

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
(Cultural Resource Management Group Limited, 2016)

Environmental Assessment Registration Document:
Loch Katrine Quarry Expansion
Loch Katrine, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia

DEXTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

LOCH KATRINE QUARRY EXPANSION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:
Dexter Construction Company Limited
and the
Special Places Program of the
Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture & Heritage

Prepared by:
Cultural Resource Management Group Limited
6040 Almon Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 1T8

Consulting Archaeologist: Kiersten Green
Report Preparation: Kiersten Green & Kyle Cigolotti

Heritage Research Permit Number: A2015NS114

CRM Group Project Number: 2015-0014-01

APRIL 2016



*The following report may contain sensitive archaeological site data.
Consequently, the report must not be published or made public without
the written consent of Nova Scotia's Coordinator of Special Places Program,
Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage.*

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LOCH KARTINE QUARRY EXPANSION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2016 GUYSBOROUGH, COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Dexter Construction Company Limited (Dexter) is proposing an expansion of its Loch Katrine Quarry in Loch Katrine, Guysborough County. In order to investigate the potential for encountering archaeological resources during any development of the facility, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group has been retained by H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. on behalf of Dexter to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed quarry study area.

The archaeological screening and reconnaissance was directed by CRM Group Archaeologist Kiersten Green with assistance provided by Archaeological Technician Kyle Cigolotti. Reconnaissance was conducted on December 21, 2015. Technical input on this project was provided by CRM Group President and Senior Technical Advisor, W. Bruce Stewart.

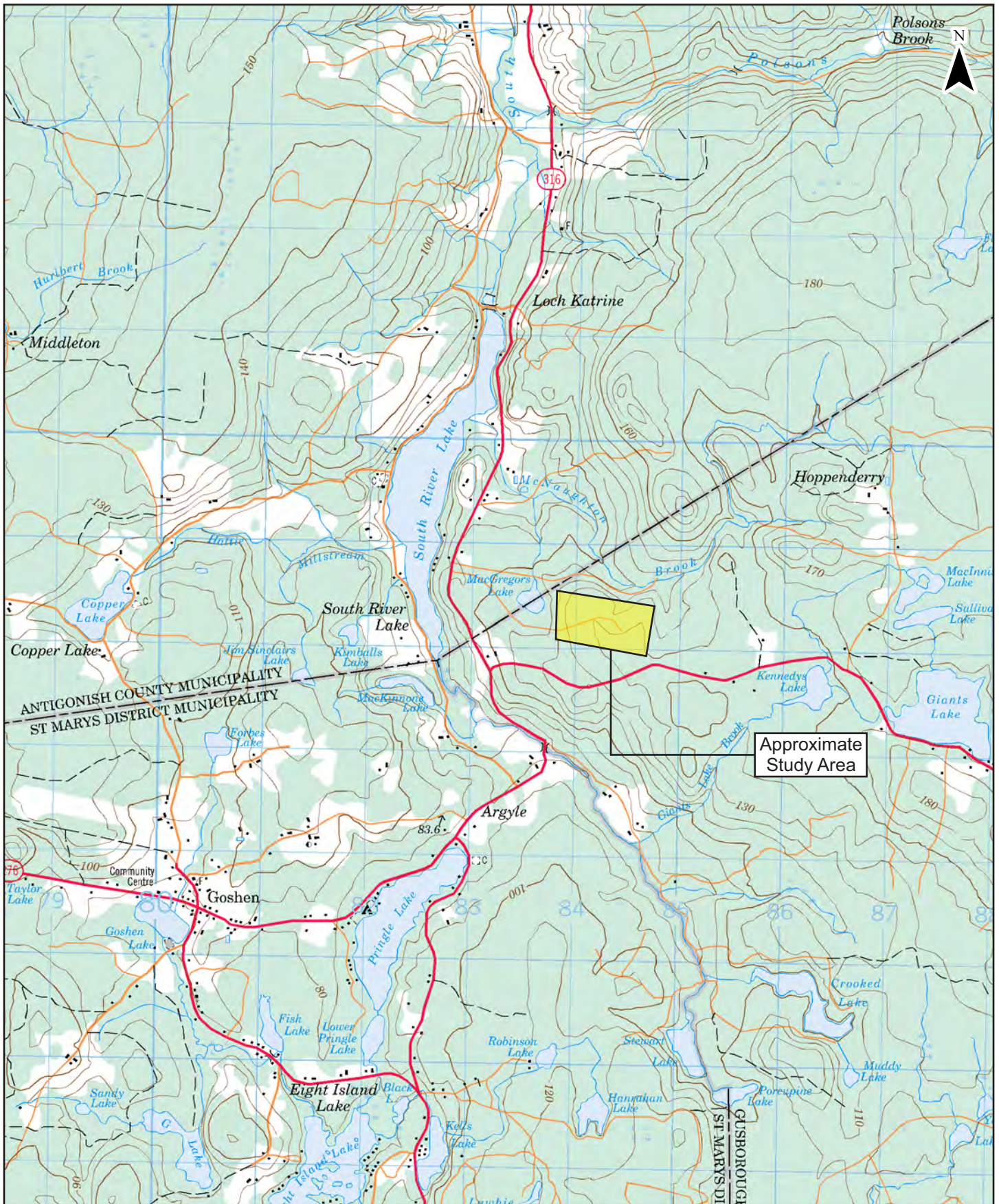
The archaeological investigation was conducted according to the terms of Heritage Research Permit A2015NS114 (Category 'C'), issued to Green through the Special Places Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Communities, Culture and Heritage. This report describes archaeological screening and reconnaissance of Dexter's proposed Loch Katrine Quarry study area, presents the results of these efforts and offers cultural resource management recommendations.


2.0 STUDY AREA

Dexter's Loch Katrine Quarry is located approximately 1km east of Highway 316 in Guysborough County, immediately southeast of the Antigonish-Guysborough County Line. The survey addressed one property (PID 0124588), comprising a proposed study area of approximately 42.5 hectares. It is noted that this study area is much larger than the actual future proposed expansion area. The study area is located approximately 500 metres north of South River Lake Road and 200 metres east of the eastern shore of MacGregor's Lake (**Figure 1**). Access to the area can be gained from the western side of the property off Highway 316 or from the south via South River Lake Road.



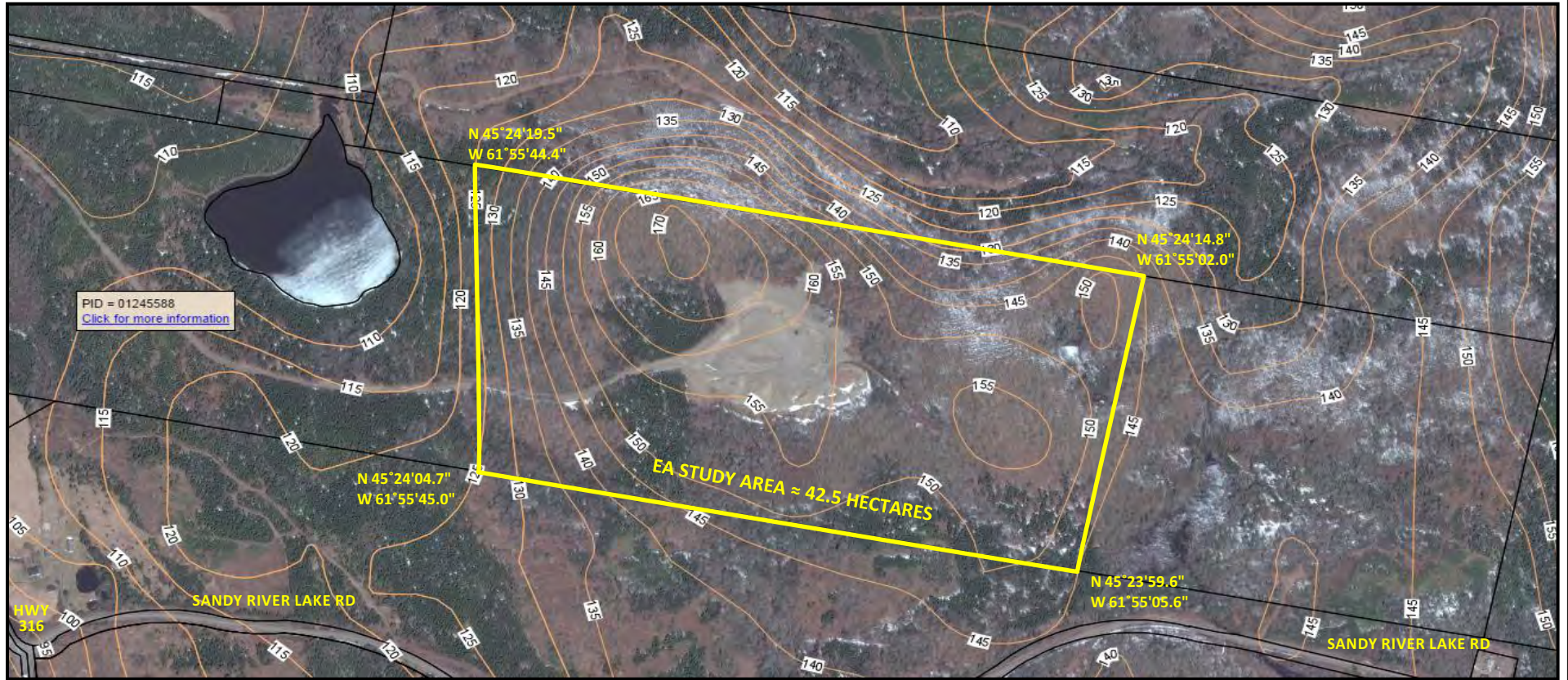
PLATE 1: Loch Katrine Quarry, Guysborough County; facing west. December 21, 2016.



	<i>Approximate Study Area</i>	Figure 1
	LOCH KATRINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015	April 2016
	GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA	Scale 1:50 000



PROPOSED LOCH KATRINE EA STUDY AREA



Detailed Study Area

Figure 2

LOCH KATRINE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

April 2016

3.0 METHODOLOGY

In the fall of 2015, H2O Geo Environmental Services Inc. retained CRM Group, on behalf of Dexter to undertake archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the proposed Loch Katrine Quarry. The objective of the archaeological assessment was to evaluate archaeological potential within the area that may be disturbed by subsequent quarrying activities. To address this objective, CRM Group developed a work plan consisting of the following components: a review of relevant site documentation to identify areas of high archaeological potential; Mi'kmaw engagement; archaeological reconnaissance of the areas that may be impacted by development activities; and, a report summarizing the results of the background research and field survey, as well as providing cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Background Study

The archival research component of the archaeological screening and reconnaissance was designed to explore the land use history of the study area and provide information necessary to evaluate the area's archaeological potential. To achieve this goal, CRM Group utilized the resources of various institutions including documentation available through the Nova Scotia Archives, Nova Scotia Land Information Centre, the Department of Natural Resources, the Nova Scotia Registry of Deeds and the Nova Scotia Museum.

The background study included a review of relevant historic documentation incorporating land grant records, legal survey and historic maps, as well as local and regional histories. Topographic maps and aerial photographs, both current and historic, were also used to evaluate the study area. This data facilitated the identification of environmental and topographic features that would have influenced human settlement and resource exploitation patterns. The historical and cultural information was integrated with the environmental and topographic data to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity.

3.2 Mi'kmaw Engagement

Although there was no specific Mi'kmaq association known for this study area, CRM Group contacted the Kwilmu'lw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office's Archaeological Research Division (KMKNO's ARD) to see if they have any information pertaining to traditional or historical Mi'kmaq use of the study area.

3.3 Field Reconnaissance

The goals of the archaeological field reconnaissance were to conduct a visual inspection of the study area, document any areas of archaeological sensitivity or archaeological sites identified during the course of either the background study or the visual inspection, and design a strategy for testing areas of archaeological potential, as well as any archaeological resources identified within the study area. Although the ground search did not involve sub-surface testing, the researchers were watchful for topographic or vegetative anomalies that might indicate the presence of buried archaeological resources. The process and results of the field reconnaissance were documented in field notes and photographs.

Hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used to record track logs and UTM coordinates (NAD 83) for all survey areas, as well as any identified diagnostic artifacts, formal tools, isolated finds and site locations.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Background Study

The following discussion details the environmental and cultural setting of the study area, as well as previous archaeological research conducted in the general area. This background study provides a framework for the evaluation of archaeological potential and the initial interpretation of any resources encountered during the field component of the assessment.

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

A number of environmental factors such as water sources, physiographic features, soil types and vegetation have influenced settlement patterns and contribute to the archaeological potential of the area.

Water Sources

Proximity to water, for both drinking and transportation, is a key factor in identifying Precontact and historic Native, as well as early Euro-Canadian, archaeological potential. Although it is not located within the study area, MacGregors Lake is located 200 metres west of the study area. In addition, South River Lake is located approximately 2 km east of the study area and McNaughton Brook runs approximately 200 metres north of the north limit of the study area. These water systems would have been an important source of fresh water, food and travel through the area.

Topography

The study area is largely located within the greater terrestrial region known as the Mulgrave Plateau (Davis & Browne 1996: 132). The area lies within Nova Scotia's Avalon Zone, with underlying strata consisting primarily of Middle to Late Devonian conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and slate with some volcanic intrusions. The surface of the area is covered uniformly with stony glacial till (Davis & Browne 1996: 132). The elevation of the Mulgrave Plateau ranges from sea level to over 200m, with a mean elevation of 120m (Webb & Marshall 1999: 30).

Soils

Soils in the study area consist of both *Halifax* and *Thom* Series soils. The *Halifax* Series soils are found on undulating to hilly topography. The parent material, primarily derived from quartzite, is a firm, brown gravelly sandy loam glacial till. Although the soil is well drained, it is excessively stony and shallow rendering it unsuitable for agriculture (Hilchey et al. 1964: 24). In addition to the *Halifax* Series, the study area contains a patch of *Thom* Series soils along the south side of the site limits. Like the *Halifax* Series, *Thom* Series soils are also found on undulating to hilly topography. The soil is characterized by dark-brown gravelly sandy loam glacial till derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks (Hilchey et al. 1964: 25). Although, like *Halifax* Series soils, *Thom* soils are well drained, the soils have sufficient stone to be a severe handicap to cultivation (Hilchey et al. 1964: 25).

Flora

Forest growth within this ecological region is characterized largely by red spruce, white spruce, fir, pine, birch and maple (Hilchey et al. 1964: 25).

4.1.2 Native Land Use

The land within the study area was once part of the greater Mi'kmaw territory known as Eskikewa'kik, meaning 'skin dressers territory'. The rivers in the area would have been important

transportation routes and a resource base for the Mi'kmaq and their ancestors for millennia prior to the arrival of European settlers.

In Nova Scotia, information regarding archaeological sites is stored in the Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory (MARI), a provincial archaeological site database, maintained by the Nova Scotia Museum. This database contains information on archaeological sites registered with the province within the Borden system. The Borden system in Canada is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden Block measures approximately 13 km east-west and 18.5 km north-south and is referenced by a four letter designator. Sites within a block are then numbered sequentially as they are recorded. The study area is located within the BiCl Borden Block. A review of MARI indicates that there are no registered archaeological sites within a one kilometre radius of the study area. It should be noted that the lack of archaeological data in the immediate vicinity of the study area, however, reflects a lack of archaeological investigation in the area, rather than an absence of archaeological sites. Consultation with KMKNO's ARD indicated that areas within 1km of the study area have traditionally been used for encampment. In addition, traditional fishing and hunting activity continues to be undertaken within 2 km of the study area.

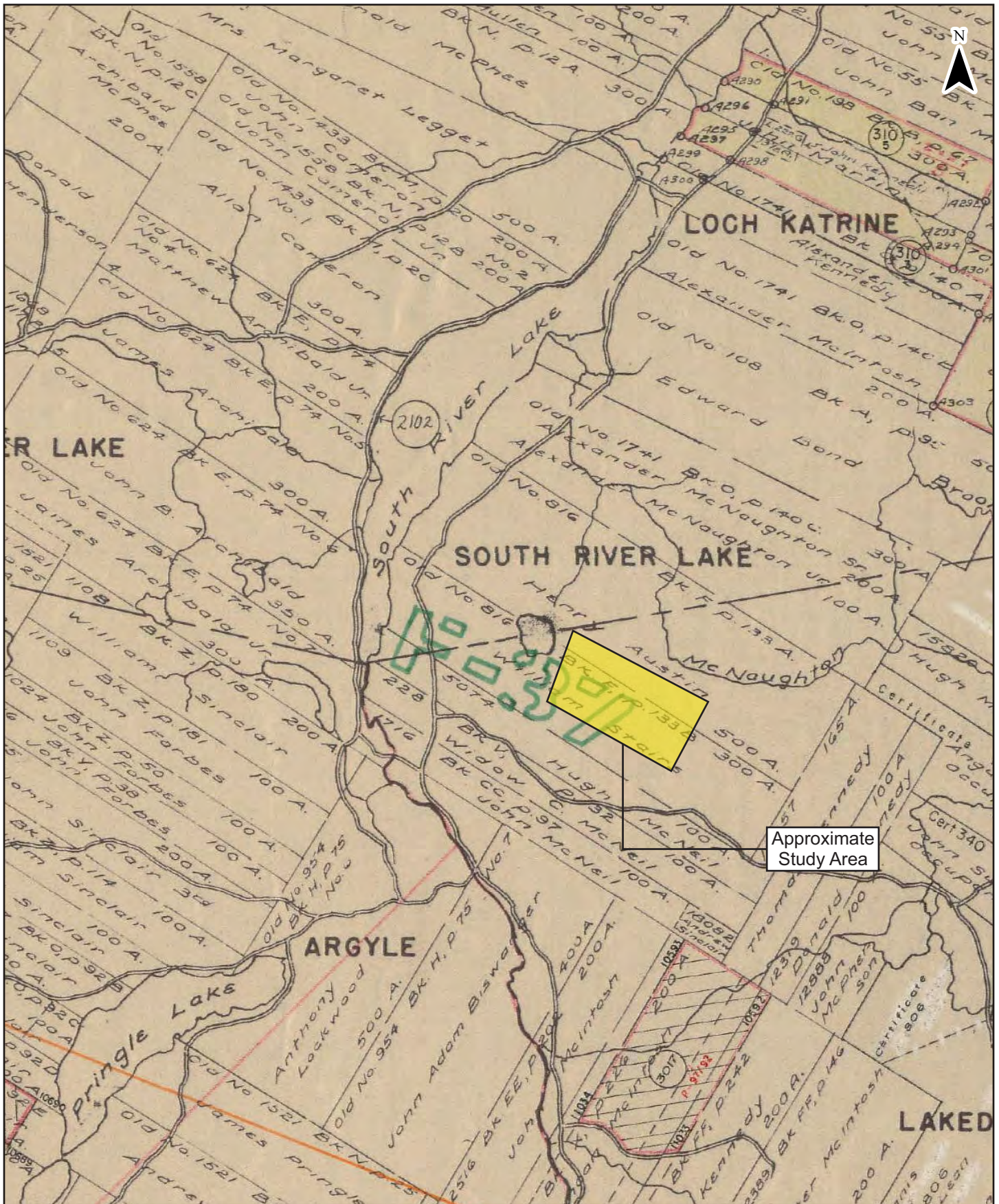
4.1.3 Historic Land Use

European settlement was first established in the area of Guysborough County in 1634 following the construction of Fort St. Francois at the entrance to Guysborough Harbour under the guidance of Issac de Razilly. The closest community to the study area within Guysborough County is Argyle. Argyle is located about 1.5 kilometres south of South River Lake. The name of the community is Scottish in origin, having been named in 1843 by Duncan McIntosh a scottish immigrant who moved to the area with his children. The primary industries of the community were farming and lumbering. Located just within the boundaries of Guysborough County, the study area lies in close proximity to the community of Loch Katrine in Antigonish County. The community of Loch Katrine is named after a lake of the same name located in the Scottish Highlands made famous by the poem *The Lady of the Lake* by Sir Walter Scott. Land within the community was first granted in 1811. (PANS 1967: 17, 267 and 367).

The Crown Land Index Sheet for Guysborough County (**Figure 3**) and information from the individual lands grants show (**Figure 4**) the study area as occupying part of two land grants. These plots of land, granted in 1816, belonged to Henry Austin (500 acres) and William Stairs (300 acres).

The section of Church's 1879 map of Guysborough County covering the study area indicates no structures within the study area (**Figure 5**). Other structures depicted near the study area are a store and post office located southwest of the study area and a carpenters shop located to the northwest.

Faribault's map (1893; **Figure 6**) depicts several structures near the intersection of what would now be the junction between Highway 316 and South River Lake Road. No structures appear within the study area. In addition, no structure or roads are visible within the study area on aerial photographs dated 1945 (**Figure 7**).



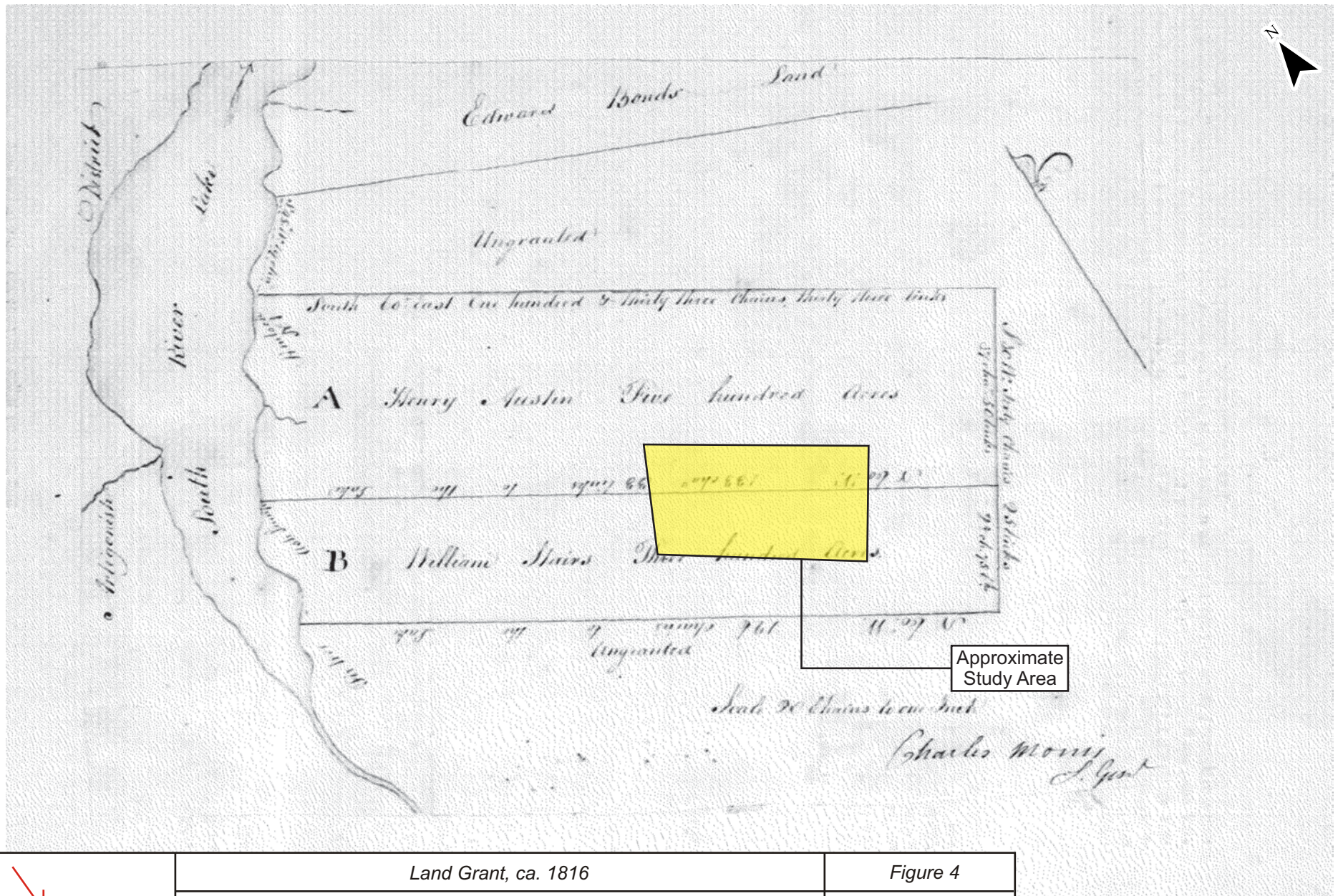
Crown Land Index Sheet 100

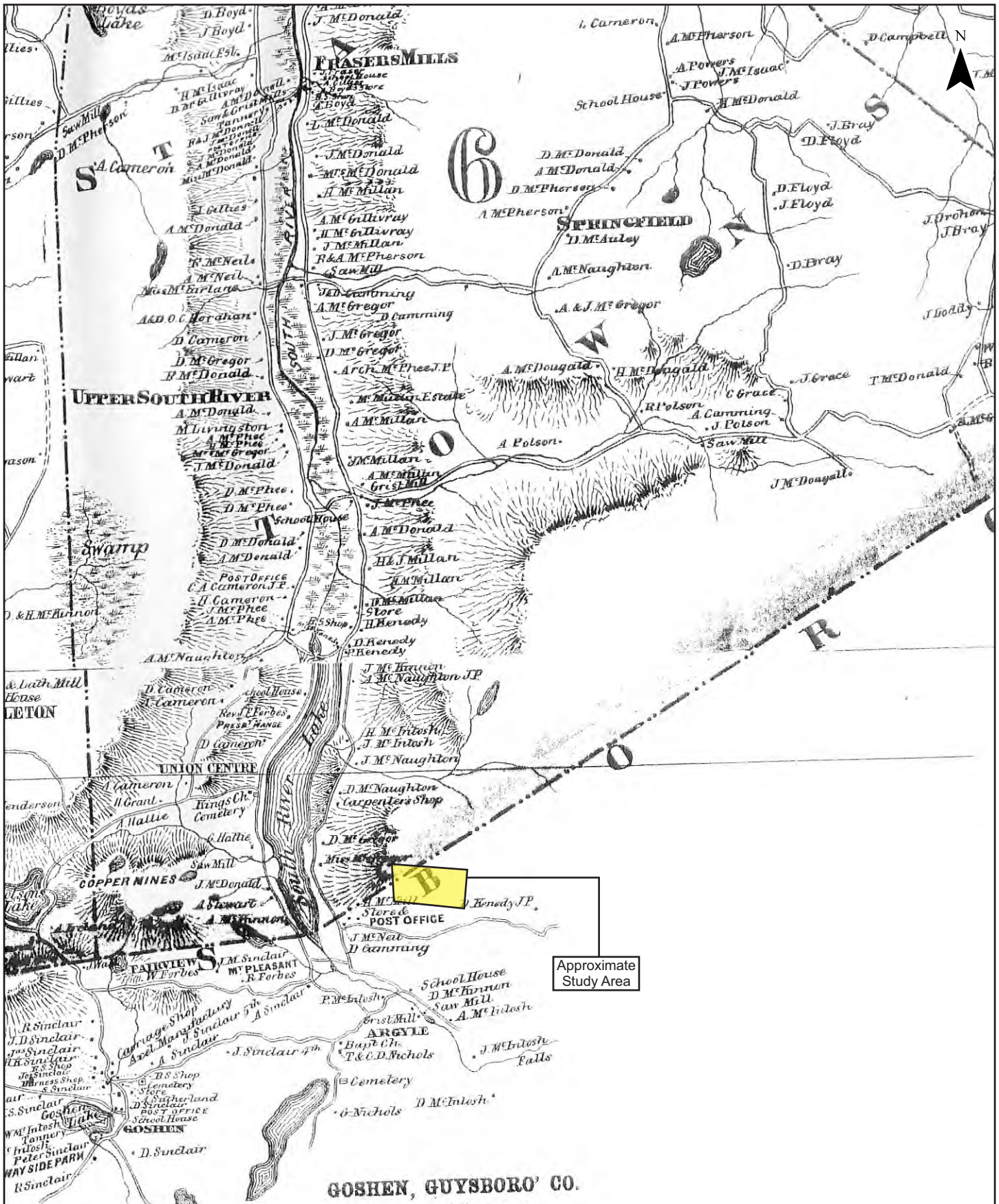
Figure 3

LOCH KATRINE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
 GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

April 2016







Approximate Study Area

GOSHEN, GUYSBORO' CO.

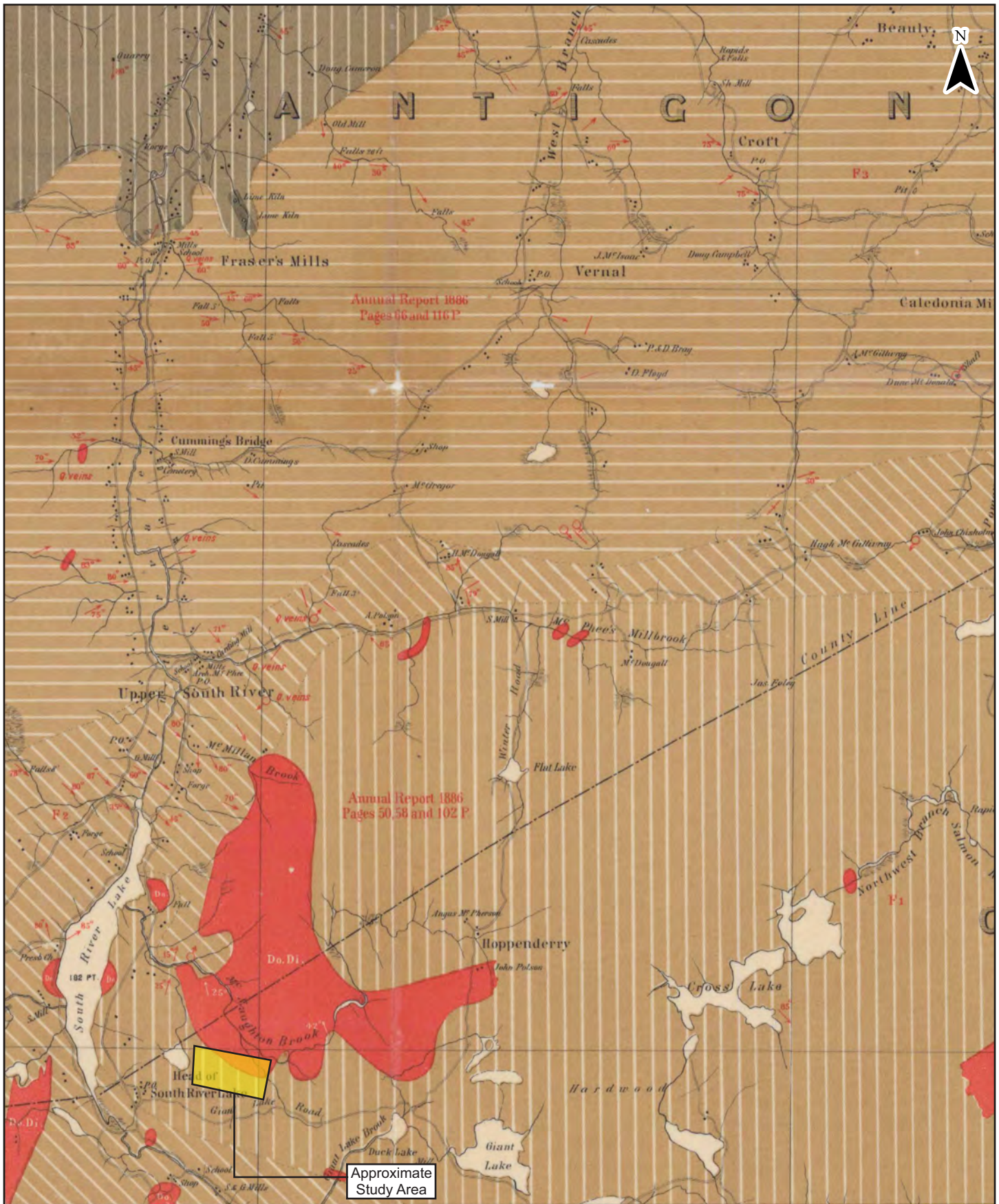


A.F. Church Map, 1879

Figure 5

LOCH KATRINE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA

April 2016



Faribault Map, 1893

Figure 6

LOCH KATRINE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015
 GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA


April 2016





Approximate
Study Area



	<i>Aerial Photograph, 1945</i>	<i>Figure 7</i>
	LOCH KATRINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015 GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA	April 2016

4.2 Field Reconnaissance

The archaeological reconnaissance was undertaken on December 21, 2015 under overcast conditions. The time of year, with diminished leaf and brush cover, provided increased visibility during the reconnaissance. The goals of the visit were to assess the area for archaeological potential and investigate any topographical and/or cultural features that had been identified as areas of elevated potential during the background research. Using an existing access road to gain entry to the interior of the site, the study area was systematically walked. The active quarry site comprised a large portion of the central portion of the study area. An existing road from the west side of the active quarry extended east-west through the centre of the study area (the active quarry area) and out along South River Lake Road.

As stated previously, the overall study area exhibited low potential for archaeological and/or historical resources. As the study area is located in an area with a hilly landscape, large portions of the study area exhibit extreme slope, making it unsuitable for human habitation (*Plates 2 & 3*).



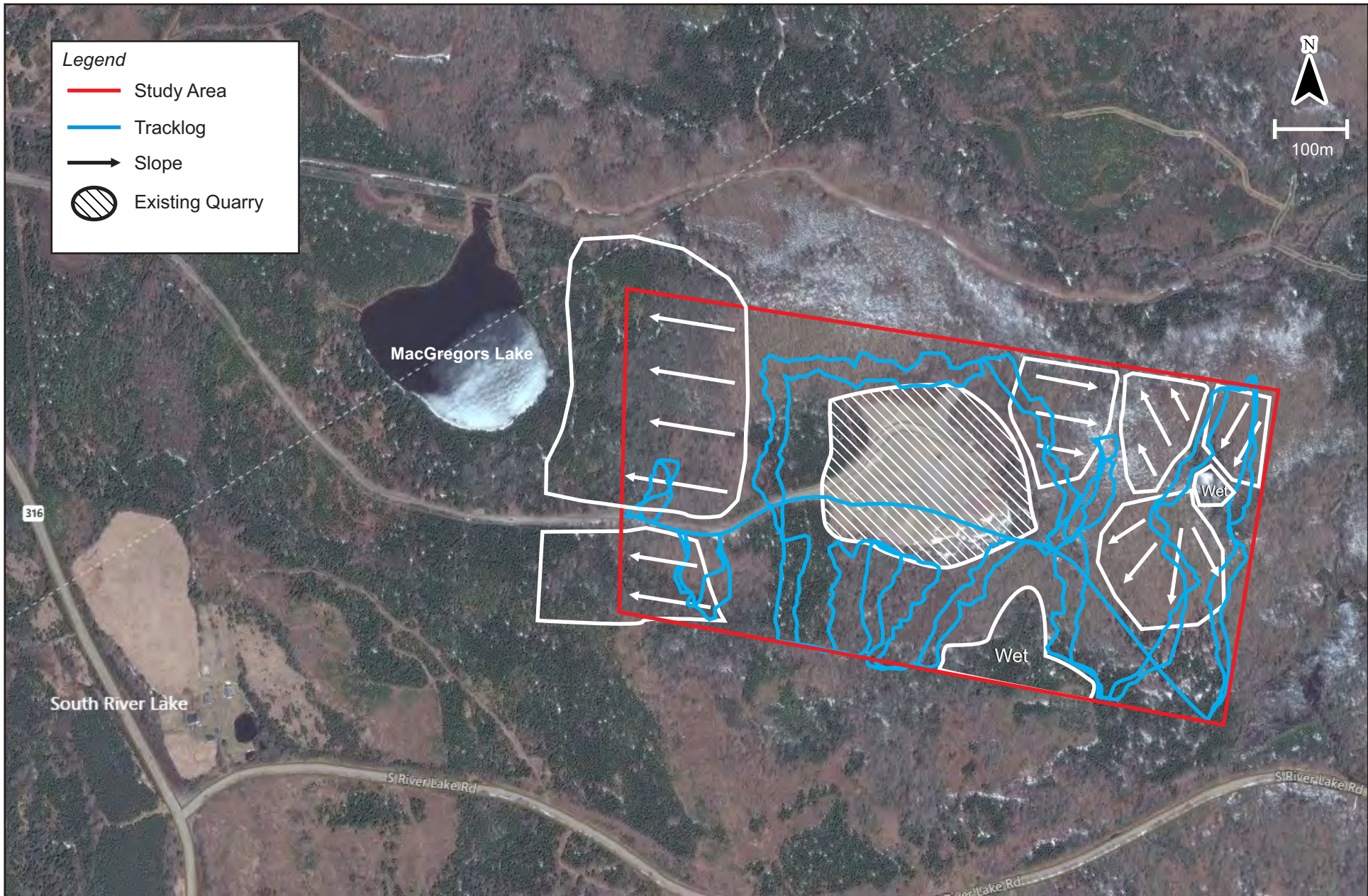
PLATE 2: Steep-sided ravine along the north edge of the study area; facing northwest; December 21, 2015.



PLATE 3: Steep slope along the road entering the study area from the west edge; facing east; December 21, 2015.

The terrain varied across the study area. Contained within it were areas of wetland, new and mature growth forest, as well as some areas that exhibited evidence of historic and present day logging and cutting (*Plate 4*). Vegetation consisted of a mix of mature hardwood and softwood species typical of Nova Scotian forests. Ground cover consisted of a mix of moss, ferns and small shrubs. The majority of the area was sloping with several areas of very significant slope (*Figure 8*).

Two areas of standing water or bog were encountered on the eastern half of the study area. One was quite large, occupying a substantial portion of the southern edge of the study area (*Figure 8; Plates 5 and 6*). A second smaller area of standing water was located in the northwest quadrant of the study area surrounded by steep slope in all directions (*Plates 7 and 8*).



	Tracklog	Figure 8
	LOCH KATRINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCREENING & RECONNAISSANCE 2015 GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA	April 2016



PLATE 4: Steep slope and wet area in the northwest of the study area; facing east; December 21, 2015.



PLATE 5: Marsh/standing water in south part of study area; facing east; December 21, 2015.



PLATE 6: Wet area in south portion of study area; facing southwest; December 21, 2015.



PLATE 7: Standing water in northeast portion of study area; facing south; December 21, 2015.



PLATE 8: Standing water surrounded by slope in northeast portion of study area; facing southwest; December 21, 2015.

Based on the various components of the background study, including environmental setting, Native land use and property history, the vicinity of the study area is considered to exhibit low potential for encountering Precontact and/or early historic Native, as well as Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2015 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Loch Katrine Quarry study area consisted of historical background research and a visual inspection. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by CRM Group determined the study area to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Based on these results, CRM Group offers the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
2. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the Loch Katrine Quarry, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Special Places Program (Sean Weseloh McKeane: 902-424-6475).

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Cann, D.B., J.I. MacDougall and J.D. Hilchey.
1964 *Soil Survey of Guysborough County, Nova Scotia*. Report No. 14. Nova Scotia Soil Survey. Truro, Nova Scotia.
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1996 *The Natural History of Nova Scotia Volume 2: Theme Regions*. Nimbus Publishing & the Nova Scotia Museum: Halifax.
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1946 *Crown Land Grant Index Sheet 100 – Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties*. Halifax: Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources.
- Faribault, E. R.
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- Public Archives of Nova Scotia
1967 *Place-names and Places of Nova Scotia*. Halifax: PANS.
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1999 *Ecoregions and Ecodistricts of Nova Scotia*. Crops and Livestock Research Centre, Research branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Truro, Nova Scotia; Indicators and Assessment Office, Environmental Quality Branch, Environment Canada, Hull, Quebec.

APPENDIX F
PUBLIC CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

Environmental Assessment Registration Document:
Loch Katrine Quarry Expansion
Loch Katrine, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia

H2OGEO ENVIROMENTAL
SERVICES INC.

#508 – 1343 HOLLIS STREET
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
B3J 1T8
PHONE: (902) 443-4227 (Office)
(902) 497 – 5597 (Cell)
Email: fraserconsult@eastlink.ca

August 8, 2016

H2OGEO INC. FILE # 2015-05

Paq'tnkek First Nation
Afton First Nation
7 Dillon Street, R. R. #1 Afton
Antigonish, Nova Scotia
B0H 1A0

Attention: Chief Paul James Prosper

Re: Dexter Construction Company Ltd., Loch Katrine Quarry Expansion, 140 Highway # 316, Loch Katrine, Antigonish County, NS - Registration Document for a Class 1 Undertaking Under Section 9 (1) of the NS Environment Assessment Regulations.

Dear Chief Prosper:

On behalf of Dexter Construction Company Ltd. (Dexter), this correspondence is intended to provide some background information concerning a project Dexter is undertaking on land (PID # 01245588) located at 140 Highway # 316 in Loch Katrine, Antigonish County, NS (See Map Attached). It is noted that the quarry is actually located in Guysborough County. The project is an expansion of an existing rock quarry, which has operated on the eastern portion of the property as a Nova Scotia Environment approved quarry since 2003. The proposed expansion is to the west of the existing quarry, which will enable Dexter to continue the production of aggregate, primarily used in the local road construction and infrastructure projects.

To facilitate the proposed expansion, Dexter is in the process of completing the above noted Registration Document and plans to submit it to Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) in October, 2016. The document was prepared by WMR Environmental Services & Associates (Mr. Wayne MacRae; H2OGEO Environmental Services Inc.; Envirosphere Consultants Limited; and Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Group Limited) and follows the NS Environment "Guide to Preparing an EA Registration Document for Pit and Quarry Developments in Nova Scotia". It includes sections detailing the Undertaking; Public Involvement; Human Uses of the Environment; Existing and Future Operations; Valued Environmental Components and Effects Management including Socioeconomic and Biophysical Impacts and concludes by identifying Impacts of the Environment on the Project, Cumulative Impacts and recommended Environmental Monitoring.

Of particular significance to the Paq'tnkek First Nations community, is the inclusion in this document of an Archaeological Screening and Reconnaissance Report prepared by CRM Group Ltd., which has also been submitted to the Heritage Division, with the associated work conducted under Heritage Research Permit Number A2015NS114. The CRM report stated and concluded that:

The 2015 archaeological screening and reconnaissance of the Loch Katrine Quarry study area consisted of historical background research and a visual inspection. It did not involve sub-surface testing. The background research and field reconnaissance conducted by CRM Group determined the study area to exhibit low potential for encountering either Native (both Precontact and historic) or Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

Based on these results, CRM Group offers the following management recommendations for the study area:

1. It is recommended that the study area, as defined and depicted in this report, be cleared of any requirement for future archaeological investigation.
2. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during activities associated with the Loch Katrine Quarry, all work in the associated area(s) should be halted and immediate contact made with the Special Places Program (Sean Weseloh McKeane: 902-424-6475).

As noted it is our intent to submit the document to NSE in October, 2016. In tandem with this formal submission, will be public notification via the placement of an advertisement (Notice) in a local newspaper as well as the provincial edition of the Chronicle Herald. The notices will provide a brief outline of the project and identify locations where the document can be accessed and reviewed by interested members of the public. From this point comments may be submitted in writing to NSE, which will also be made available for public review. It is also noted that it is our intent to formally meet with the Office of Aboriginal Affairs (OAA) as part of the consultation process to discuss the EA process for this property and leave a copy of the document for their review and comment.

Prior to the submission of the EA document in October, Dexter representatives are available to meet with representatives of the Paq'tnkek First Nation, if requested, to discuss the specifics of the project and provide any background material that may be required for your internal review.

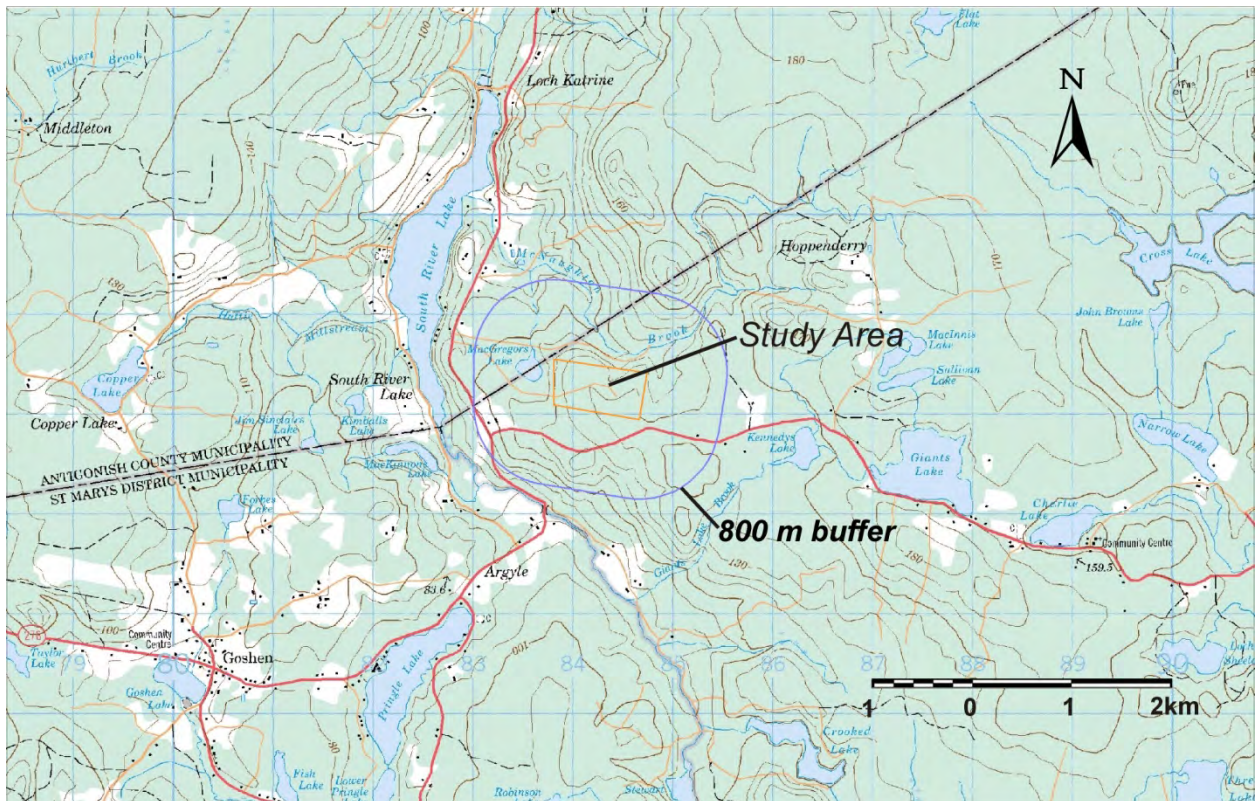
In conclusion, we trust that this information is sufficient for your reference at this time. However, if you have any questions or comments during the interim, please contact the undersigned, at your convenience.

Sincerely,
H2OGEO Environmental Services Inc.



J H. Fraser, M.A.Sc., P. Geo.
President
Attachment: Location Map

cc: Kwilmu'kw Maw-klusuaqn Negotiation Office (KMKNO); Att.: Heather MacLeod-Leslie
& Ms. Twila Gaudet
Native Council of Nova Scotia; Mr. Roger Hunka
Office of Aboriginal Affairs; Mr. David Mitchell





DEXTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

October 14, 2016

Paq'tnkek First Nation
Afton First Nation
7 Dillon Street, R. R. #1 Afton
Antigonish, Nova Scotia
B0H 1A0

Attn: Chief Paul James Prosper

Re: Dexter Construction Company Ltd., Loch Katrine Quarry Expansion, 140 Highway # 316, Loch Katrine, Guysborough County, NS - Registration Document for a Class 1 Undertaking Under Section 9 (1) of the NS Environment Assessment Regulations.

Dear Chief Prosper:

Further to correspondence dated August 8, 2016, this letter is to inform you that Dexter Construction Company Limited (Dexter) will be formally submitting the above noted EA Registration document to Nova Scotia Environment (NSE) on November 2, 2016. Notices for the Registration are scheduled to appear in the provincial edition of the Chronicle Herald on November 2, 2016 and in the Antigonish Casket on November 2, 2016 (see attached).

Copies of the EA Document will also be placed for public viewing at the Municipality of the County of Antigonish Office, 285 Beech Hill Road, Antigonish, NS; St. Andrews Post Office, 3906 Highway 316, St. Andrews, NS; and the NSE Antigonish District Office, 155 Main Street, Suite 205, Antigonish, NS. The document will also be available on-line at <http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/ea/>.

Questions or comments relating to the Document can be forwarded to the NSE EA Coordinator, Ms. Helen Yeh, or to Dexter, until December 2, 2016. As noted previously, Dexter, and/or their representatives are available to answer any questions or meet with Paq'tnkek First Nation representatives, at your convenience, should this be deemed advantageous to the First Nation Community.

In conclusion, we trust that this information is sufficient for your reference at this time. However, if you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned, at your convenience.

Sincerely,
Dexter Construction Company Limited

Gary Rudolph, P. Eng.
Director of Aggregates

cc: Ms. Helen Yeh, NSE
Twila Gaudet, KMKNO
Roger Hunka, Native Council of Nova Scotia
David Mitchell, Office of Aboriginal Affairs

attachment

NOTICE

Registration of Undertaking for Environmental Assessment ENVIRONMENT ACT

This is to advise on November 2, 2016, Dexter Construction Company Limited registered the Loch Katrine Quarry Expansion Project for environmental assessment, in accordance with Part IV of the Environment Act.

The purpose of the proposed undertaking is to expand the existing quarry located at 140 Highway 316 in Loch Katrine, Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. It is noted that the existing quarry has been in operation since 1995. The land associated with the expanded quarry will occupy a maximum of 27.3 hectares, which includes the existing quarry footprint. The project life of up to 40 years is expected. The expanded quarry will support continued extraction and production of aggregate of approximately 50,000 tonnes/year, for use primarily in the road construction industry in Antigonish and Guysborough Counties. It is intended that the ongoing use of the quarry will be identical, or very similar, to what has taken place at the site since its inception.

Copies of the environmental assessment registration information may be examined at the following locations:

- Municipality of the County of Antigonish Office, 285 Beech Hill Road, Antigonish, NS
- St. Andrews Post Office, 3906 Highway 316, St. Andrews, NS
- Nova Scotia Environment, Antigonish District Office, 155 Main Street, Suite 205, Antigonish, NS
- EA website (when available)
<http://www.novascotia.ca/nse/ea/>

The public is invited to submit written comments to:

Environmental Assessment Branch, Nova Scotia Environment
P.O. Box 442, Halifax, NS, B3J 2P8

on or before **December 2, 2016** or contact the department at (902) 424-3600, (902) 424-6925 (Fax), or e-mail at EA@novascotia.ca.

All submissions received, including personal information, will be made available for public review upon request.

Published by Dexter Construction Company Limited
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