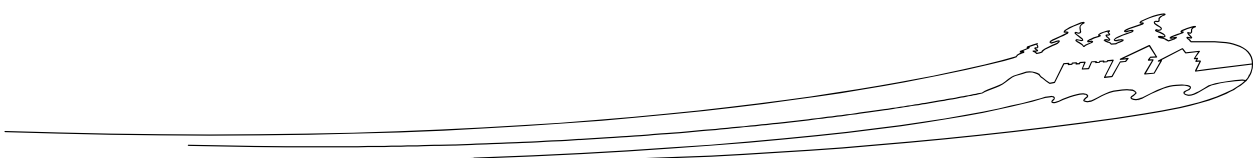




Figure 1: Location of both project sites are marked in red.

Project Details

To facilitate access to these popular sites, improvements will be required in both parking lots. These improvements will address congestion, traffic flow, and parking. Sightline improvements are required along the road to allow safer access to the Natural Bridge parking lot. Work will involve:

- The parking lot at Natural Bridge will be expanded to accommodate more vehicles and a bus turnaround area.
- Barriers around the viewpoints will be installed or fixed.
- Railing improvements will occur on trails to improve visitor safety.
- Signs at both locations will be rehabilitated to facilitate visitor flow and provide seasonally appropriate messages (not interpretive).
- Social trails around Natural Bridge will be closed off and reclaimed.
- A gate will be installed at entry to Natural Bridge parking area so it can be closed off in the winter.
- Sightline improvements will require vegetation clearing.

The total footprint size of this project is approximately 7500m². The total footprint for new disturbance is approximately 500m².

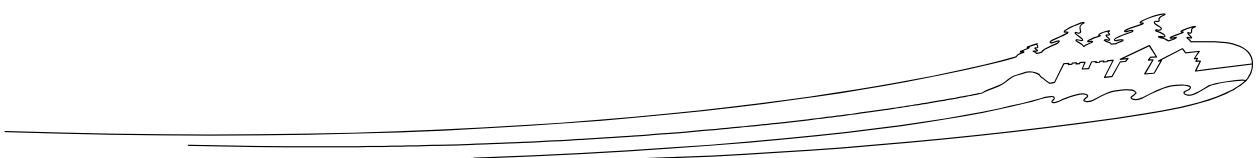




Figure 2 Expansion of the parking lot to accommodate a bus turn-around is highlighted in grey in the above drawing. The total expansion is approximately 500m².

Construction Methods, Materials, and Equipment

Excavators, packers, and dump trucks will be the primary heavy equipment used for the project. Access for the heavy machinery will be along main roadways. Access to newly developed areas will follow a single path to reduce ground disturbance.

Paving will be required at both sites, and will follow the paving guidelines in the *PCA BMP for Roadways, Highways, Parkways, and Related Infrastructure*.

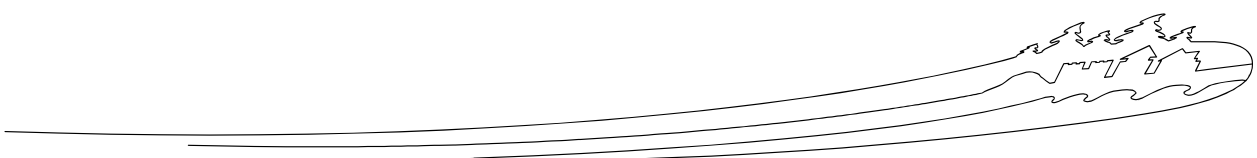
Staging Areas

All staging will take place on pre-disturbed surfaces, at least 100m from the closest waterbody. Parking lots for the day use area will be used for equipment and material storage.

Hazardous and Waste Materials Management and Disposal

Machinery and equipment will be operated with fuel. Standard construction glues and chemicals will be used during construction activities. All fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials will be stored in closed containers with secondary containment.

6. VALUED COMPONENTS/EFFECTS ANALYSIS





Air

Air quality may be impacted by dust from soil disturbance. Sound from the construction site may impact animal behaviour. Sound may also disrupt the sense of wilderness for visitors. Air quality will be reduced slightly due to emissions from heavy machinery and vehicle operation. All of these effects are expected to be short term, and should end after construction is completed.

Soil & landforms

Soil will be impacted by heavy machinery and other equipment. Ground will be disturbed by construction activities, and soil may become eroded without proper precautions. There could be soil rutting and compaction associated with this work. There is a risk of soil contamination from spills and leaks. Soil layers could also be lost due to wind or water erosion in disturbed areas. Soil admixing may occur if soil layers are not stored properly, or if excavation or backfilling is done incorrectly.

Aquatic Resources (surface, ground, crossings, etc.)

The work will take place within 30 metres of water at both locations. This presents a risk of impacts from sediment on fish in the stream. Runoff from disturbed soils could contaminate Emerald Lake or the Kicking Horse River. Vegetation removal near watercourses will likely change shoreline ecology and could increase streambank erosion.

Vegetation Resources

Vegetation will be removed from both sites to allow for clearer sightlines and space for paving and signage. Tree felling could cause nearby vegetation to be crushed and may result in disturbed soil. Whitebark pine is a species at risk in the park. A pre-construction tree transect will be performed by PCA staff to determine whether whitebark pine is present in the project footprint.

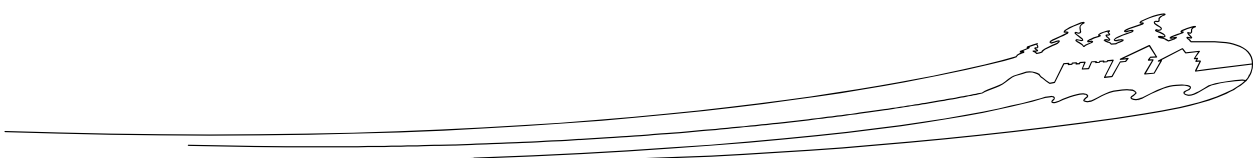
Use of heavy machinery around work sites could disturb native plant communities, and result in the invasion of non-native plants.

There are known incidences of the rare plant *Braya humilis ssp. maccallae* (McCalla's dwarf braya) around the project site at Emerald Lake. A pre-construction rare plant survey will take place to evaluate the presence of rare plants in the project footprint. If rare plants are found, appropriate mitigation measures will be applied to protect those identified individuals.

Wildlife

Both the Emerald Lake and Natural Bridge areas are host to many species of wildlife. Large and small mammals, amphibians, fish, and birds can be found in the habitats surrounding the day use areas. There is a breeding pair of loons at Emerald Lake. There is potential for species at risk to exist at either site. These species include the little brown myotis bat, and the olive-sided flycatcher. Neither of these species is expected to be affected by the proposed work.

The Emerald Lake construction site is in Type II caribou critical habitat. Type 2 matrix range consists of areas surrounding caribou ranges where predator/prey dynamics influence caribou predation rates, and must be managed for low predator density defined as less than 3 wolves per 1,000 km². Within Banff, wolf densities in caribou range and Type 2 matrix range have averaged around 2.3 wolves per 1,000km² since 2007. Densities in Yoho are considered to be lower than in Banff. The project will not alter habitat to conditions favourable for other ungulates and therefore will not result in increases to predator density.





Cultural Resources

There is the possibility of the contractor encountering cultural artifacts during work. These artifacts could be stolen or become damaged if proper precautions are not undertaken.

Visitor Experience / Visitor Safety

Members of the public could enter work sites and become injured. During high fire danger there is a risk of a fire igniting at the work site and causing harm to people and infrastructure. There are also visual and auditory impacts to visitors during construction. Site accessibility and visitor's sense of wilderness may be diminished by work at either site. These potential effects are expected to be short term, and minimal.

7. MITIGATION MEASURES

General Mitigations

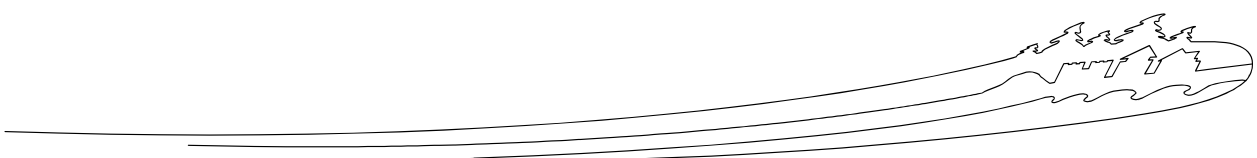
- All workers will undergo an environmental briefing provided by the Environmental Surveillance Officer (ESO) prior to beginning any construction activities. They will review the mitigation measures provided in this Basic Impact Assessment.
- Contractor must provide an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP), prepared by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP). The EPP will include: an erosion and sediment control plan; a spill prevention plan, and response measures in case of a spill; an emergency response plan (wildlife, fire).
- Project footprint must be identified using flagging and stakes that will be removed after project completion.
- All parking and staging areas must be identified before construction begins, and must be on a previously disturbed footprint.
- Mitigation measures outlined in the paving section of the *PCA BMP for Roadways, Highways, Parkways, and Related Infrastructure* attached below must be followed for all paving activities.

Aquatic Mitigations

- Erosion and sediment control measures will be in place for all exposed soil within 30 metres of water.
- No sediment will be released into waterbodies adjacent to the project footprint.
- For tree removal within 10m of a waterbody, trees will be felled away from the water in such a way that the tree will not disturb the lakebed.
- All equipment and tools will be cleaned off site to prevent runoff from deleterious substances from entering local waterbodies.
- No equipment or personnel will enter any waterbodies at any time without pre-approval from the ESO and project manager.

Wildlife Mitigations

- Trees will be felled outside of the bird breeding window (April 20 - August 20), otherwise bird nest sweeps will be performed on all trees that are targeted for falling.





- All open excavation will be covered overnight, or an escape will be provided in case of animal entrapment.
- All food, food wrappers, and other wildlife attractants will be stored in wildlife-proof containers. No food or food containers will be left accessible to wildlife.

Vegetation Mitigations

- All equipment will arrive on site clean and free of any soil, debris, or other contaminants.
- A sweep by a Parks Canada vegetation specialist will be required to confirm the absence of whitebark pine at the work sites.
- A rare plant survey by a QEP must be conducted for all areas that will be disturbed.
- Any exposed soil will be covered, or immediately seeded with native, Parks Canada approved seed.
- Only native plants will be planted. Grass seed will be the following approved mix:

<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Tickle grass	40%
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	Fringed brome	40%
<i>Agropyron trachycaulus</i> var. <i>subsecundus</i>	Awne wheat grass	20%
- Contractor will be responsible for controlling all non-native plants in the construction footprint.
- Shrubs planted for restoration will be only the following species:
 - Mountain/River Alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*)
 - Smooth Willow (*Salix glauca*)
 - Bebbs Willow (*Salix bebbiana*)
 - Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)
 - Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*)
 - Common Wild Rose (*Rosa woodsii*)
- All vegetative debris will be removed from the work sites and disposed of outside of the park.
- Trees will be cleared using hand falling techniques by certified fellers.

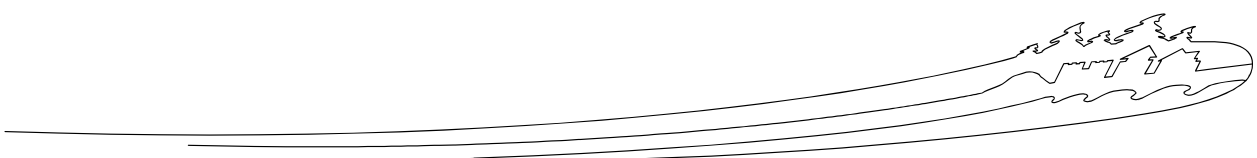
Soil and Landform Mitigations

- Access to and from construction sites will follow a single route to minimize ground disturbance.
- Topsoil will be salvaged as much as possible, for re-use in restoration.
- Topsoil layers will be stored separately to prevent admixing.
- Any topsoil imported into the park for restoration must be certified weed-free.

Cultural Resource Mitigations

The Cultural Resource Management recommendations are provided in the content of the Cultural Resource Impact Analysis (CRIA) process and confirm that the analysis of impact has been completed.

- ACCIDENTAL FINDS PROTOCOL: There may be cultural resources present in the project area that have not yet been discovered (even after an archaeological assessment has been carried out or





no assessment was deemed necessary for the project). If staff observe any significant cultural resources while working, they should stop work in the immediate area, and contact the project manager, to discuss any protective measures that might be needed.

- Significant resources that could be considered grounds for work stoppage include, but are not limited to, human remains, unique or diagnostic artifacts, and/or artifacts directly associated with known sites and/or unidentified sites in the area. In all cases, cultural managers must be made aware of the finds, and these finds must be communicated back to Parks Archaeologists.
- **CHANGE IN SCOPE:** Any additional scope and/or project footprint changes should be reviewed by Terrestrial Archaeology as they may affect Project requirements.
- As the proposed design, methods and area of work may have the potential to impact on previously known (Site 440T) or unknown buried archaeological resources, an Archaeological Impact Assessment prior to work commencing will be required.

Visitor Experience and Safety Mitigations

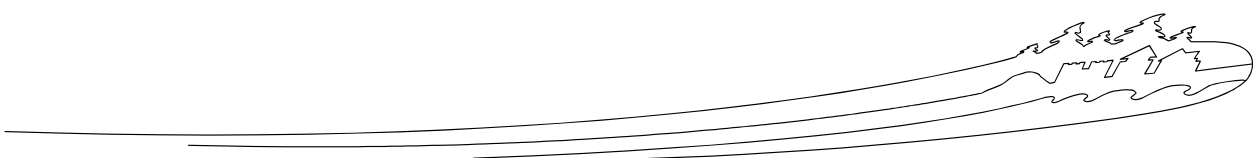
- Work areas will be closed off to the public using fencing and signage.
- Idling and excessive noise will be minimized during construction activities.
- Work sites will be kept clean and free of unnecessary debris and materials.
- Fire extinguishers will be available on site. In the event of a fire of any size, Banff Dispatch (403-762-1473) will be notified immediately.

Hazardous and Waste Materials Mitigations

- All construction waste will be disposed of at an approved facility.
- All refueling will take place on an impermeable surface in a location greater than 100m from a watercourse.
- A spill kit capable of handling 110% of the largest possible spill will be available on site, and workers trained in its use.
- All fuel containers, generators, and hazardous materials will have secondary containment capable of holding 110% of material volume.
- Fuel and oil will have secondary containment overnight, this includes equipment and machinery.
- All construction equipment will be stored more than 30 metres from the closest waterbody overnight.

8. OTHER Considerations

- ☐ 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

Regular, unscheduled surveillance visits will be required for the duration of this project to ensure mitigation measures are implemented. Restoration success after the project will also be required to ensure sites have been effectively rehabilitated and non-native plants are controlled at both sites.

9. SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

Environmental Effects

The residual adverse environmental effects are expected to be minimal when all mitigation measures are applied. With appropriate restoration efforts, ecosystem function will not be impaired for a significant length of time.

The most significant residual effect will likely be the permanent removal of habitat for parking lot expansion at Natural Bridge. This loss of habitat will be partly compensated by rehabilitating the vegetation at the viewpoint at Emerald Lake Day Use Area, and preventing the erosion of the shoreline there.

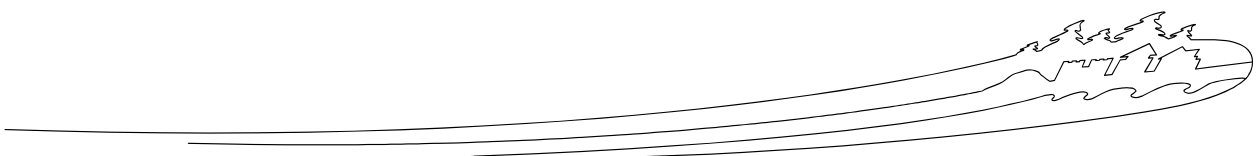
The amount of time for ecosystem function to return to pre-disturbance conditions is anticipated to take a number of years.

Cultural Resources

The residual effects on cultural resources can be minimized or eliminated completely through the application of the mitigation measures outline in this document. Nevertheless, there is always potential for the accidental disturbance or destruction of cultural resources through construction in close proximity to known archaeological sites.

10. EXPERTS CONSULTED

Department/Agency/Institution:	Parks Canada	Date of Request:	2018-01-23
Expert's Name & Contact Information: Shelley Humphries <i><u>Shelley.Humphries@pc.gc.ca</u></i> 250.343.6108	Title: Aquatics Specialist		
Expertise Requested: Input on aquatics concerns for development on the shoreline of Emerald Lake.			



**Response:**

People have created desire line trails down the shore in many places. The shore is also quite compacted and eroded and many boats are left there. I am not opposed to the boats being there - biologically it is better if they stay put once launched as there is lower disease transmission. But the shore could be improved along there too if we wanted to.


Department/Agency/Institution:	Parks Canada	Date of Request:	2018-01-23
Expert's Name & Contact Information:	Title: Fire and Vegetation Specialist		
Jed Cochrane <u>Jed.Cochrane@pc.gc.ca</u> 250.347.6161			
Expertise Requested: Input on vegetation removal at both sites.			
Response: - A rare veg survey will be required for all areas disturbed. - All disturbed areas will need to be replanted with native seed - No vegetation debris can be left on site, debris should be removed to a pit for burning or to LL wastewater for chipping - It is possible that this area could land as critical habitat for whitebark pine. This will need to be assessed prior to any work undertaking. This will require a site visit from wither myself or someone in my office.			

11. DECISION

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

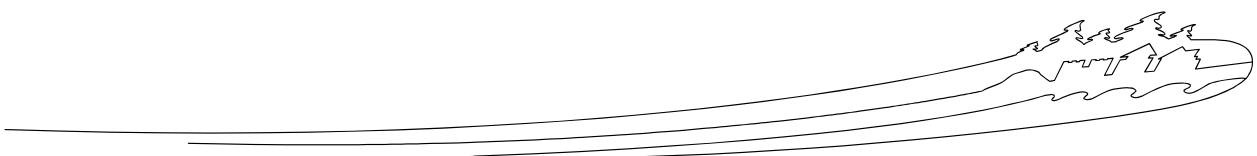
- ☒ not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

12. RECOMMENDATION AND APPROVAL

Prepared by: Monica Lillico (Environmental Assessment Scientist)	Date: 2018-06-05
Reviewed by: Kurt Devlin (Project Manager)	Date: 2018-06-05
Recommended by: Michael den Otter (Environmental Assessment Specialist)	Date: 2018-06-13
Approval signature: Alex Kolesch (Integrated Land Use Policy and Planning Manager): 	Date: 2018-06-15

13. ATTACHMENTS**13.1. BMPS**

PCA BMP for Campground and Day Use Area Maintenance and Modification





PCA BMP for Roadways, Highways, Parkways, and Related Infrastructure

(Applicable mitigations attached below):

Paving, Resurfacing, Grading Mitigations

Timing of Works

- 1.1. Works are preferably undertaken during periods of dry weather (e.g., summer) as this allows easier control of contaminated runoff and sediment.
- 1.2. If the work schedule requires working in the rain, the area of work must be isolated and appropriate sediment controls must be installed to prevent the release of sediment-laden water or any other deleterious substances into surface waters, particularly for surface repair works requiring the application of patching and sealing compounds, tar, asphalt, and chemical surface sealants.

Grading

- 1.3. During grade construction conducted close to any watercourse, water body or wetland ensure materials are not pushed, fall or are eroded into the water or wetlands.
- 1.4. No grade building shall occur outside of the delineated work area or within 1 metre of the drip line of existing forest. Any material inadvertently falling outside the work limits will be removed promptly in a manner that does not damage trees or vegetation.
- 1.5. Materials shall be placed at storage sites or on the grade without spillage outside the work limits. Any material inadvertently falling outside the work limits will be removed promptly in a manner that does not damage trees or vegetation.
- 1.6. Retain a 30 metre vegetated buffer around water bodies or install runoff management structures.
- 1.7. If possible grade roads early in the spring before vegetation develops seed heads or late in season after vegetation has set seed and is dormant to minimize non-native vegetation propagation.
- 1.8. Ensure gravel or road bed material is free of weeds and comes from an approved operational gravel source free of other contaminants.

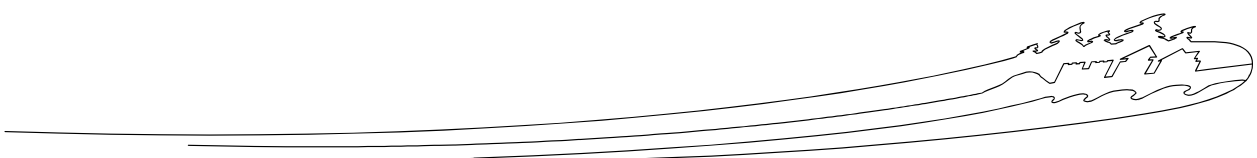
Paving and Resurfacing

- 1.9. Minimize changes to the surface that could affect infiltration and runoff characteristics and maintain effective surface drainage to limit direct runoff into surface waters.
- 1.10. Minimize application of seal coats in wet conditions. Attempt to apply only to dry surfaces and not prior to (within 24 hrs.) or during rainfall. If unforeseen rain arrives ensure runoff from recently seal coated surfaces are prevented from entering surface waters.

Asphalt Mitigations

Timing of Works

- 1.1. Asphalt works are preferably undertaken during periods of dry weather as this allows easier control of contaminated runoff and sediment.
- 1.2. If the work schedule requires working in the rain, the area of work must be isolated and appropriate sediment controls must be installed to prevent the release of sediment-laden water or any other deleterious substances into surface waters, particularly for surface repair





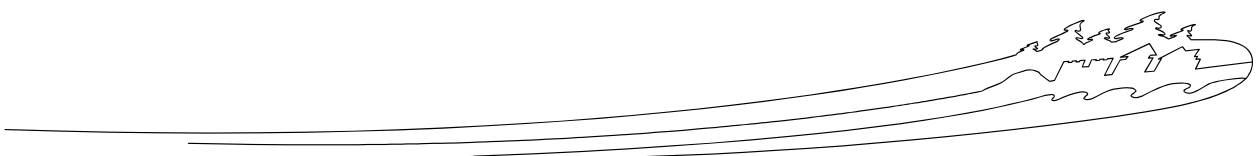
works requiring the application of patching and sealing compounds, tar, asphalt, and chemical surface sealants.

Operation of Asphalt Plants

- 1.3. Asphalt plant operation must comply with all environmental pollution control regulations, including provincial regulations, and the plant operational plan.
- 1.4. Spoil piles and stock piles will be at least 30 meters from the edge of any water body.
- 1.5. There must be enough room between the stockpiles and the asphalt plant for a loader in the event of a spill at the asphalt plant.
- 1.6. A containment berm with an associated liner made of occlusive material (e.g. plastic of a thickness approved by the SO) and covered with absorbent sand or clay shall be installed under the asphalt storage tank to ensure containment of 110% of the tank's capacity.
- 1.7. The proponent shall be responsible for the purchase and safe delivery/storage/handling of asphalt cement and emulsions to the asphalt plant site.
- 1.8. Excess hot mix or reject new asphalt shall be temporarily stored in the containment area sufficient to prevent runoff of petroleum into soils or surface waters as directed by the project manager, and removed from the Parks Canada protected heritage place, prior to project completion.
- 1.9. Every effort will be made to recycle waste asphalt, either as a base course, or by recycling waste asphalt through the asphalt plant according to engineering specifications. Old cured ground asphalt material shall be removed, recycled, or stored for future recycling at an approved operational gravel pit or asphalt plant site. Stockpiles must be further than 30 metres from any surface waters.
- 1.10. Remaining stockpiles will be removed or incorporated into reclamation plans for the gravel pits or asphalt plant sites.
- 1.11. Asphalt to be removed must be sampled and analyzed to determine possible lead contamination. Contaminated asphalt will be transported to an approved waste disposal facility. A receipt of delivery is to be provided to the SO.
- 1.12. Proponent should protect containment/catchment areas and drip trays at the asphalt plant from rainfall since, if contaminated, all of the collected water will require disposal of at an approved disposal facility at the expense of the Proponent.
- 1.13. Dyking and ponding will be required to control the rate and quality of runoff from the plant site.
- 1.14. Ensure that the water in the settling ponds remains clean of petroleum products. Any contaminated water will require disposal at an approved disposal facility at the expense of the Proponent.

Gravel Crushing and Washing

- 1.15. Where possible within engineering constraints, asphalt materials should be recycled to reduce the need for new gravel.
- 1.16. Gravel will be obtained from an approved operational borrow pit only. For gravel obtained from a borrow pit within a protected heritage place or borrow pit, gravel extraction within the footprint of the disturbed area of the approved operational borrow pit is permitted.
- 1.17. Gravel will not be crushed within 30 meters of any water body.





- 1.18. If gravel requires washing, the water used will not be returned directly to any watercourse.
- 1.19. Water free from chemical contaminants will be discharged into ground where further erosion and runoff into surface water is prevented. Discharging into well vegetated ground surface, at a rate which prevents erosion can often provide increased absorption and reduction of sediment load.
- 1.20. Contaminated water must be transported outside of the Parks Canada protected heritage place for disposal at an approved facility.
- 1.21. For waste removed from the park a detailed receipt of delivery to an approved facility will be provided to the ESO.

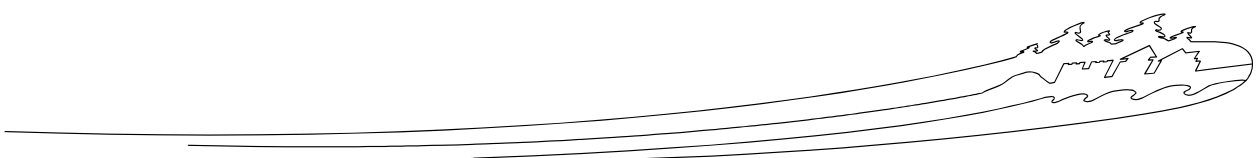
Oiling of Truck Boxes

Trucks for hauling asphalt mixture shall have tight, clean, smooth metal beds that have been sprayed with a minimum amount of thin fuel oil to prevent the mixture from adhering and causing waste asphalt.

- 1.22. Truck boxes may be oiled only when absolutely necessary.
- 1.23. Oiling will take place in a bermed area, consisting of a plastic underlay with 15 centimetres overlay of clean gravel. Oil contaminated gravel will be hand collected (so as to prevent tearing of the plastic) from the bermed area daily, and put through the asphalt plant.
- 1.24. Vehicle covers shall be securely fastened.

Clearing and Grubbing:

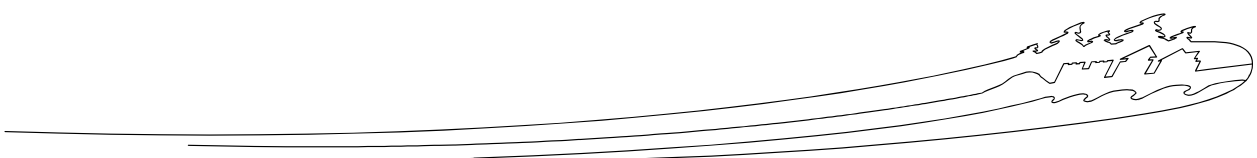
1. Protect trees and plant species of high ecological, heritage or cultural value; all clearing activities must be flagged and pre-approved by designated Parks Canada staff.
2. Retain a 30 meter vegetated buffer, from the High Water Mark of waterbodies and a 15 meter buffer from steep slopes. If clearing is required within the buffer zone, conduct minimal selective clearing by hand to ensure soil stability and prevent run off. In sloped areas, buffers should increase in width as the slope increases.
3. Clear minimum area necessary; trees should be removed only as necessary for project completion, visitor safety or wildfire risk reduction.
4. When felling trees, precautions must be taken to minimise damage to surrounding vegetation.
5. The felling of trees with obvious wildlife use (e.g., snags with cavity nests, trees with stick nests) must be avoided wherever possible; if unavoidable, designated Parks Canada staff approval is required.
6. 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.
7. Salvage and replant small trees when appropriate or dispose as directed by designated Parks Canada staff.
8. When possible, conduct work when the ground is frozen or under a condition (such as snowfall) that limits ground compaction. If not possible, consider the use of rig mats or other appropriate measures to minimise impacts.
9. Protect roots of trees to drip line to prevent disturbance or damage. Avoid traffic, dumping or storage of materials over root zone.
10. 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.





Erosion and Sediment Control

11. Schedule operations to avoid wet, windy and rainy periods or very dry periods that may increase erosion and sedimentation.
12. Wet down dry, exposed soils, to reduce dust.
13. In areas prone to erosion, install erosion and sediment control measures before starting work, especially within 30 meters of a waterbody.
14. Regularly inspect and maintain erosion and sediment control structures during all phases of the project and modify measures as necessary.
15. Select erosion and sediment control products that correspond with the nature and duration of the project.
16. Use erosion and sediment control products made of 100% biodegradable materials (e.g., jute, sisal or coir fiber) when possible. Ensure backing materials are also biodegradable.
17. Use of hay or straw in erosion and sediment control are potential wildlife attractants and may contain invasive species; use must be approved by designated Parks Canada staff.
18. Use sediment and erosion control products that reduce potential for wildlife entanglement¹ when possible. These options include:
 - Net-less erosion control blankets made of excelsior or loose mulch and unreinforced silt fences.
 - Netting with a loose-weave wildlife safe design.
19. Limit duration of soil exposure; phase activities whenever possible and restore disturbed areas as soon as possible.
20. Avoid equipment operation on steep or unstable slopes and in areas prone to erosion such as sand dunes.
21. Manage water flowing onto the site as appropriate for the project:
 - Divert upland surface runoff away from exposed areas.
 - Filter water being pumped/diverted from the site; silt-laden water must not be pumped directly into a waterbody (e.g., pump/divert water to a vegetated area 30 meters from the waterbody, a constructed settling basin or other filtration system).
 - Minimise slope length and gradient of disturbed areas.
 - Cover erodible soils with mulch, vegetation, or rip-rap.
 - Construct check dams or similar devices in constructed swales and ditches.
22. Consider removing and maintaining sod mats for improved re-vegetation success and erosion control; disturbed areas should be reclaimed with topsoil.
23. Cover spoil piles with biodegradable mats or tarps or plant them with native grass or shrubs approved by Parks Canada.
24. Topsoil separation is required; stockpile topsoil away from subsoils and spoil material and more than 15 meters away from waterbodies, drainage features and/or the top of steep slopes.
25. Store excavated soils on tarps to limit damage to underlying vegetation and cover with weighted tarps if left for an extended period of time.
26. Excess organic material will be distributed within the construction area or other existing un-vegetated areas.
27. Maintain effective sediment and erosion control measures until re-vegetation of disturbed areas is achieved.





28. Remove temporary erosion and sediment control products, especially non-biodegradable materials, when they are no longer required.

14. 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.*)

