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RESPONSE TO
THE

BLACK POINT
QUARRY PROJECT
DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT
REPORT

February 3, 2016

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Cover Photo: Fogarty’s Cove, Courtesy of Frank Fogarty



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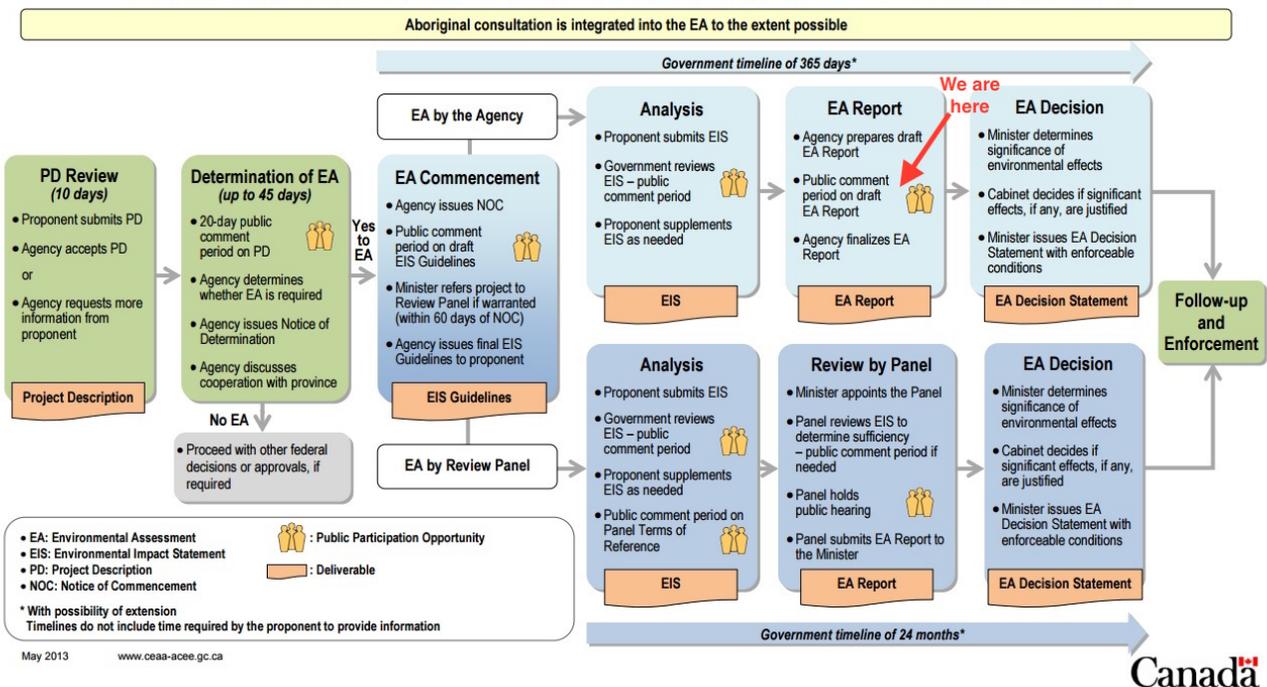
Sierra Club Canada Foundation is a national grassroots environmental organization with chapters across the country. Sierra Club’s Atlantic Chapter is a vibrant grassroots organization that empowers people to protect, restore, and enjoy a healthy safe planet. We are involved in a broad range of activities from advocacy to education. Our major efforts are in the areas of energy and climate change, healthy communities, sustainable economies, the protection of wild spaces, and environmental education. Beginning with our work on the Digby Quarry, we have been involved in issues surrounding quarries in Nova Scotia for almost ten years now, providing input on policy, community concerns, environmental assessment, and public education.

Background

This report summarizes our comments in response to the second round of consultations being held as part of the Environmental Assessment for the proposed Black Point Quarry Project in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. In this report we are responding to the project description, impacts, and mitigation measures proposed by the quarry company, Vulcan Materials Company, and government authorities. Our submission consists of two parts: first we analyzed the information provided for its accuracy and completeness, with a particular focus on impacts on water, the marine environment, wildlife, and invasive species introductions. The second portion of this report contains responses from local residents and experts with knowledge of the area, reporting their recommendations regarding the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) Report.



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS MANAGED BY THE AGENCY

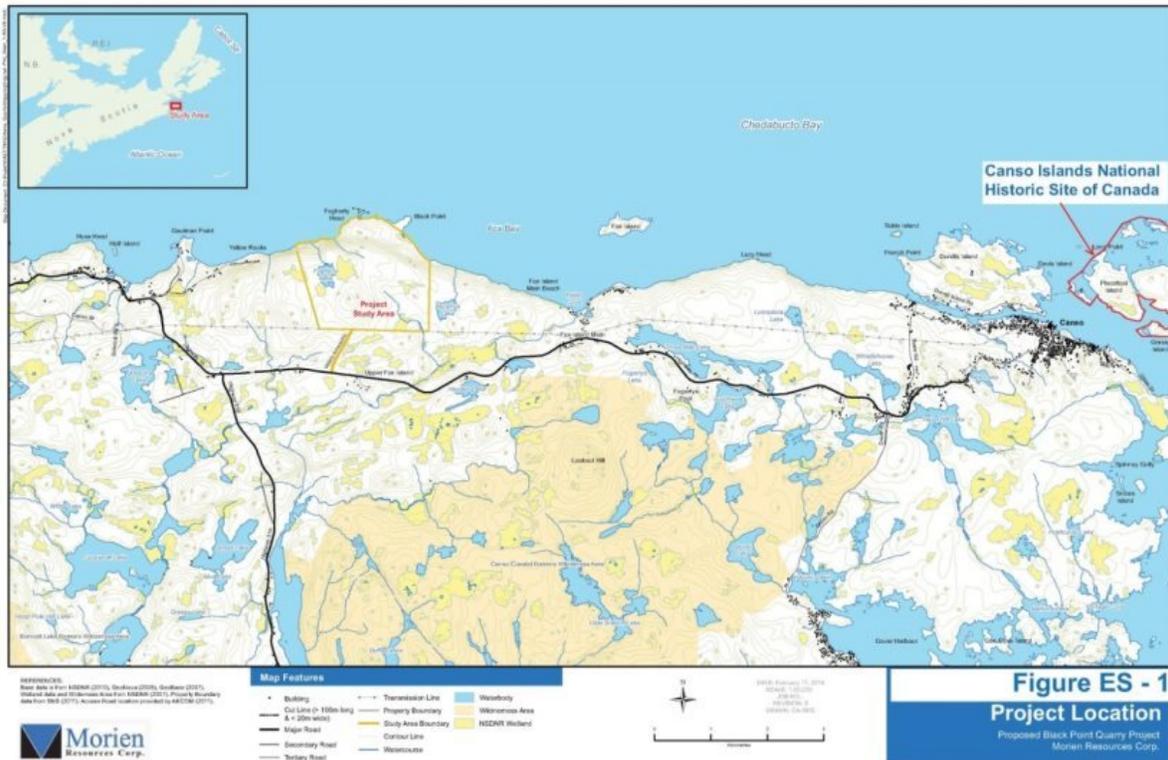


Major Project Components

Major components of the Black Point Quarry Project, as described in the environmental assessment reports include:

- 180 hectare open pit rock (granite) quarry;
- 213 hectares of coastal landscape will need to be cleared for the quarry and other parts of the operation, such as a processing plant, sediment ponds, etc.;
- 2 sediment ponds of 6100 cubic meters each will be created to hold waste (an Olympic sized swimming pool is 2500 cubic metres, so these ponds would be about 2.4 times that size);
- a marine terminal will be built for ships to dock, with conveyer belts for carrying rock onto the vessels;
- access roads will be built and transmission lines will be erected; and

- 90-100 ships will come to the site every year when the quarry is at peak production, including large bulk carriers (up to 70,000 tonne vessels) and coastal barges. It is anticipated that the quarry will operate for 50 years.



Project Location in Guysborough, Nova Scotia (Figure 2 from CEAA Draft Environmental Assessment Report.)

Major Impacts of the Project on the Environment

- Approximately 90 - 100 ships will travel to the new marine terminal every year once the quarry is operating at peak. These ships will be transiting an area frequented by marine mammals, sea turtles, seabirds, and fish. The fin whale in particular is known to be a common visitor of this part of the coast. The vessels themselves may cause changes in migration routes, increase noise pollution, and increased risk of ship strikes.
- The ships will be carrying up to 2500-3000 litres of fuel which, if there was an accident, could have devastating impacts for marine life and bird colonies, including the endangered roseate tern and other seabirds that nest on nearby islands, such as the Country Island Important Bird Area Complex (13 km from the site) and seabird colonies on other closer islands (Half Island - 3.6 km - and Fox Island - 4 km).
- Ships coming to the site will be in full ballast, meaning they will discharge huge volumes of ballast water in order to take on the granite being quarried. Although the company reports they will carry out ballast water management in the form of ballast water exchange, it is well recognized that ballast water exchange is far from perfect in terms of reducing the risk of introduction of invasive species. Since the area is a relatively productive marine environment, it may be susceptible to marine invasive species introductions. The draft EA does not require monitoring for invasive species, much less precautions above standard ballast water treatment methods.
- Once the quarry begins to operate, it will run about 30 days a year, 16 hours per day, then this will ramp up to 200 days per year. Ship loading may take place at any time day or night since it is estimated it will take 18-24 hours to load the largest ships. Noise from blasting and other quarrying activities (such as processing and the loading of ships etc.) will be heard up to 10 km away, and blasting will be heard 100 km away. Noise from the quarry may impact birds, marine life, and wildlife.
- The large pit created by the project will divert surface water flows. The proponent projects that there will be about a 18% decrease of the flow to Reynolds Brook, which could result in loss of fish habitat.
- Over 213 ha of habitat will be cleared for the project. "Several" wetlands will be destroyed or altered due to changes in water flows associated with the quarry. We do not know how the company plans to compensate for the loss or alteration of these wetlands.
- After the project is complete, the company proposes to allow the open pit to fill with water, creating a 30 ha artificial lake. Provincial commentators on the Environmental Impact Statement were unsure as to whether saltwater intrusions would mean this lake would be brackish. Also, it is unclear what reclamation will occur on the remaining portion of the 180 ha quarry and other processing areas, since the rehabilitation plan has not been developed.
- Commercial fisheries occur in the area, as well as fishing for Mi'kmaq food social ceremonial purposes. The company has committed to altering its shipping lane to avoid impacting some fisheries, but fisheries may still be impacted through loss of access to fishing grounds, disruption of habitat, alterations of fish migratory pathways, introduction of invasive species, and/or accidents such as oil spills.
- Lights associated with the project would be visible for 10 km, with possible impacts to other industries (like tourism and recreation), as well as birds.
- Habitat loss, light, noise, ship traffic etc. would impact Mi'kmaq traditional uses by destroying habitat, causing mortality, disrupting migratory pathways and loss of access to certain areas.
- The project is large in terms of its geographic and temporal scale (the quarry may run for 50 years). It will have long-term consequences for land use and other community development in the area. However, no large scale planning or full cost analysis has been performed to assess the benefits and risk of this project.

Part 1: Analysis of Impacts & Mitigation Described in the Draft EA Report

A Mark of *Incomplete*: Missing Information

Although the environmental assessment process is nearing completion, we lack key information to determine impacts of the project and effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures. It is our understanding that this is partly due to differences in provincial and federal environmental assessment processes. The federal environmental assessment process requires public input on certain portions under federal jurisdiction at this juncture (thing like impacts of migratory birds, endangered species, fish and fish habitat, etc.), whereas the provincial environmental assessment process does not.

In order to streamline this process and make sure interconnected aspects of the project get the level of assessment they require, we request that the following information be required and made public before an approval is given:

- Rehabilitation/ Reclamation Plan for the site after the quarry closes
- Amount provided as a bond in case of a disaster or bankruptcy of the company
- Clear commitment on how the proponent will treat sewage and other waste produced during operations (such as any oil, chemicals)
- Baseline study of fish habitat in Reynolds's Brook, where is it anticipated changes in flow would result in a decrease of 18% of water flows. The proponent has agreed to a pre-construction fish habitat assessment and survey, but it is important for the public to be able to assess these impacts now.
- Assessment of the risk that salt water will intrude on the quarry pit, resulting in a brackish water artificial lake. In addition, due to its depth, the artificial lake will most likely be oligotrophic, characterized by low nutrient levels and might not be able to support fish and fish habitat.
- Fish and fish habitat offset plan to compensate for the loss of marine fish habitat
- Wetland compensation plan
- Mi'kmaq Fisheries Study
- Sedimentation and erosion control plan
- Field studies for plants of cultural significance to the Mi'kmaq
- Two more years of monitoring for Mainland Moose
- Cultural resources management plan should be provided to show how sites of historical and cultural significance will be protected.
- Emergency Response and Contingency Plan to respond to things like oil spills must be provided
- Modeling of oil spill trajectories
- Communication Plan for Mi'kmaq fishers
- Discuss impacts of bio-fouling or hull-fouling as a vector for marine invasive species and anti-fouling measures that will be taken.
- The effect of extreme precipitation associated with climate change on erosion control measures needs to be analyzed.

Table 1: Detailed Responses and Recommendations

Comment Category	Draft EAR Section	Rationale for Request	Question/Comment/Information	Reference
Freshwater Fish & Fish Habitat	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	Must provide an assessment for decreased water flow to Reynold's Brook and downstream impacts	
Project Activities	2.3	In order to assess benefits to Canadians.	Amounts of final and interim security bonds to ensure the public is protected should the quarry close or in case of a major accident.	On Solid Ground Report
Project Activities	2.3	In order to fully assess impacts of project on all facets, particularly impacts on fish, fish habitat and wildlife. (Fisheries Act, CEPA, SARA, NS Environment Act)	The site rehabilitation plan should be provided and updated periodically over the course of the project. Included in this should be modeling to determine if saltwater intrusion into the quarry pit will occur.	On Solid Ground Report
Marine Species & Habitat	6.2	Fisheries Act	We need details of the fisheries offset plan to determine if habitat destroyed will be compensated for adequately and effectively. There should be a plan for follow up monitoring to determine their effectiveness.	<p>"The ability to replicate ecosystem function is clearly limited. Improvements in both compensation science and institutional approaches are recommended to achieve Canada's conservation goal."</p> <p>Quigley, J. T., & Harper, D. J. (2006). Effectiveness of fish habitat compensation in Canada in achieving no net loss. Environmental Management, 37(3), 351-366.</p>

				<p>Assessing the Effectiveness of Fish Habitat Compensation Activities in Canada: Monitoring Design and Metrics. Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat Science Advisory Report 2012/060</p> <p>(http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/SAR-AS/2012/2012_060-eng.pdf)</p>
Marine Species and Habitat	6.2	Fisheries Act; CEPA *	<p>Invasive species introductions monitoring should be a requirement, since huge amounts of ballast will be discharged by ships traveling to the quarry on a regular basis, ballast water exchange is far from perfect in terms of preventing the introduction of invasive species. Also, hull fouling is a major and unmitigated impact for invasive species introductions. The proponent should be required to give details on how this impact will be mitigated.</p>	<p>It is recommended that periodic cleaning of hulls, anti-fouling paint and/or other measures are used.</p> <p>Refer to Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP). 2008. Marine Biofouling: An Assessment of Risks and Management Initiatives. Compiled by Lynn Jackson on behalf of the Global Invasive Species Programme and the UNEP Regional Seas Programme.</p>
Wetland compensation	6.3.2	SARA ***; Migratory birds, Fisheries Act; NS Environment Act & Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy	<p>It is clear that there will be direct and indirect impacts on wetlands. It is indicated that the proponent will compensate for lost wetland habitat function (p.48); it is not clear how initial assessments have analyzed wetland function. Also, how will complex wetland functions be recreated in a restored/constructed wetland?</p> <p>In order to assess impacts on habitat, water flows, etc. methods to compensate for this loss should be made public.</p>	
Species At Risk	6.4.2	SARA	<p>Fin whales are known to frequent the area. Marine mammals are sensitive to noise pollution and could also be impacted by ship strikes. Recommend proponent be required to re-do its baseline monitoring for marine mammals, and that this monitoring</p>	<p>Fisheries and Oceans expressed concern that a lack of observation effort would explain lack of sightings of fin whales, which</p>

			continue to determine impacts once operations begin.	frequent the area in search of herring and mackerel in winter and spring. Bob Bancroft, Pers. Comm.
Commercial Fisheries	6.5, 6.2	Fisheries Act, CEAA **, <i>Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference</i>	<p>Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuagn Negotiation Office requested that the fisheries offset plan, mitigation, and monitoring plans be made part of project approvals.</p> <p>As stated above, we need details of the fisheries offset plan to determine if habitat destroyed will be compensated for adequately and effectively. There should be a plan for follow up monitoring to determine the habitat compensation effectiveness.</p>	
Current Use of Lands and Resources by Aboriginal Peoples for Traditional Purposes	6.6	Fisheries Act, CEAA, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of References	Complete Mi'kmaq Fisheries Study should be presented first to indigenous groups consulted as part of this assessment, and then made public to assess potential impacts on commercial and social/food fishing in the area. This should occur before the project is approved.	<p>Section 6.5.2 “The Kwilmu’klusuagn Maw-klusuagn Negotiation office commented that the baseline data collected by the proponent did not represent all First Nations fishing activities in the study area, and consequently that impacts on fish, fish habitat, and commercial fisheries may not have been accurately predicted.”</p> <p>And</p> <p>Section 6.6.2: “The Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuagn Negotiation Office commented that while the Environmental Impact Statement indicated there would be minimal effects on Mi'kmaq fishing, it did not clearly identify how this conclusion was reached, given that a Mi'kmaq fisheries study had not been completed. The Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuagn Negotiation Office requested additional information on how impacts to fish and fish</p>

				habitat and Mi'kmaq fishing activity would be avoided or mitigated.”
Current Use of Lands and Resources by Aboriginal Peoples for Traditional Purposes	6.6	Fisheries Act, CEAA, <i>Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference</i> , SARA, NS <i>Endangered Species Act</i> , NS <i>Environment Act</i>	Studies of plants and surveys for endangered Mainland Moose should be completed before approval occurs	
Physical or Cultural Heritage and Historical, Archaeological, Paleontological or Architectural Sites or Structures	6.7	NS Environment Act, CEAA	Cultural Resource Management Plan should be made public for comments before approval and archeological work follow-up discussed should be performed and the results made public. There is no discussion here of addressing the loss to Nova Scotia's heritage associated with losing Fogarty's Cove, an area memorialized in song and which is part of the cultural fabric of the area (e.g. StanFest, local tours, etc.).	
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	Proponent should also discuss impact of noise from blasting on tourism in the area. In one part of the document, it is indicated that blasting will be heard 100 km away - this is a significant distance, so could have far-reaching implications for tourism and recreation in the region.	
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS	The proponent must provide its Emergency Response and Contingency Plan, including its response to an oil spill, and the public should be able to respond to it before the project is approved. A spill could have devastating impacts, particularly since the area has already been subject to a major marine	

		Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of References	accident (break-up of the Arrow in 1971). Cumulative impacts of another spill might be devastating.	
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEEA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, <i>Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference</i>	The proponent must not be allowed to use dispersants in the event of an oil spill. Scientific evidence regarding the negative impacts of dispersants used during the BP spill in the Gulf of Mexico is mounting, showing that dispersants can have negative effects on the environment and human health, making their use as mitigation questionable.	Chemical dispersants can suppress the activity of natural oil-degrading microorganisms. PNAS. Vol. 112 no. 48 (http://www.pnas.org/content/112/48/14900.abstract). Oil Spill Dispersants: Efficacy and Effects, National Research Council Report. (http://dels.nas.edu/resources/static-assets/materials-based-on-reports/special-products/oil_spill_dispersants_key_findings_final.pdf) More available upon request.
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEEA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation	Modeling of an oil spill is critical to determining possible impacts and degree of risk associated with the project. The proponent should be required to model possible oil spill scenarios.	

		Terms of References		
Effects of Environment on the Project	7.2	Fisheries Act, Navigable Waters Act, CEAA, CEPA	Proponent should be required to perform simulations of ship approaches to the marine terminal in order to prevent accidents.	
Noise, Cumulative Effects, Marine Species & Habitats, Commercial Fisheries		Fisheries Act	The DFO guidelines for noise may not be adequate to address sub-lethal and cumulative impacts on marine life. Proponent should produce modeling of current and future noise profiles in Chedabucto Bay.	<p>More information is emerging about the “smog” of noise experienced by marine mammals, sub-lethal impacts of noise on marine life, and the fact that cumulative impacts of multiple stressors (like ship traffic, navigating fishing gear etc.) can combine to increase the impact of noise on marine mammals. The project will take place in an area impacted by a marine oil spill, predicted increased shipping activities, and an active fishery, all of which may stress marine mammals and / or other marine species susceptible to lethal and sub-lethal effects of noise.</p> <p>Impacts summarized here: Weilgart, L. 2015. Underwater Noise: Deathnell of our oceans? http://www.oceanmammalinst.com/pdfs/UnderwaterNoise.pdf; Wysocki LE, Davidson JW III, Smith ME et al. (2007). Slabbekoorn, H., Bouton, N., van Opzeeland, I., Coers, A., ten Cate,</p>

				<p>C., & Popper, A. N. (2010). A noisy spring: the impact of globally rising underwater sound levels on fish. <i>Trends in Ecology & Evolution</i>, 25(7), 419-427.</p> <p>Sublethal effects for one type of anthropogenic noise are discussed here:</p> <p>Wysocki, L. E., Davidson, J. W., Smith, M. E., Frankel, A. S., Ellison, W. T., Mazik, P. M., ... & Bebak, J. (2007). Effects of aquaculture production noise on hearing, growth, and disease resistance of rainbow trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>. <i>Aquaculture</i>, 272(1), 687-697.</p>
<p>Alternative Means of Carrying Out the Project (re: Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency)</p>	<p>3.2.1</p>	<p>CEAA, CEPA, NS Environmental Goals and Sustainable Prosperity Act, NS Environment Act</p>	<p>The proponent should create a timeline for consideration of renewable energy sources, efficiency upgrades, and electric power sources for project machinery. The Municipality of Guysborough is taking part in the shift to renewables by producing wind energy and hosting electrical charging stations for vehicles. There is no reason this project should not encourage and participate in this shift, particularly as the cost of renewables is declining, thus transitioning could actually make the project more cost efficient.</p> <p>Over the 50-year lifetime of the project, renewable energy sources are predicted to become even cheaper and technical advances will make them easier to adapt to different uses, such as local power generation and storage.</p> <p>In addition, recent announcements have indicated the federal government is going to require climate change mitigation as part of environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Canada has recently committed to reduce ghg emissions so that we stay at or below a 1.5°C increase in global temperatures. At the same time, NS has ambitious climate change goals and an commitment to be a global leader in sustainability.</p> <p>The Globe and Mail, Jan. 25, 2016. Ottawa to mandate climate tests for proposed pipelines, LNG terminal. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/industry-news/energy-and-resources/ottawa-to-mandate-climate-tests-for-proposed-pipelines/article28391364/</p>

				<p>And COP21: Catherine McKenna endorses goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C</p> <p>'We support reference to striving for 1.5 as other countries have said,' new environment minister says. CBC News. Dec. 8, 2015. http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/mckenna-cop21-paris-goal-1.3355409)</p> <p>International Energy Agency. 2015. Medium-Term Renewable Energy Market Report 2015 (MTRMR). http://www.iea.org/newsroomandevents/pressreleases/2015/october/renewables-to-lead-world-power-market-growth-to-2020.html</p>
Climate Change - Sea level rise	7.2.1	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Proponent has not commented on the effects of sea level rise on the marine terminal and adaptation activities that will be taken up. Will sea-level rise be considered when designing the marine terminal?	Refer to Adapting to a changing climate: implications for the mining and metals industry (2013), a report from the International Council on Mining and Metals.
Climate Change - Extreme precipitation and flooding	7.2.1 -	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Climate change can affect the operations of the project. Currently the proponent proposes to drain water management systems in anticipation of precipitation. However, the risk of failure of erosion control measures and flooding structures and adaptation measures is not discussed.	
Environmental		CEAA	It is unclear if the proponent will adopt international standards	

Management System			such as ISO14001 for its environmental management system. It is likely that properly implemented an EMS will lead to greater compliance and operating procedures.	
Surface water impacts	7.1.1		Blasting agents that are proposed to be used are ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO). The Joint Review panel for the White Points Quarry Project (A) identifies certain environmental effects caused by using these blasting agents. Concerns include the negative effect of ANFO on surface water resources (the presence of nitrates in freshwater can encourage algal growth and cause eutrophication and consequently affect aquatic life). The EAR discusses Explosive spills, however, does not address the issue of blasting residue	

* CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act

** CEAA - Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

*** SARA - Species At Risk Act

Part 2: Gathering Feedback & Information from the Community

During our original community consultations, we identified key individuals with knowledge of the area and concern about impacts of the project on the community.

Methods

For this round of consultations, we approached individuals with local knowledge of the project with a questionnaire based on the information, issues, and themes raised during the first round of consultations. In particular, we focused on whether or not the draft Environmental Impact Statement had provided mitigation methods or analysis that deal with concerns raised in the following areas:

- Impacts on fish and fish habitat
- Impacts on the tourism industry
- How impacts of the project should be monitored
- Noise pollution
- Groundwater monitoring
- Waste management (including sewage, chemicals/oil, sediment, etc.)
- Air emissions from ships
- Dust and air pollution
- Marine oil spill modeling
- Balance in the environmental assessment process

Many people we spoke with asked to remain anonymous, in order to decrease unpleasantness with family and neighbours. We have respected this request.

Results

All participants were extremely generous with their time and willing to share their detailed knowledge of the area and the project. We were able to gather new information, check facts, and obtained detailed recommendations from participants, detailed comments can be found in Table 2.

Summary & Recommendations

We encountered a dissonance between the ecological and cultural significance of the region impacted by the quarry as described by participants in our study versus that described in the Draft Environmental Assessment Report, particularly regarding terrestrial habitats and freshwater systems. More study and analysis is required to reconcile this difference, which is not merely based on perception but a detailed understanding of local habitats. Of particular concern are the freshwater systems located on the Canso Peninsula, the cultural significance of the area for recreation and tourism, and protection of habitat for Mainland Moose.

The history of how the project was developed has created mistrust in processes such as this Environmental Assessment. We feel that, should the quarry proceed, an arms-length monitoring group or organization should be created to restore some of this trust and assure residents that impacts are being monitored. A good model for this is the [Good Neighbour Agreement](#) developed at the Stillwater Mine in Montana.

The lack of a community-wide planning exercise to determine the best use (and non-use) of the area around the quarry is regrettable, and unfortunately beyond the scope on an environmental assessment. Given the impacts on the environment and the negative impacts on other industries in the area, we will take this opportunity to recommend a planning consultations process be initiated and a cost-benefit analysis for different options be developed by the community before the quarry proceeds.

Based on our research, we recommend the following changes to the Draft Environmental Assessment Report:

- As a condition of approval, monitoring should be performed by a legitimate, arms-length community-based organization with no affiliation with the municipality or the proponent.
- In far too many areas, there is a “wait and see” attitude towards management. More information needs to be provided regarding baseline conditions and plans to address issues with endangered species, destruction of wetland and habitat, oil spill response. etc. before the project is approved.
- If there are plans to empty the sediment ponds over the lifetime of the quarry, the proponent should explain where this slurry will be managed and how contamination will be prevented.
- Skepticism was expressed that operations would stop if winds were above 30 km per hour in order to prevent dust from traveling too far. Also, it was noted that much of the dust might come from stockpiles and the loading of ships, which will not stop under windy conditions. New, realistic mechanisms to reduce dust under all conditions and produced by all components of the project (marine terminal conveyer belts, stockpiles and quarry operations) should be required.
- More analysis needs to be done regarding impacts on the freshwater systems upstream of the project, the area’s significance as habitat for salmon, sea trout, brook trout, and, possibly, striped bass as well as birds and other wildlife. This system is historically significant as an area important to anglers, and also includes the water source for Canso.
- Mainland Moose, an endangered species, is known to inhabit an area adjacent to the project and uses the project property as a corridor. Specific measures should be taken to mitigate impacting this area, and areas in the project footprint frequented by these animals and their young.
- The impact of silica dust and other air pollutants was of great concern to some. The company should provide predictions for the make-up and size of particulate matter produced by the project. Baseline health studies should be performed to ensure any health impacts are captured.
- There was concern raised about the use of chemicals to suppress dust. The quantities and make-up of these chemicals should be made public.
- There was also concern that dispersants would be used in the event of an oil spill. As stated in Part 1 of this report, there is growing evidence of the ecological damage caused by the use of dispersants. The oil spill response plan should not permit the use of these chemicals.
- Many respondents questioned the effectiveness of the marine habitat compensation plan. The details of the plan should be made public, as well as any follow-up monitoring of its efficacy.
- The plan to create an artificial lake as part of reclamation of the site was cause for concern from a public safety perspective and the habitat quality that this lake would provide. A detailed reclamation plan that addresses the fact that the area has extremely little topsoil and the challenges of remediating the pit are should be made public so input can be provided.
- Waste ponds should be covered to deter birds.
- A water budget should be produced to show how much water would be consumed by operations and the source(s) of this water. Using rainwater was suggested as a way of mitigating drawdown of water sources.
- An assessment of freshwater streams on the site should be made than includes local knowledge of their ecological significance.
- Wetland conservation plans must address the concern that the wetlands and lakes are interconnected water systems.
- Management of sewage and hazardous waste was the subject of debate. Some participant felt on-site treatment was best; others felt it safer to take waste offsite. A cost-benefit analysis of both options should be provided.

- Workers at the site should be offered full protections (such as by having on-site laundry and shower facilities) to ensure they and their families are not exposed to dangerous levels of particulate matter and other pollutants.
- The impact of noise from the quarry on quality of life, health and wildlife was of concern, and most participants felt this impact was significant (in terms of intensity of impact and geographical scope) and that it could not be mitigated.
- It was also pointed out that noise from loading ships would take place day and night - not just within the 16 hour operating period of the quarry, and that this impact is not addressed.
- Light pollution was also felt to be a significant impact that could not be mitigated.
- The impacts on tourism and specifically the nearby Seabreeze campground were of concern. The proponent should consider developing a compensation agreement with tourism operators who may be affected by their operations.
- An oil spill response plan should be produced and include the ability to respond immediately to a disaster.
- The benefits to the region and the province were questioned, because of the negative impact to other industries and because of the lack of a royalty scheme for aggregates. The province should consider introducing royalties for export quarries such as this, so that - at the very least - there will be some benefits accruing to compensate for environmental and economic costs.
- Correction in the information provided: Indian Cove Beach lies between the project property and the Seabreeze Campground, whereas the report states it is beyond the campground.

Table 2: Detailed Responses from Local Resident and Experts

Comment Category	Draft EAR Section	Rationale for request	Question/Comment/Information Request
Marine Species and Habitats	6.2	Fisheries Act	When we went there last summer, we stopped at the beach at Black Point. In 2 jigs, [the fisherman] had a fish. There's fish right there; you can't get in there to fish - fake balls in water, save big boulders and make better lobster habitat - why would you need better than what's there now? There's so many big lobsters there its crazy. Ballast water - they might treat it chemically. Sounds like worse that it would be trying to prevent. Who will be there to watch that ballast water is exchanged in offshore?
Marine Species and Habitats	6.2	Fisheries Act; CEPA*	I find it hard to believe the proponent and the Environment Dept. actually believe they have a solution to wiping out a fishery that our family participated in 100 years ago. I am saddened by the degree to which this issue is cast aside. The fishery may relocate itself to another area after a number of years of upheaval.
Marine Species and Habitats	6.2	Fisheries Act; CEPA	I am absolutely not satisfied [with fish / habitat mitigation]. They have fished this area for hundreds of years; it can't be recreated, especially with the blasting going on. Self-monitoring: there will be no monitoring: they are going to stop for a piping plover??

			<p>I am outraged.</p> <p>They need to address the shrimp trap industry, which is just starting. It will be gone - he's [the business owner / fisherman] will be gone and everyone else [i.e. processors] will lose their jobs.</p>
Marine Species and Habitats	6.2	Fisheries Act; CEPA	<p>They have no intention of doing that [fisheries offset]. They are going to replace 5 km of coastline filled with lobster with a reef offshore? I'm skeptical.</p> <p>One thing that might be beneficial: do fish trap testing to see what is coming from the sea through Cole Harbour Run - there is one similar trap near Antigonish.</p>
Marine Species and Habitats	6.2	Fisheries Act; CEPA	<p>If dust from the quarry does blow out to sea, the larvae of lobsters float at the surface for one week or two weeks. What will the dust and dust repellent [chemical sprayed to suppress dust] do to these fragile "infants" (so to speak), as floating at the surface for at least a week until they are heavy enough to sink? Has anyone looked at this impact?</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats (Reclamation)	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>The lake they will create: they claim the power of the ocean will not be enough to push in on it. Who can believe that? That little pond will have more power than the ocean? After we're finished well have a beautiful lake in there - but they'll have a 300 ft. cliff to get down first.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats (Reclamation)	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>How will they remediate that area - how will they remediate millions tonnes of extraction. There is no soil in this area. How will they remediate? How dangerous will the lake be?</p> <p>There is no plan for remediation: because Guysborough is considered to be the boonies, there will be a garbage dump put there after it's all over.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats (Reclamation)	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>A big hole will be left? Reclamation, please. How is that remediation? Nature is just reclaiming the site. That is not reclamation.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats (Reclamation)	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>If the company walks away, what happens then? The bond should be millions, invested by province, and held in trust.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>They do not say what they will do if they find fish in Reynolds Brook.</p>
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>Sediment ponds will need to be cleaned out - they will spread it [the waste] on on the ground, to let it dry. Wherever they put it, it will wash into the water. They will never keep that from going into the water. Like wet cement. Wherever they take it, it's a contaminant, and it can be dangerous (like quicksand).</p>
Freshwater Fish	6.1	Fisheries	<p>The amount of runoff will likely be far in excess of what is</p>

and Habitats		Act, NS Environment Act	predicted. I have no faith that they will attempt to contain it if no one is looking.
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	Reynolds Brook is in the headwaters of a chain of lakes known as Cooie Coughs, a really important trout fishing area. People have gone there for 2 centuries for recreational fishing. Anything draining inland would affect that.
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Walsh or Wilkins Lake Protected Water Area Designation made under Section 106(5A) of the Environment Act	Wilkins (AKA Walsh) Lake is Town of Canso's water supply. Will it be affected?
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	Fogherty's Lake is not a dead lake - there are a lot of other species enjoying those lakes and wetlands. Even the damselfly: they mentioned stuff but won't do anything about it. It's final swan song: they mention it in their report.
Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	There are salmon, trout in that system: the whole catchment basin from the site runs to Queensport; it drains to South and West. In the environmental assessment, they try to say the waterways on the property are not important. There are four small streams on the property, and they are important. They are seasonal. They flow into Hennisbee Lake - it's the headwater for the Cole Harbour [Guysborough] System - Cooie Cough (AKA Kooie Cough) lake system. There is all manner of sea life there, salmon, sea trout, brook trout, I saw striped bass in the system, more than dozen large fish chasing each other, cavorting in shallow water - at headwaters of Sand Lake - and this is the behaviour of striped bass. This is the location of the Eastern Angling Club, established in 1891, the longest established fishing / angling club in NS. Cable company made it rest and relax area in 1891. They are not looking onshore, inland, to where the major impacts will happen. They are more focused the other way, to the ocean. On the marsh up there in fall [near Fogherty Lake], there is bakeapple, cottongrass, etc. The lake is gin clear, you can see to 15 feet. You see dragonflies there. Now it will be used for wash water. Two lakes [Fogherty's and Murphy's Lakes] will be used up.

Freshwater Fish and Habitats	6.1	Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act	<p>The company referred to the little streams on the property as “insignificant” streams. They are vital to a huge beautiful, pure, barely touched, waterway that goes across the Canso Peninsula from Fogarty’s Cove to Cole Harbour [in Guysborough County]. They won’t know affect on fish till they see it. When the tanker the Arrow spilled its cargo here in 1970s, they said “some wildlife has been affected” - well for affected, read “killed”. Wildlife and fish don’t recover from trauma; they are easily killed if their habitat is interfered with. This won’t be shown till quarry is established. Waterways never will never be the same again. These waterways are vital to birds, fish, amphibians, and animals. Inevitably, pollutants will enter these waters. They will be stockpiling the “overburden” made up of mud, moss, trees, and vegetation. This will be uncontainable when there are heavy rains. The waterway will be jeopardized. It can’t be prevented. And when they do this, they will interrupt a chain, the ecosystem.</p>
Migratory Birds	6.3	CEAA ** (Migratory Birds)	<p>Numerous loons nest in lakes there {in the lake system downstream of the project]: there is probably a nest in every lake. I have seen loons in the dozens late in the fall, when loons move to ocean. About these temporary waste ponds: how will migratory birds know they are waste ponds and potentially lethal? Canso Peninsula is a landfall for hundred of thousands of birds, its 230 miles out to sea from Guysbouough. Next stop: Ireland. Many varieties (warblers, seabirds, etc.) and accidentals [birds blown off their usual course] land there. Tree swallow populations are already depressed. Barn swallow also depressed, probably due to loss of habitat. They prefer to eat mosquitos and black flies; they eat their weight in flies or mosquitoes every day. We endanger them at our peril.</p>
Wetland compensation	6.3.2	SARA***; CEAA (Migratory birds); Fisheries Act; NS Environment Act & Nova Scotia Wetland Conservation Policy	<p>Wetlands destroyed next to Fogherty’s Lake, Murphy’s Lake will affect the lakes.</p>
Groundwater	Various	CEAA, CEPA, NS Environment	<p>Wells for 1 km should be tested. What happens when they get to the end of the granite?</p>

		Act	
Groundwater	Various	CEAA, CEPA, NS Environment Act	Absolutely. There is an intricate network of lakes, bogs, etc. that constantly clean the water and, most likely, contribute to wells. They will only discover the error once they proceed.
Groundwater	Various	CEAA, CEPA, NS Environment Act	Monitoring [of wells] needs to be done now - baseline to see how changing. Before they start. As well as health monitoring of the population.
Groundwater	Various	CEAA, CEPA, NS Environment Act	It's a huge granite dome, with thin vegetative cover. I tend to agree there will be little affect on groundwater.
Groundwater	Various	CEAA, CEPA, NS Environment Act	It is mostly granite, but there are large areas of clay, this is where houses are - below or between the granite ridges - and if the granite ridge is shaken, they will lose their water. Personal wells will be in jeopardy, they will inevitably be affected.
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	Sediment ponds will need to be cleaned out - they will spread in on the ground, left to dry. Wherever they put it, it will wash into the water. They will never keep that from going into the water. Like wet cement. Wherever they take it, it's a contaminant, and it can be dangerous (like quicksand).
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	The amount of runoff will likely be far in excess of what is predicted.
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries	Absolutely, it should be contained in proper facilities and removed. Not stored for any length of time on site. Sewage holding tank. Removed taken to water treatment. Motor oil needs to dispose of properly. The company should set an example: we're going to

		Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	exceed guidelines.
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	I'm extremely concerned about waste. Any ramifications will be put on the community. They will take the waste out by truck - is water treatment system prepared to deal with chemicals that might be in it? Increased traffic on roads, safety, roadbed use, use of water treatment - all this will be offloaded to community.
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	How would you deal with the waste? When they did preparatory work (and this might have been a different company) on the ground, there was no attempt at any time to contain waste. Transmission fluid and uncovered insulation [placed around lines to prevent freezing] were put in the lake; they cut down 100-year old trees. If they did that with preliminary work, what will happen when big machines go in there? They won't be able to control it.
Waste Management	Various	CEAA, CEPA, SARA, Fisheries Act, NS Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	There will be water, produced water, and that water will be filled with granite dust and pollutants used on site (diesel, etc.), wastewater full of pollutants. Water runs downhill of course, it follows the path of least resistance. Any wastewater will flow into lakes or into the Bay eventually.

Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	If wind blows over 30 km per hour, they will be self-monitoring and they are supposed to stop operating until wind stops or changes. That's never going to happen. Half million dollar per day operation is going to stop because dust is blowing on someone's laundry? They aren't going to give one iota. And who do you call if it does happen? What if it's after business hours or on a weekend? By the time you get and answer the wind will have changed.
Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	No, I don't believe they will be minimized. They will turn their attention to the task at hand (removal of rock) and aside from using a hose to dampen the dust, nothing else will happen.
Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	Air quality - silica dust. What chemicals will they be using, what will be the affect of that? This will be major problem for breathing and runoff.
Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	Downwind still needs to be addressed. People at Isle Madam - it will impact them. Emissions do fall to earth when it rains. Where does water come from to manage dust? They should collect rainwater for this---- and minimize use of chemicals.
Air Quality,	6.6	CEAA, SARA,	They need showers for workers, an onsite laundry service so

Dust	(Various other sections)	Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	<p>workers are not taking dust, silica home to their families, coveralls should be provided and left there so they don't take them home. Women and children are impacted by this - we've seen it in past with coal and asbestos.</p> <p>PM [Particulate Matter] 2.5 can drift for a 50 km radius, people won't know until their health is affected. Then they say they will use a chemical cocktail [to suppress dust] - what will be in that? It will be a double impact. Children breath deeply, seniors, will be vulnerable. Are you going to restrict kids from playing outside? Will they have an alarm system? They never say the size of particulate dust will be. People with gardens should be concerned.</p>
Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	This is some of the hardest granite on the planet, silica dust will fly up 150-200 feet in the air - spraying is not going to work.
Air Quality, Dust	6.6 (Various other sections)	CEAA, SARA, Fisheries Act, Ns Environment Act, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	<p>Noise and dust of loading and blasting will come on the wind, dust suppressants and granite dust - this dust will be a super-double dose of carcinogens.</p> <p>I have heard it said that, due to the prevailing wind, the dust would drift "harmlessly" over Chedabucto Bay - how do they know it will be harmlessly? I don't think anything goes harmlessly into the ocean.</p> <p>Wind is more likely to be north/northwest, and bring the dust right over the Peninsula.</p>
Selection of valued components (Air Quality, Emissions from ships)	1.2.3	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Yes [I am concerned about emissions from ships]. The ships will continue to run their engines for the entire port stay.
Selection of valued components (Air Quality,	1.2.3	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Yes [I'm concerned about emissions from ships]. They will be running at port, they have to.

Emissions from ships)			
Noise Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Noise pollution is big concern, tourism-wise and health and safety-wise.
Noise Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Not at all [satisfied with noise mitigation]. Get in a boat and blast the song Fogarty's Cove 24-7 at the same decibels they are talking about and see if it annoys anyone see if it bothers anyone. Why don't they test it? [i.e. noise predictions]. Baseline testing needs to be done. They can't be speculating with people's health. People who have illnesses, they could be more impacted.
Noise Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	When small ships in Auld's Cove are at anchor, transferring cargo onto larger ships, I can hear the transfer six miles out to sea. It sounded like freight train going non-stop. What's it going to sound like on my back doorstep?
Noise Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	They can't reduce impacts of the noise. The magnitude and duration is not acceptable. Small children will be disturbed in their sleep, as will young families.
Light Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Light pollution - one of the last beautiful places you could access dark skies.
Light Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Lighting has me really upset. When you want to get at wildlife: shine lights at them.
Light Pollution	Various	CEAA, NS Environment Act	Light pollution is an insult to this region. The sky to the Southeast and South has no light. Light pollution will destroy a magnificent sky for skywatching. Light pollution deprives us of the joy and pleasure of our environment. I can't see why sleep should be disturbed for a generation so rich people can get richer. We are paying a huge price.
Species At Risk	6.4.2	SARA, NS Endangered Species Act	Mainland moose habitat has not been properly assessed. There is habitat, it's across the road from the quarry, but any activities will be in direct line where moose travel. I've seen tracks of twin calves, browsing.
Commercial Fisheries	6.5, 6.2	Fisheries Act, CEAA, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of	Someone I know who does lobster fishing and crab fishing, he has been told he is not going to lose anything. Fishing lanes were moved to accommodate shipping routes anyways - not the fishermen. Fishermen will lose grounds. In the last two years, they have been fishing glass eels in Cole Harbour Run. Glass eels are a very high-end product. Glass eels are coming from the Cole Harbor Run. They are trapping them there. If

		Reference	they are enjoying a living from catch of glass eels, this might be affected.
Commercial Fisheries	6.5, 6.2	Fisheries Act, CEAA, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	I find it hard to believe the proponent and the Environment Department actually believe they have a solution to wiping out a fishery that our family participated in 100 years ago. I am saddened by the degree to which this issue is cast aside. The fishery may relocate itself to another area after a number of years of upheaval.
Commercial Fisheries	6.5, 6.2	Fisheries Act, CEAA, Mi'kmaq-Nova Scotia-Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	<p>I would like to know more about how long will it take to develop for lobsters to live on the artificial reef. .. it will be many years before it is natural habitat..</p> <p>We have had a very successful lobster fishery, its been very, very lucrative the last 5-6 years: have they ever heard the phrase, 'if it ain't broke don't fix it.'</p> <p>Where will they get the rocks [to make the reef]? They are not going to match what fishermen are harvesting from now. Its preposterous, poppycock.</p> <p>If they take boulders form one area of shoreline, they will interfere with that area; they will make a mess one place to go get materials. We interfere with the shoreline at our own risk - we are messing with the most powerful entity on the planet, the ocean.</p>
Physical or Cultural Heritage and Historical, Archaeological, Paleontological or Architectural Sites or Structures	6.7	NS Environment Act, CEAA	Not being able to know what they will do with remains of our ancestors is devastating.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	They say somewhere in there, that is won't affect Seabreeeze Campground - what a joke. Her campground will be closed. Noise right up the beach. Indian Cove is before the park, they have it further away than it's the beach before her place. When the area was to be protected, local MLA Lloyd Hines talked in the paper about how camping, ATVing and hunting on the land used to be important -are people going to be able to do those things now? There was a petition with 2000 signatures on it - to have the area

			protected.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	[Owner of local campground, Seabreeze] will most certainly lose her lively hood. With the quarry in place, the beautiful, quiet vistas will disappear. Tourism will undoubtedly, die.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	The Festival could be impacted from negative press re: pollution. Heavy truck traffic affects tourism. Water quality affects tourism.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	The area has way more potential than digging for granite. The granite is going to the US. We need to nip this in the bud because if we say no, we'll need to pay them [b/c of NAFTA] - its too risky. What if they put in major tourism thing to see Fogarty's Cove Tourism potential is being destroyed. Anyone with the thought of opening B&B will think twice. Osprey Golf Course - the brochure for that talked about wonderful tour down coast to see Fogarty's Cove. That potential is gone.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	It will be devastating to the two wilderness campgrounds - they will be toast. Do you want to hear noise all night long, and see lights when you are camping? Migratory birds will be gone. Think of the tourism they could have had, with 69 species of birds, ornithology etc. Tourism is huge down there, with StanFest. Now it will be another devastated area of province. This needs to be public information.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA	Kayakers won't go there. This is the prettiest coastline, there are openings in rocks grottos and caves, and you can pull up on the beach. Once it starts, no one will go there. Tourism will be destroyed.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA, Fisheries Act	There is fishing - merely sports fishing - but its not to be dismissed [in the freshwater systems on the Canso Peninsula]. It's important to tourism. What we need here is an enhancement of habitat needs, the gentle opening of these places so people can use them lovingly and responsibly.
Tourism and Recreation	6.8	NS Environment Act, CEAA, Fisheries Act	There is a resort where skywatching is a real attraction. That won't be possible. The only campground around here, Seabreeze, is very close. Who will want to be there if there is blasting and bright lights? It will be blight on tourism. There is a wonderful walk a couple miles from Black Point, there are ponds, blue flags water lilies, frogs, muskrat. At Fogarty Head, there is one huge rock, it may be a monolith. It could be worthy of recognition as a Heritage Site. It will be destroyed.
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA,	Dispersants. Don't use them. [The chemical make up of dispersants] should not be proprietary information - need to know what that is there. Major area of concern is a spill - look at last spill from the Arrow. I took crude off of a beach last year, near Dover. They won't be able

		SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	to clean it up. Just don't want all those chemicals. Chemicals will be put on it, and it [spilled oil] will disappear. People won't eat this seafood from here [if there's a spill].
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	Oil will go where water goes, where the tide runs. After the Arrow, we searched for wildlife, and found duck-shaped lumps of oil, which were sent off to be helped or to determine what killed them. If we get that again ...the Arrow was a tiny carrier compared with these vessels. We could not use the beaches for a long time, oil is still there on some beaches.
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	If there is spill down there no one will be there to clean it up.
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act,	An oil spill plan needs to be put in place. A lot of heavy machinery and a vessel will be working in the area. Accidents happen. No plan, no clean up.

		Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	Absolutely an emergency response team needs to be available and in place because the areas is already fragile, because of the Arrow. When the wind comes up, it is rough in Chedabucto Bay, waves are high. They could not handle it if they had to wait few days. It [a spill] could easily happen. The coast is rock. If they miss the port, hit a rocky coast. One reason why the beaches there (e.g. Fogarty's Cove Beach, Indian Cove Beach) are so special; only beaches on they shore. Odds of ship accident are high, and they will hit a rocky shore
Marine Spill	7.1.1	Fisheries Act, CEPA, NS Environment Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, Mi'kmaq- Nova Scotia- Canada Consultation Terms of Reference	<p>All they need to do [regarding oil spill modeling] is to look back 44 years ago, to the Arrow. Prevailing winds brought everything to the north shore of Chedabucto Bay. Nothing survived that spill. There is still evidence of pavement on some beaches: made from fine sands and oil from Arrow (on Dover, on the other side of Canso). These are huge impacts from 44 years ago. We don't dig for clams in certain areas.</p> <p>Newer ships are mostly diesel - distillate will dissipate, the rest will settle to the ocean floor. Lobster fishery in last few years has been having bumper crops - anything like this on our coast would be devastating.</p>
Noise Pollution	Various	Fisheries Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, NS Environment Act	You know that 700 metres away they will be blowing the foundations [of structures]; Did not make any sense to say noise will be buffered with stockpiles - any noise on water loading on water and dust will be on water - all will come up campground and Fox Island Maine, and Half Island Cove. 16 hours per loading ships will be 24 hours, just as noisy, dusty and lights. What about people 700 m away? Nobody lives within that distance goes to bed early? What about kids going to school? How can they tell what the noise will be till there is monitoring. It's way too late once it happens. If people haven't been listened to now, to how will they get power

			after it starts?
Noise Pollution	Various	Fisheries Act, CEAA, SARA, NS Endangered Species Act, NS Environment Act	<p>This area is currently a quiet oasis and it will turn into an assault on the sense for man and beast. Mitigation: Stop the quarry.</p> <p>This is going to wreck people's foundations. It's totally unacceptable. And they say only during business hours? It will shake foundations for miles.</p> <p>State-of-the-art noise mitigation should be used. This will be heard well into Cape Breton. Isle Madam should be up in arms about this. What will shock waves underwater be like? This needs a lot more study.</p> <p>The school in Hazell Hill, they will be in the line of fire - across several lakes, Back Tickle Rd. With that much noise going on, during business hours, which are school hours. What about those impacts?</p>
Proponent's Assessment of Effects of the Environment on the Project	7.2.1	CEPA, Fisheries Act	They indicate they will not let any water contaminated into the ocean, then they say if there's is a flood, they can pump the holding ponds into the ocean so there won't be a problem.
Benefits to Canadians (Land Values)	9.0	CEAA	Land values: they claimed they gone up because people move to they are to work in quarry. They can't mitigate impacts on land values.
Benefits to Canadians (Land Values)	9.0	CEAA	Land values in the immediate area are bound to fall. Tourism will, undoubtedly die.
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	<p>Province NS giving away land & product for 90% going to States for us to get 10% stays here. At sea level there are 81 million MT - over \$800 million dollars at sea level - they are going 30 m below sea level - that doubles it. Gravel on quarry floor is 10\$ / tonne. In States might be 30\$ / tonne with exchange rate 14 \$ / tonne -> \$2 billion on the floor.</p> <p>Could be a \$5 billion project in 50 years, But the project has nothing to with economic development.</p>
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	The economic benefit to the province is minute compared to the billions that will be taken away by a foreign company. Perhaps they should have a special tax levied on them to provide some benefit to Nova Scotia. From a personal point of view, it is as though the die was cast from the outset. Everyone knew what they were going to

			do. They just went through the motions for the sake of perception. It doesn't seem just that the people who were granted the land in 1858 and who worked the fishery and paid the taxes seem to have no say. The assessment of the land started about 8 years prior to expropriation and involved drilling on private property without the owner's consent. They were given a great deal of latitude in their preparation. I really feel cheated, lied to, and stolen from all with the blessing of the province. C'est la vie.
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	<p>House prices will not go up. Who will want to live there, being blasted out of their beds? Overall impact on housing will be negative.</p> <p>No other type business will want to go there. Commercial cable building could be winery but not now, should be a historic site. Artists, B&B's etc. will be wiped out by this, people who are trying to do different things.</p> <p>What are families going to do, what happens to a family inundated noise and dust, no other things available for careers. What if people move away b/c of this?</p> <p>The whole thing is calamity in the making. Not just for people who live close, a calamity for province - out of site, out of mind. Stan Rogers has a song, it goes: "foreign trawlers go by with long seeing eyes, taking all" ...the song is called Make or Break Harbour ... Now it could go: " Foreign companies go by with long seeing eyes, taking the granite" ... It's not sustainable, companies keep coming in - Nova Scotia is small, fragile. It's sacrilege.</p>
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	That piece of property could have been asset to tourism in Guysborough. Look at endangered species and migratory birds. That piece with wetland is important to us. But now they are saying 'let's blow it up'. It's an ecosystem. There are many little things that add up. Each piece is picked apart in this process. They keep saying 'no Crown Land will be used.' They took Crown Land, two beaches will be gone. How long does it take after its sold for land to no longer be Crown Land?
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	Wanted the area protected years ago. Even had a letter of support from Guysborough County, saying protect the land in perpetuity.
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	<p>They are saying 60-100 —jobs will be generated. How many are employed at Auld's Cove?</p> <p>Land values will go down.</p> <p>I would like to see the project forgotten about. What are benefits for Guysborough county? I know the cause and effect [of why the project is accepted]; I just don't know the benefits.</p> <p>This area has been loved, fished, and cared for since 1891. There are not many places you can say that about. It could still be. It can be very badly impacted by what they are going to do.</p>
Benefits to	9.0	CEAA	It will be goodbye to peace and tranquility, abundant wildlife, and

Canadians			the whole thing we have now.
Benefits to Canadians	9.0	CEAA	Property values have already gone down, there is a beautiful house with an ocean view near Indian Cove; it won't sell. I lay a wake thinking about this. Will someone come up with real employment that is sensible and steady? I love this place, I love living here.

* CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act

** CEAA - Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.

*** SARA - Species At Risk Act