

Staff Report

Applicant: Reliable Group of Companies	
Location: NWT Hwy #6, Km 19.5 and 20	Application: MV2016Q0014
Date Prepared: June 27, 2016	Meeting Date: July 7, 2016
Subject: New Land Use Permit Application	

1. Purpose/Report Summary

The purpose of this Report is to present to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB/the Board):

- a) a new Land Use Permit (Permit) Application MV2016Q0014 submitted by Reliable Group of Companies (Reliable Group);
- b) Consider the preliminary screening;
- c) Consider the Spill Contingency Plan; and
- d) Consider the Engagement Plan.

2. Background

- May 19, 2016 – Application received;
- May 31, 2016 – Application distributed for review;
- June 15, 2016 – Reviewer comments due, updated Spill Contingency Plan submitted;
- June 22, 2016 – Proponent responses due;
- **July 7, 2016 – Application presented to the Board for decision; and**
- July 12, 2016 – End of 42-day timeline

3. Discussion

Reliable Group have submitted a Type A Permit Application (attached) for quarrying activities at two existing sites, located at NWT Hwy #6, km 19.5 and 20, west of Fort Resolution, NT, near the old Pine Point site. Activities will include operation of heavy equipment and machines to obtain granular material from the sites. Reliable Group have indicated in their Application that no garbage or fuel will be stored onsite. There will be no camp associated with the operation.

4. Comments

Board staff has reviewed the Application and determined that the plans submitted in support of the Application are complete, and in compliance with relevant guidelines. As the site has been previously cleared, there will be no additional clearing necessary to access the granular material. Reliable Group has indicated that the site will be graded level at the end of the operation.

5. Reviewer Comments

Comments and recommendations on the Application were received from the following reviewers:

- Environment and Climate Change Canada;
- Government of the Northwest Territories (No comment); and
- Board staff.

The reviewer comment summary table (attached) presents the concerns identified through the review of the Application. The draft Permit (attached) contains recommended conditions based the standard Permit conditions list and reflects reviewer concerns and Board Staff recommendations. A draft Preliminary Screening (attached) has been developed for consideration by the Board.

6. Security

A security estimate was not provided by Reliable Group or the Inspector. Board staff have completed the Board's security worksheet, which resulted in an estimate of \$6,500. The worksheet is attached for the Board's consideration. Board staff is of the opinion that the estimate provided in the attached worksheet is accurate and fair, and recommends the Board require a security payment of \$6,500.

7. Conclusion

The draft Permit conditions are based upon the standard condition list, reviewer comments, and Board staff recommendations. Board staff concludes that the conditions contained within this draft Permit should mitigate the potential environmental impacts this development may have on the land and water.

Board staff also concludes that the Spill Contingency Plan and Engagement Plan, as submitted, can be approved.

8. Recommendation

Board staff recommends the Board:

- a) Approve Land Use Permit MV2016Q0014 and the attached Reasons for Decision;
- b) Approve the Preliminary Screening;
- c) Approve the Spill Contingency Plan; and
- d) Approve the Engagement Plan

A draft decision letter is attached for the Board's consideration.

9. Attachments

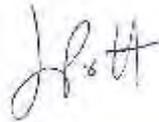
- Reviewer Comment Summary Table
- [Application](#)
 - [Revised Spill Contingency Plan, June 15, 2016](#)
- Draft Preliminary Screening
- Security Estimate
- Draft Land Use Permit Cover Page
- Draft land Use Permit Conditions
- Draft Reasons for Decision
- Draft Decision Letter from the Board

Respectfully submitted,



Julian Morse
Regulatory Officer

Reviewed by,



Jen Potten
Regulatory and Office Manager

Review Comment Table

Board:	MVLWB
Review Item:	Reliable Group of Companies - New Land Use Permit Application (MV2016Q0014)
File(s):	MV2016Q0014
Proponent:	Reliable Group of Companies
Document(s):	MV2016Q0014 - Reliable Group - LUP Application (3MB) MV2016Q0014 - Reliable Group - Draft LUP (244KB) MV2016Q0014 - Reliable Group - Spill Contingency Plan (346 KB)
Item For Review Distributed On:	May 31 at 16:10 Distribution List
Reviewer Comments Due By:	June 15, 2016
Proponent Responses Due By:	June 22, 2016
Item Description:	<p>Reliable Group of Companies have applied for a Type A Land Use Permit for quarrying activities at existing gravel quarries at NWT HWY #6, KM 19.5 and 20. Please submit comments on this application using the Online Review System by June 15, 2016.</p> <p>If you have any questions or concerns about this Application, or using the Online Review System, please contact Julian Morse at 867-766-7453 or jmorse@mvlwb.com.</p>
Contact Information:	Jen Potten 867-766-7468 Julian Morse 867-766-7453

Comment Summary

Environment and Climate Change Canada: Melissa Pinto				
ID	Topic	Reviewer Comment/Recommendation	Proponent Response	Board Response
1	General File	Comment (doc) ECCC Cover Letter Recommendation		-

2	ECCC#1 Spill Contingency Plan - Off- site Resources	<p>Comment The contact information listed for Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), 867-669-4725, is incorrect.</p> <p>Recommendation In the case of a spill or emergency, the 24 Hour Northwest Territories Spill Report Line should be contacted first by the Proponent, who will then involve ECCC Emergencies when appropriate. For information relating to the environmental enforcement and reporting requirements under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> and the <i>Fisheries Act</i> please contact ECCC Environmental Enforcement at 867-669-4730. The ECCC National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC) will provide technical and scientific environmental advice and assistance to the lead agency, in the event of an environmental emergency. A lead agency is described as the governmental authority that regulates or has authority over the activity from which the emergency originated. NEEC can be contacted at 1-866-283-2333.</p>	<p>June 15: The contact numbers have been corrected. An amended Fuel Contingency Plan has been completed and forwarded to accompany the original LUP application</p>	<p>Satisfactory Response.</p> <p>A revised SCP was submitted on June 15, 2016 with the correct number.</p>
3	ECCC#2 Wildlife - Incidental Take	<p>Comment Paragraph 6(a) of the <i>Migratory Bird Regulations</i>, pursuant to the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>, states that no one shall disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of migratory birds. Migratory birds, the nests of migratory birds and/or their eggs can be inadvertently harmed or disturbed as a result of many activities including but not limited to clearing trees and other vegetation, draining or flooding land, or using fishing gear. The inadvertent harming, killing, disturbance or destruction of migratory birds, nests and</p>	<p>June 15: All efforts will be made not to disturb any nests or eggs of migratory birds. Any employee that notices a nest will contact the site manger. The site manger then will review the online guidance material for migratory birds and refer to the booklet "Species At</p>	<p>Satisfactory Response.</p> <p>A Migratory Bird Disturbance, condition has been added to the Permit.</p>

		<p>eggs is known as incidental take. Incidental take, in addition to harming individual birds, nests or eggs, can have long-term consequences for migratory bird populations in Canada, especially through the cumulative effects of many different incidents.</p> <p>Recommendation If active nests are encountered during project activities, the nesting area should be avoided until nesting is complete (i.e., the young have naturally left the vicinity of the nest). For further information on how to protect migratory birds and their nests and eggs when planning or carrying out project activities, consult ECCC's web page at: www.ec.gc.ca/paom-itmb/ for general guidance on avoidance of incidental take of migratory birds and the linked fact sheet "Planning Ahead to Reduce the Risk of Detrimental Effects to Migratory Birds, and their Nests and Eggs".</p>	<p>Risk in the Northwest Territories". then a decision will be made regarding the proper steps needed to move forward or cease work until nesting is complete.</p>	
4	ECCC#3 Wildlife - Species at Risk	<p>Comment (doc) Subsection 79 (2) of the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> (SARA), states that during an assessment of the environmental effects of a project, the adverse effects of the project on listed wildlife species and its critical habitat must be identified, that measures are taken to avoid or lessen those effects, and that the effects need to be monitored. This subsection applies to all species listed on Schedule 1 of SARA. As a matter of best practice, ECCC suggests that species on other Schedules of SARA and under consideration for listing on SARA, including those designated as "at risk" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), be</p>	<p>June 15: (doc) Every attempt will be made not to disturb directly or indirectly any identified species at risk. If or when a species at risk is identified on the site, work will immediately stop. The on site manager will record the species including location and time of sighting. This information then will be submitted to the local ENR office.</p>	<p>Satisfactory Response.</p> <p>A Migratory Bird Disturbance, condition has been added to the Permit.</p>

	<p>considered during an assessment of the environmental effects of a project in a manner similar to listed species. Table 1 (see attached) lists species that may be encountered in the project area that have been designated as at risk by COSEWIC as well as their current listing on Schedules 1, 2 and 3 of SARA (and designation if different from that of COSEWIC). This list may not include all species identified as at risk by the Territorial Government. Project effects could include species disturbance, attraction to operations, and destruction of habitat.</p> <p>Recommendation • If species at risk are or could be encountered or affected by the project, the primary mitigation measure should be avoidance. The Proponent should avoid contact with or disturbance to each species, its habitat and/or its residence. All direct, indirect, and cumulative effects should be considered. • For any species at risk that could be encountered or affected by the project, the Proponent should note any potential adverse effects of the project to the species, its habitat, and/or its residence. All direct, indirect, and cumulative effects should be considered. Refer to species status reports and other information on the Species at Risk registry at https://www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=24F7211B-1 for information on specific species as well as the booklet “Species at Risk in the Northwest Territories” (2014 Edition) available at http://www.nwt-species-at-risk.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/SpeciesatRiskintheNWT_English.pdf.</p>		
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		<p>As new species may have been assessed by COSEWIC or added to Schedule 1 of SARA since the booklet was last published, proponents should always check the Species at Risk registry to obtain the most current information. • Monitoring should be undertaken by the Proponent to determine the effectiveness of mitigation and/or identify where further mitigation is required. At a minimum, this monitoring should include recording the locations and dates of any observations of Species at Risk, behaviour or actions taken by the animals when project activities were encountered, and any actions taken by the Proponent to avoid contact or disturbance to the species, its habitat, and/or its residence. This information should be submitted to the appropriate regulators and organizations with management responsibility for that species, as requested. • The Territorial Government should be consulted to identify other appropriate mitigation and/or monitoring measures to minimize project effects to species under their management responsibility. • Mitigation and monitoring measures must be taken in a way that is consistent with applicable species at risk recovery strategies and action/management plans.</p>		
5	ECCC#4 Wildlife - Bank Swallows	<p>Comment (doc) The proposed project is located within the range of the Bank Swallow. Bank Swallows, their nests and eggs are protected under the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>. Further, in 2013, COSEWIC assessed Bank Swallows as "Threatened". Bank Swallows nest in burrows dug into</p>	<p>June 15: (doc) Before commencing work in the quarry the on site manager will do a thorough site check to ensure there is no nesting Bank Swallows</p>	<p>Satisfactory response.</p> <p>A condition, Excavation and Embankments, has been added to the Permit. It requires all waste material piles to be sloped to a minimum ratio of 2:1 vertical, which renders the site unsuitable for nesting, as noted in the guidance document referenced by ECCC.</p>

		<p>exposed sand or soil banks near water bodies and at some construction sites with similar features (e.g. quarries). Excavation and or construction activities conducted during the nesting season can inadvertently kill individuals or negatively impact their nesting success.</p> <p>Recommendation See general recommendations above (ECCC#2) to avoid incidental take of migratory birds. The Proponent should increase site awareness of staff and contractors to potential presence and conservation status of Bank Swallows, as well as monitor for the presence of Bank Swallows on site. Please see the attached document on Bank Swallows in pits and quarries for reference. This document specifically mentions Quebec, however it is applicable to all areas where Bank Swallows are found. If Bank Swallows are encountered or affected by the project, the primary mitigation measure should be avoidance. The Proponent should avoid contact with or disturbance to Bank Swallows, its habitat and/or its residence. If further mitigation measures are required, consult ECCC at ec.dalfnord-wednorth.ec@canada.ca.</p>	<p>before work commences. Every employee is provided with the booklet "Species at Risk in the Northwest Territories 2016" This booklet is used to help employees identify the Bank Swallow. If any Bank Swallow or nests are observed by an employee, the employee will stop work and contact the on site manager. The on site manager will refer to all guidance material to determine if safe to continue work or cease all work. Work will not commence until there is no risk to the Bank Swallow , nests or habitat.</p>	<p>A Migratory Bird Disturbance, condition has been added to the Permit.</p>
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GNWT - ENR: Central Email GNWT

ID	Topic	Reviewer Comment/Recommendation	Proponent Response	Board Response
1	General File	<p>Comment (doc) ENR Letter - No Comments or Recommendations at this time.</p> <p>Recommendation</p>		Noted.

MVLWB: Julian Morse

ID	Topic	Reviewer Comment/Recommendation	Proponent Response	Board Response
1	Spill Contingency Plan	<p>Comment In item 12 of the Application, Reliable Group states that no fuel transfers will take place. Board staff also notes that no storage of fuel has been applied for. However, on page 6 of the Spill Contingency Plan, "over pumping of fuel from drum", and several scenarios involving leaking drums are discussed.</p> <p>Recommendation Reliable Group needs to clarify whether fuel will be stored and/or transferred during the land use operation. If fuel is to be stored, Reliable Group needs to inform the Board of the quantity, for the purposes of calculating security and setting conditions within the permit. If fuel is to be transferred, Reliable Group needs to indicate the method(s) of transfer.</p>	<p>June 2: Reliable Group of Companies Ltd. Will not be storing or transferring fuel of any kind on site 19.5km and 20.0km. The Fuel Contingency Plan has been revised to reflect that no storage or transferring of fuel will be conducted on site 19.5km and 20.0km. Revised Fuel Contingency Plan has been forwarded to Julian Morse via email June 02/16</p>	<p>Satisfactory Response.</p> <p>A revised SCP was submitted on June 15, 2016 with the references to fuel transfer and storage removed.</p>

Did you know?

The Bank Swallow is a declining migratory bird species that has lost 98% of its Canadian population over the last 40 years.

This insectivorous bird is particularly drawn to sandpits, quarries, stock piles of sand and soil, and sandy banks along water bodies and roads. **Bank Swallows generally dig their burrows in near-vertical banks (slopes of at least 70 degrees) that are more than 2 metres high.** In Quebec, Bank Swallows typically use their nesting sites from mid-April to late August. This is the sensitive period during which the risk of harming the birds is especially high. The absence of the birds in August is a good indicator that the breeding season is over.



The best way to minimize the possibility of contravening the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and its regulations is to fully understand the impact that your activities could have on migratory birds and their nests and eggs and to take reasonable precautions and appropriate avoidance measures. In fact, under the Act and its regulations, it is an offence for anyone to kill, hunt, capture, injure or harass a migratory bird or to damage, destroy, remove or disturb its nest or eggs without a permit.

The sand and gravel industry can play a major role in the conservation of Bank Swallows by adopting operating practices that do not harm the species.

www.ec.gc.ca/paom-itmb

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Aussi disponible en français

What you can do

Before the breeding season (generally before mid-April)

- Prevent Bank Swallows from nesting in areas where operations will be carried out during the breeding season by contouring your piles to have a slope of less than 70 degrees and by creating suitable nesting habitat in inactive areas with vertical faces of at least 70 degrees.
- Install scaring devices to deter Bank Swallows from establishing colonies in active areas.

During the breeding season (generally from mid-April to late August)

- Avoid intense activity near the colony. You can prevent disturbance by marking off a protective buffer zone around the colony and notifying all employees of its existence.
- Generally speaking, there is a particularly high risk of disturbing nesting when noisy activities or vibrations occur within 50 metres of the bird colony. This protective radius is only a rough guideline and must be adjusted after an assessment of the risk factors. In some cases, where operating activities are intense, a larger protective radius may be needed to minimize the risk of disturbance.
- Spend a few minutes flattening vertical faces in active areas at the end of the day to prevent Bank Swallows from digging burrows in them overnight or on weekends.
- Stop excavation work if Bank Swallows colonize a bank in an active area. Activities cannot resume until the birds leave at the end of the breeding period.
- Do not use scaring devices once the colony is established as they may interfere with ongoing Bank Swallow breeding activities.

After the breeding season (generally after late August)

- If a nesting site needs to be excavated after the birds leave, compensate by providing an alternate site that can support nesting in the following year. To be suitable for nesting, the bank must have a slope of at least 70 degrees.

Notify your employees of the restrictions and techniques that can be implemented to prevent detrimental effects on the species.

Thank you for participating in the conservation of Bank Swallows.



L'HIRONDELLE DE RIVAGE

(Riparia riparia)

dans les sablières et les gravières



L'Hirondelle de rivage est un oiseau migrateur en déclin dont la population canadienne a chuté de 98 % au cours des 40 dernières années.

Cet oiseau insectivore est très attiré par les sablières et les gravières, les amas de sable et de terre, et les talus sablonneux en bordure des plans d'eau et des chemins. **En général, les Hirondelles de rivage creusent leur terrier dans des fronts de talus presque verticaux (pente d'au moins 70 degrés) à plus de 2 m de hauteur.** Au Québec, les Hirondelles de rivage utilisent généralement les sites de nidification de la mi-avril à la fin d'août. Il s'agit de la période sensible durant laquelle le risque de nuire aux oiseaux est particulièrement élevé. L'absence des oiseaux en août est un bon indicateur de la fin de la nidification.



La meilleure approche afin de réduire au minimum la possibilité d'enfreindre la Loi de 1994 sur la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs et ses règlements consiste à bien comprendre le risque d'incidence potentiel de vos activités sur les oiseaux migrateurs, leurs nids et leurs œufs, et à prendre des précautions raisonnables et des mesures d'évitement appropriées. En effet, selon la Loi et ses règlements, quiconque tue, chasse, capture, blesse ou harcèle un oiseau migrateur ou endommage, détruit, enlève ou dérange leurs nids ou leurs œufs sans permis commet un délit.

L'industrie des sablières et des gravières peut jouer un rôle important dans la conservation de l'Hirondelle de rivage en adoptant des pratiques d'exploitation qui ne nuisent pas à l'espèce.

www.ec.gc.ca/paom-itmb

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Also available in English

Avant la période de nidification (en général avant la mi-avril)

- Évitez que des Hirondelles de rivage nichent dans les zones qui seront exploitées durant la période de nidification en profilant vos talus avec une pente inférieure à 70 degrés, et en créant des zones propices à la nidification dans des zones non exploitées, avec des talus dont la pente est d'au moins 70 degrés.
- Installez des dispositifs d'effarouchement pour dissuader les Hirondelles de rivage d'établir une colonie dans les zones exploitées.

Pendant la période de nidification (en général de la mi-avril à la fin d'août)

- Évitez les activités intenses à proximité de la colonie. Vous pouvez empêcher le dérangement en délimitant une zone de protection autour de la colonie et en informant tous les employés de l'existence de cette zone.
- En général, le risque de déranger la nidification est particulièrement élevé si des activités bruyantes ou des vibrations ont lieu à moins de 50 m de la colonie d'oiseaux. Cette distance de protection ne constitue qu'un ordre de grandeur et doit être ajustée après évaluation des facteurs de risque. Dans certains cas, lorsque les activités d'exploitation sont intenses, une plus grande distance de protection peut être nécessaire afin de réduire au minimum le risque de dérangement.
- Prendre quelques minutes à la fin de la journée pour supprimer les talus verticaux afin d'éviter que des Hirondelles de rivage ne commencent à creuser des nids durant la nuit ou durant les fins de semaine.
- Cessez toute activité d'excavation si des Hirondelles de rivage colonisent un talus dans une zone exploitée, et ce jusqu'au départ des hirondelles à la fin de la période de nidification.
- N'utilisez pas de dispositifs d'effarouchement une fois la colonie établie, tant et aussi longtemps que cela peut interférer avec les activités courantes de nidification des Hirondelles de rivage.

Après la période de nidification (en général après la fin d'août)

- Si un site de nidification doit être exploité après le départ des oiseaux, en guise de compensation, voyez à fournir un site de remplacement pouvant soutenir la nidification l'année suivante. Pour être propice à la nidification, le talus doit avoir une pente d'au moins 70 degrés.

Informez vos employés des interdictions et des techniques qui peuvent être mises en œuvre pour éviter les effets néfastes sur l'espèce.

Merci de participer à la conservation de l'Hirondelle de rivage.

BANK SWALLOW (*Riparia riparia*)

in sandpits
and quarries



Table 1. Terrestrial species at risk potentially occurring within the project area.

Terrestrial Species at Risk potentially within project area ¹	COSEWIC Designation	SARA Status	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ²
Common Nighthawk	Threatened	Schedule 1, Threatened	ECCC
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Threatened	Schedule 1, Threatened	ECCC
Woodland Caribou (Boreal population)	Threatened	Schedule 1, Threatened	GNWT
Yellow Rail	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	ECCC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT
Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee	Endangered	No Status	GNWT
Little Brown Myotis	Endangered	Schedule 1, Endangered	GNWT
Bank Swallow	Threatened	No Status	ECCC
Barn Swallow	Threatened	No Status	ECCC
Horned Grebe (Western population)	Special Concern	No Status	ECCC
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern	No Status	ECCC
Wolverine	Special Concern	No Status	GNWT
<p>Notes:</p> <p>¹ Fisheries and Oceans Canada has responsibility for aquatic species.</p> <p>² Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has a national role to play in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk in Canada, as well as responsibility for management of birds described in the <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i> (MBCA). Day-to-day management of terrestrial species not covered in the MBCA is the responsibility of Government of the Northwest Territories. Populations that exist in National Parks are managed under the authority of the Parks Canada Agency.</p>			



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Environmental Protection Operations Directorate
Prairie & Northern Region
5019 52nd Street, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P7

June 09, 2016

ECCC File: 5300 000 050/001
MVLWB File: MV2016Q0014

Julian Morse
Regulatory Officer
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
7th Floor, 4922 48th Street
P.O. Box 2130
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P6

Via online submission

**RE: MV2016Q0014 – Reliable Group of Companies – Quarry at Km 19.5 and Km 20 Hwy 6 –
Land Use Permit Application**

Attention: Julian Morse

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has reviewed the information submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board regarding the above-mentioned land use permit application. ECCC's specialist advice is provided based on our mandate, in the context of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, and the *Species at Risk Act*.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (867) 669-4733 or Melissa.Pinto@canada.ca.

Sincerely,

Melissa Pinto
Environmental Assessment Coordinator

Attachment(s): ECCC Comments Excel Sheet
Table 1
Bank Swallow in Sandpits and Quarries

cc: Wade Romanko, Head, Environmental Assessment North (NT and NU)
ECCC Review Team

Canada

www.ec.gc.ca



June 15, 2016

Julian Morse
Regulatory Officer
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
7th Floor – 4910 50th Avenue
P.O. Box 2130
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2P6

Dear Mr. Morse,

**Re: Reliable Group of Companies Ltd.
 Land Use Permit Application – MV2016Q0014
 Quarry Activities - Highway #6 - KM 19.5
 Request for Comments**

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories has reviewed the application at reference based on its mandated responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act*, the *Forest Management Act*, the *Forest Protection Act*, *Waters Act* and the *Wildlife Act* and has no comments or recommendations for the consideration of the Board at this time.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Patrick Clancy, Environmental Regulatory Analyst at (867) 767-9233 Ext: 53096 or email patrick.clancy@gov.nt.ca.

Sincerely,

Patrick Clancy
Environmental Regulatory Analyst
Environmental Impact Assessment Section
Conservation, Assessment and Monitoring Division
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories

Application Number:		Input Amount	Multiplier	
Camp (C1)				
DRAFT				
Temporary Structures				
Input number of tent frames or weatherhaven (3.5m x 4.2m)		0	\$200.00	\$0.00
Input number of trailers (3.5m x 15.2m)		0	\$300.00	\$0.00
Input total square metres of other temporary structures (i.e. core shacks)		0	\$2.50	\$0.00
Fixed Structures				
Input total square metres of fixed structures		0	\$25.00	\$0.00
COPY				
Solid Waste				
For non-burnable material, input # of person days per season		0	\$1.00	\$0.00
For burnable material, input # of person days per season		0	\$0.50	\$0.00
Total C1				\$0.00

Regulated / Hazardous Materials (R1)				
Based upon on site volume				
Explosives; up to 500 kg (~pallet) dry explosives input 1, if none, input 0		0	\$500.00	\$0.00
Additional Explosives; input total kg >500		0	\$0.50	\$0.00
Drilling Muds (oil based); enter number of 63 m ³ (or equivalent) containers		0	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
Used Oil, Lubes and Antifreeze: enter number of pieces of heavy equipment		3	\$500.00	\$1,500.00
Other;				
Total R1				\$1,500.00

Hydrocarbon Storage and Transfer (H1)				
Based upon on site volume				
Gasoline and Diesel				
Enter total volume of gasoline&diesel <25,000 L		0	\$0.50	\$0.00
Enter total volume of gasoline&fuel > 25,000 L		0	\$0.25	\$0.00
Total Gasoline and Diesel				\$0.00
When fuel is within bermed site or has other safety feature, enter 1, otherwise enter 0		0	25%	\$0.00
Aviation Fuel				
Enter total volume of aviation fuel < 25,000 L		0	\$0.50	\$0.00
Enter total volume of aviation fuel > 25,000 L		0	\$0.25	\$0.00
Total Aviation Fuel				\$0.00
When fuel is within bermed site or has other safety feature, enter 1, otherwise enter 0		0	25%	\$0.00
Total H1				\$0.00

Land Disturbance (L1)				
Disturbed Surface Area				
<i>(Developed surface area that may require restoration through the use of scarification, reseeded, fertilizing or other similar techniques)</i>				
Enter number of hectares disturbed		2	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
Other Land Disturbances				
Creek Crossings; enter number of creek crossings		0	\$500.00	\$0.00
Off-Road Activities; if any activities are likely, enter 1		0	\$500.00	\$0.00
Sump Factor; enter total area occupied by sumps in m ²		0	\$10.00	\$0.00
Well Factor; enter number of wells.		0	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
Total L1				\$2,000.00

Julian Morse - MVLWB:
Board staff calculated the disturbed surface area using Google Earth polygons around the perimeter of the two sites, calculating approximately 2.09 hectares of disturbance.

Land Use Permit Security Worksheet (continued)

Application Number:	Input	Multiplier	
	Amount		
Equipment (E1)			
Based upon type of equipment			
Enter number of pieces of heavy equipment (i.e. dozer, forklift, large gensets)	3	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00
Enter number of drills	0	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
Enter number of light vehicles (trucks, atvs, snowmobiles, boats)	0	\$250.00	\$0.00
Enter number of small generators or pumps	0	\$100.00	\$0.00
Enter number of empty fuel storage tanks	0	\$500.00	\$0.00
Total E1			\$3,000.00

Security Calculation			
Preliminary Calculation			
Enter amount from C1			\$0.00
Enter amount from R1			\$1,500.00
Enter amount from H1			\$0.00
Enter amount from L1			\$2,000.00
Enter amount from E1			\$3,000.00
Preliminary Calculation, total of above	A		\$6,500.00
Multipliers			
Site Access Multiplier. If the project has all weather road access enter 1, if ice road access enter 1.5, if air access enter 2	B	1	
Performance Multiplier. If applicant has successfully completed the terms of a LUP enter 0.85, otherwise enter 1	C	1	
Environmental Risk Factor. If location has high environmental value or unusual environmental risk enter 2. If location is previously disturbed enter 0.75. Otherwise enter 1.	D	1	
Calculated Security			
Multiply preliminary calculation (A) by performance multipliers (B, C and D)	E		\$6,500.00
Existing Securities			
List existing associated permits and amount of overlapping security			
Permit: _____			
Overlapping Securities, total of above	F		\$0.00
Final Security Determination			
Subtract overlapping securities (F) from calculated security (E)			\$6,500.00

Comments