

Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects

Table 8.2 Sub-Class 1: Buildings: Mitigations for reducing impacts of building projects

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
<i>Pre-planning</i>		
Site investigation, including geotechnical investigation	Sensory disturbance, disturbance of archaeological resources, slope failure, sedimentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, if not already completed for the site, and additional site surveys, test pits, bore holes etc. if necessary. 2. Minimize the time boreholes remain open to reduce small terrestrial wildlife mortality. Properly seal boreholes and fit PVC pipes as per provincial/federal standards. 3. Use existing roadways or disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site. 4. Follow appropriate excavation mitigation measures for geotechnical investigation (see mitigations for "Trenching"). 5. All wells must be registered as per provincial standards. 6. Drilling shields must be environmentally friendly. 7. Unsuccessful drill holes must be properly sealed and capped as per the provincial standards. 8. Collection containers are required for all drill cuttings. Drilling mud will not be disposed of in the park. 9. A copy of the drilling log will be submitted to Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Office when complete.
General planning activities specific to all building projects.	Runoff / sedimentation; soil contamination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Prepare an Emergency Response Plan for the worst case, i.e., heavy rainfall and runoff events, high winds, spills, fires, etc. 11. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 12. Ensure all activities are conducted at least 30 m from waterbodies.
	Dust production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Have a water source available to wet down exposed soil and dry areas.
	Wind and water erosion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Prepare a satisfactory Sediment and Erosion Control Plan covering all construction and restoration periods. 15. Acquire necessary sediment control equipment (i.e., straw bales, landscaping fabric, sediment fences, etc.) and install prior to construction. 16. Extra planning should be used for areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits.
	Compaction of soils	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Identify soils susceptible to compaction (fine textured and organic soils). 18. In sensitive areas, use equipment of low bearing weight, low PSI tires, or tracked vehicles. 19. Building material storage must be contained in one area of the site and clearly flagged to prevent soil compaction and reduce area of disturbance.
	Slope failure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Assess slope stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth) and adjust activities to avoid these areas if possible. Use appropriate setbacks. 21. Pay particular attention when planning for slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where soils are shallow and likely to move with

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		disturbance.
	Habitat loss and fragmentation; or encroachment on wildlife movement corridor	<p>22. Identify wildlife habitat that may be impacted by activities and avoid sensitive areas, including wetlands.</p> <p>23. Ensure only necessary vegetation is removed and delineate areas to be avoided with biodegradable flagging tape and/or temporary fences.</p>
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	<p>When working adjacent to natural areas:</p> <p>24. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns.</p> <p>25. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.</p> <p>26. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas where wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur.</p> <p>27. Educate workers that feeding or harassing wildlife is not permitted. Keep the site free of food scraps, and dispose of garbage in bear proof containers.</p>
	Disturbance of archaeological resources	<p>28. Consult with Parks Canada to discuss if consultation with the Park's archaeologist is required (see Attachment 3).</p> <p>29. If it is deemed that potential archaeological sites may be subject to ground disturbance activities should be adapted to avoid them.</p> <p>30. Educate workers to notify site supervisor upon finding any archaeological artefacts and to stop work immediately. Contact Parks Canada immediately.</p>
	Increased water and energy consumption	<p>31. Identify water and energy conservation opportunities for building design (e.g., low flow fixtures, low energy heating and lighting) and outdoor requirements (e.g., yard lighting, drip irrigation systems).</p>
	Public safety	<p>32. Outline traffic control measures and assess the need for flagging personnel.</p> <p>33. Call utility line companies to identify infrastructure locations.</p>
	Reduced aesthetics (noise and visual)	<p>34. Evaluate the site layout, access routes and construction activities to minimize their visual impact.</p> <p>35. Plan work schedule to confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.</p>
Site Preparation		
Clearing of vegetation, grading, excavation and disposal of cleared material	Dust production	<p>36. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods.</p> <p>37. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.</p> <p>38. Minimize grading and excavation on windy days to limit dust production.</p>
	Runoff / sedimentation	<p>39. Halt construction activity on exposed soil during events of high rainfall intensity and runoff and refer to the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan. Periodically inspect and repair, if necessary, erosion control structures.</p>

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		<p>40. All excavations will remain free of water (see mitigations for "Dewatering").</p> <p>41. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover.</p> <p>Sites close to waterbodies, but not closer than 30 m:</p> <p>42. To ensure site run-off is minimized, control overland flow up and down gradient of excavated areas by use of effective diversion ditches, bales, vegetation filter strips, or sediment traps.</p>
	Wind and water erosion	<p>43. Minimize grubbing.</p> <p>Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits:</p> <p>44. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, straw, or landscaping fabric along drainage pathways.</p> <p>45. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover.</p>
	Damage to adjacent vegetation, loss of native vegetation	<p>To protect areas adjacent to development site:</p> <p>46. Minimize area cleared. Clearly mark area to be cleared with biodegradable flagging tape and/or temporary fences.</p> <p>47. Ensure sensitive resources identified in Attachment 3 and 4 (if applicable) are protected.</p> <p>48. See Attachment 2 for replanting directions.</p> <p>49. Fencing around trees to be retained must be installed beyond the tree's drip line before starting work on site.</p> <p>50. Where required obtain permit before removing any trees. See Attachment 2 for details.</p> <p>51. Ensure excavated material does not damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the site or in adjacent areas.</p> <p>52. Trees are to be cut so they fall inside the cleared perimeters.</p> <p>53. Care must be taken during grubbing and stripping to ensure trees and roots on the edge of the cleared area are not disturbed.</p> <p>54. Grubbing and stripping may not be permitted on steep slopes to reduce the potential for erosion.</p>
	Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation;	<p>When working adjacent to undeveloped areas and areas bordering natural habitat:</p> <p>55. Clear only the minimum area required for construction activities.</p> <p>56. Retain vegetation barriers where possible, especially trees and shrubbery.</p>
	Loss of topsoil and/or topsoil-subsoil mixing	<p>57. Topsoil separation is required.</p> <p>58. Topsoil will be stored away from any slopes, subsoils, spoil material, construction activities and day-to-day operations.</p>
	Slope failure	<p>59. Avoid work on steep slopes unless absolutely necessary.</p> <p>60. In areas with slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where shallow soils overlie bedrock use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. Consult occupational health and safety guidelines.</p>
	Waste management	<p>61. Large timber (trees larger than 10 cm DBH) shall be cut into blocks not to exceed 35 cm and stockpiled for re-use as firewood. For Wasagaming see Attachment 2.</p> <p>62. Smaller trees and other woody material should be disposed of as indicated in Attachment 2.</p>

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		<p>63. Dispose of trade waste at an appropriate landfill.</p> <p>64. Where available, construction waste will be separated to maximize recycling opportunities.</p> <p>65. Ensure cleared vegetation being stored or transported is covered with tarps or equivalent material.</p> <p>66. Excess fill will be removed to a designated site.</p>
	Reduced aesthetics (visual)	<p>67. Minimize the time cleared vegetation remains at the work site.</p> <p>68. Burning or burial of waste is not permitted.</p>
	Other	<p>69. Any trench/pit left over night will be fenced and singe to restrict access by people and/or wildlife.</p> <p>70. Location of service lines will be identified before excavation begins.</p> <p>71. Should cultural artefacts be discovered during excavation, work will stop and the Cultural Resource Warden notified.</p>
Construction		
Dewatering	Sedimentation; Erosion; Damage to vegetation	<p>72. Dewatering is not permitted into any waterbody.</p> <p>Dewater is permitted across previously disturbed vegetation or natural vegetation if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>73. Sediment controls are used (i.e., silt fences, silt bags, etc.).</p> <p>74. Water velocity is controlled to dissipate energy, prevent soil erosion and allow for infiltration.</p> <p>75. Dewatering structures are continuously monitored to ensure no damage is being done to soil or vegetation.</p> <p>76. Dewatering into the sanitary or stormwater system is restricted as indicated in Attachment 2.</p> <p>77. Sediment from the traps may be used as fill on the construction site.</p>
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	<p>78. For undeveloped areas adjacent to development site, ensure water and sediment is directed away from natural areas.</p>
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	<p>79. When working adjacent to natural areas:</p> <p>80. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule, high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns.</p> <p>81. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.</p> <p>82. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas where wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur.</p> <p>83. Educate workers that feeding or harassing wildlife is not permitted.</p>
Construction (sandblasting)	Dust production (sand blasting)	<p>84. Minimize sandblasting. Sandblasting should only remove loose paint to provide a clean surface for the new paint to adhere to.</p> <p>85. Confine activity to days with little or no wind and use physical barriers (e.g., shrouds, scaffold canopies) to contain dust.</p>
Construction (painting and paint stripping)	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill of paint, stripping	<p>86. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan and ensure that spill contingency equipment and measures are in place before work begins.</p> <p>87. Ensure paint is stored appropriately to prevent spillage.</p> <p>88. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the</p>

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	compounds, or thinner	<p>phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2.</p> <p>89. Waste oil based paints must be transported out of the Park in accordance with the Federal and Provincial <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> and Regulations.</p> <p>90. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal must be provided to Parks Canada.</p>
Site Servicing (Subsurface)		
Trenching, Utilities excavation and removal	Runoff / sedimentation	<p>91. To ensure site run-off is minimized at times of heavy rainfall, control overland flow up and down gradient of exposed areas by use of effective diversion ditches, bales, vegetation filter strips, or sediment traps.</p>
	Wind and water erosion	<p>Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits:</p> <p>92. Use interceptor ditches or berms (bales) up-gradient of excavation to divert overland flow around exposed soils</p> <p>93. Line steep ditches with filter fabric, rock or polyethylene lining to prevent channel erosion.</p>
	Wildlife mortality	<p>94. All trenches or excavations to be left unattended overnight must be fenced.</p>
	Loss of topsoil and/or topsoil-subsoil mixing	<p>95. Topsoil separation is required. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed with stockpiled topsoil.</p> <p>96. Minimize the amount of time the trench remains open.</p> <p>97. Top soils will be stored away from any steep slopes, subsoils, spoil material, construction activities and day-to-day operations.</p> <p>98. Roach piles on reclaimed linear disturbances will be minimized to the extent possible.</p> <p>99. Backfilling should allow for settling to prevent depressions.</p>
	Slope failure	<p>100. Avoid work on steep slopes unless absolutely necessary.</p> <p>101. In areas with slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where soils are shallow, use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. Consult occupational health and safety guidelines.</p>
Decommissioning and Abandonment		
Demolition activities / foundation removal	Dust production	<p>102. Wet down dry, exposed soils.</p> <p>103. Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.</p>
	Discovery of existing soil contamination	<p>104. If any contamination is found, cease work immediately. Inform the building site supervisor and, if necessary, implement Emergency Response Plan.</p>
	Loss of topsoil and/or topsoil-subsoil mixing	<p>105. Topsoil separation is required. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed with stockpiled topsoil.</p> <p>106. Top soils will be stored away from any grades, subsoils, spoil material, construction activities and day-to-day operations.</p>
Site Reclamation or Restoration		
Grading	Dust	<p>107. Wet down dry, exposed soils.</p>

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	production	108. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Runoff / sedimentation	109. Halt grading on exposed soil during events of high rainfall intensity and runoff. Consult the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan. 110. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. Establish containment structures to trap runoff.
	Wind and water erosion	Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits: 111. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw along drainage pathways. 112. Recontour slopes to pre-disturbance conditions.
Revegetation	Runoff / sedimentation / erosion	113. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas immediately after construction is completed. 114. Use stockpiled topsoil to facilitate reclamation.
	Compaction of soils	115. Cultivate affected areas before reclaiming, especially areas with fine textured or organic soils.
	Weed invasion	116. Revegetate exposed areas at first opportunity. 117. Ensure topsoil is clean and weed free. If clean fill is unavailable, monitor the site, and treat as needed, to ensure appropriate weed control for 3 years following landscaping (applicable to construction crews only). 118. Revegetate with Parks Canada approved grass seed mix, if applicable, or the Town seed mix for landscape rehabilitation (see Attachment 2). 119. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place.
Herbicide/ fertilizer use	Contamination of soil or water	120. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during site revegetation. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 121. Do not use fertilizers and herbicides in areas where residue or run-off may enter a waterbody or drainage pathway. 122. Do not over water.
Paving	Dust production	123. Wet down dry, exposed soils. 124. Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Contamination of soil or water	125. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 126. Use an environmentally friendly tack coat and do not apply if rain is in the forecast.
	Noise disturbance and mortality of wildlife due to increased traffic	Adjacent to natural areas. 127. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 128. If wildlife mortality is likely to increase due to traffic, post signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness. 129. Educate workers that feeding or harassing wildlife is not permitted.
General Activities		
Materials	Dust	130. Wet down dry, exposed soils or cover with tarps.

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
handling / storage	production	131.Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	132.Protect undisturbed land by only stockpiling materials on heavy canvas or polypropylene tarpaulins to protect native vegetation. Excavated material will not be permitted to damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the construction site or in adjacent areas.
	Decreased aesthetics (visual) and public safety	133.Materials will be stored within the delineated confines of the work site.
Equipment operation and maintenance	Decrease in ambient air quality due to emissions	134.Ensure all equipment is properly tuned, free of leaks, in good operating order, and fitted with standard air emission control devices. 135.Minimize idling of engines at all times.
	Dust production	136.Wet down dry and dusty roads. 137.Do not use oil-based dust suppressants. 138.Reduce speeds. 139.Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill	140.Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 141.Avoid work in high risk areas, particularly in areas of high water table, steep slopes or in close proximity to streams. 142.Have spill containment equipment on-hand and ensure that all personnel are trained in their use. 143.Ensure all construction equipment is free of leaks from oil, fuel or hydraulic fuels. 144.The crossing of any waterbody (including wetlands) by construction equipment, or the use of such equipment within waterbodies is strictly prohibited unless prior approval has been confirmed. 145.Designate refuelling areas at least 100 m away from any water body. Stationary stores of fuel will be bermed with an impermeable liner to contain 125% of the anticipated fuel quantity. Any contaminated rainwater will be moved out of the park. 146.Refuelling activities should not be conducted where run-off could carry contaminants into drainage pathways (including storm sewers). 147.Equipment will be fuelled on hardened surfaces. 148.Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal will be provided to Parks Canada.
	Compaction of soils	149.Restrict vehicular travel and other equipment operation to the construction site and approved access routes. 150.Vehicle parking will be restricted to specified areas on the construction site. 151.Minimize or halt construction traffic during wet conditions when the

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		<p>soil shows signs of ponding or rutting.</p> <p>152. In sensitive areas, if possible, use equipment which minimizes surface disturbance including low ground pressure tracks/tires, blade shoes and brush rake attachments.</p>
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	<p>Undeveloped areas adjacent to development site:</p> <p>153. Careful machine operation is required to ensure that damage to surrounding vegetation does not occur.</p> <p>154. Excavated material must not be permitted to bury plant material that is to be retained. Snow fences may be used to prevent excavated material escaping into the surrounding forest.</p> <p>155. Fencing around trees to be retained must be installed beyond the tree's drip line prior to commencement of site work.</p>
	Weed invasion	<p>156. All construction equipment from outside a park will be steam cleaned (or if not available use high pressure wash) prior to arrival to minimize the risk of introducing weeds.</p> <p>157. Construction equipment from outside a park will not be washed while in a park.</p>
	Sensory disturbance to wildlife	<p>158. Use existing roadways, pathways and previously disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site.</p> <p>159. Educate workers not to enter wildlife corridors.</p> <p>160. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.</p>
	Aesthetics	<p>161. All heavy equipment operating on paved surfaces should be equipped with street pads. Damage to paved surfaces will be restored to original conditions.</p>
	Increased traffic levels	<p>162. Time construction activities to minimize vehicle conflicts on access roads and/or use flagging personnel.</p>
Waste management (general)	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill or improper disposal	<p>163. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, sewer, or other water course. Excess material will not be disposed of on or adjacent to the site.</p>
	Aesthetics (visual and smell)	<p>164. Collect all waste, store appropriately and dispose trade waste and garbage at designated locations.</p> <p>165. All garbage and food must be stored in bear-proof bins.</p> <p>166. Keep site maintained in a tidy condition, free from the accumulation of waste products, debris and litter.</p> <p>167. Construction sites must undergo thorough clean-up, including removal of general litter, survey stakes and flagging tape at project completion.</p>
Hazardous materials collection and handling	Contamination of soil or water	<p>168. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada.</p> <p>169. If any hazardous waste is uncovered during excavation/construction it must be investigated, source identified, properly removed and disposed to an approved landfill.</p> <p>170. All toxic/hazardous materials will be identified during demolition and</p>

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Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		<p>will be handled as required under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Service.</p> <p>171. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of a park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal must be provided to Parks Canada.</p> <p>172. All hazardous materials and wastes will be clearly labelled with WHMIS labels and information.</p> <p>173. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies (to clean up 110% of the site's largest possible fuel/chemical spill) will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use.</p> <p>174. All fuels, oils, lubricants and other petrochemical products will not be stored within 100 meters of any waterbody (including wetlands).</p> <p>175. Do not store fuels, lubricants, solvents, paints, and other chemicals on site overnight except within construction trailers secured with lock and key. Storage should be on a bermed, impervious site (secondary containment). An additional permit may be necessary.</p> <p>176. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, storm or sanitary sewer, or other water course.</p> <p>177. All construction sites will be equipped with containers suitable for the secure, temporary storage of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes will be separated by type. Follow all applicable regulations and codes for the management and handling of hazardous wastes.</p>
	Public safety	<p>178. If equipment infringes on driving lane, flag persons are required.</p> <p>179. All roadway signage must be in accordance with provincial standards. Signs must be bilingual or symbolic.</p> <p>180. The proponent is responsible for site security at all times.</p>

8.8. Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are those impacts still remaining after all appropriate mitigation has been implemented.

The potential residual impacts likely to result from this project have been defined using the following terms.

- **Magnitude of Impact** refers to the percentage of a population or resource that may be affected. High, medium or low are the terms identified.
- **Direction** refers to whether an impact to a population or resource is considered to be positive, negative or neutral.
- **Duration** refers to the time it takes a population or resource to recover from the impact. It can be identified as short-term (< 3 to 6 months), moderate-term (6 months to 2 years) and long-term (> 3 years).
- **Frequency** refers to the number of times an activity is likely to occur and can be identified as once, intermittent, or continuous.