

Notice of Determination

January 23rd, 2026 – Transport Canada has determined that the Movement Area Overlay at Natashquan Airport is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

This determination was based on a consideration of the following factors:

- Impacts on rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- Indigenous knowledge;
- Community knowledge;
- Comments received from the public; and
- Technically and economically feasible mitigation measures.

Mitigation measures taken into account for this determination are:

Soil Quality

- At the beginning of the work, the contractor must submit an emergency response plan in case of accidental spills of contaminants. Ensure that the response plan includes, at a minimum, a response diagram and an alert structure, and that it is placed in an easily accessible location visible to all employees.
- The location of maintenance, servicing, and cleaning activities and containment measures must be approved by the Department Representative prior to execution.
- The Contractor must have an emergency oil spill recovery kit available on site at all times, in accordance with the provisions of the “Oil Spill Recovery Kit” section of the CCDG. If other hazardous materials in liquid form are also used on site (e.g., solvents, acids, etc.), the Contractor must provide the appropriate equipment (absorbent, neutralizer, etc.) to effectively recover these materials.
- After using part or all of the contents of a kit, the Contractor must ensure that the used items are replaced immediately so that the kit remains complete and ready for use.
- Prior to installing the crushed stone base for the temporary asphalt plant, a preliminary soil characterization study must be conducted by a representative of the environmental consultant, in accordance with provincial and/or federal standards, for the applicable federal and provincial criteria for typical petroleum hydrocarbon parameters or any other parameters related to bitumen.
- Following the dismantling of the temporary asphalt plant, a soil characterization study must be conducted to confirm the quality of the soil left in place. Soil samples must be analyzed for all the same parameters included in the preliminary study.
- Unless expressly authorized by the Ministry Representative, it is prohibited to bury waste and scrap materials on the construction site.

- Provide a hazardous materials management plan for storage, transportation, disposal, recovery, control measures, and decontamination operations. Hazardous materials used must be stored and transported in properly identified, leak-proof containers.
- Ensure that hazardous waste is separated from other waste. Hazardous waste must be disposed of properly at an authorized site in accordance with its characteristics and current regulations. The contractor must provide a waybill to Transport Canada.
- The Contractor must perform all maintenance, servicing, and cleaning of its machinery at a site where contaminants can be contained in the event of a spill. The Contractor must provide clearly identified leak-proof containers for the separate collection of used petroleum products and waste generated by the maintenance and servicing of machinery.
- All equipment and machinery used on the site must be free of oil, gasoline, or other product leaks. Any equipment or machinery that leaks must be removed from the site as soon as a leak is detected.
- Following any loss, leak, or spill of petroleum products, hydraulic fluids (including synthetic or vegetable-based biodegradable oils), or other liquid hazardous materials, regardless of the quantity spilled, the Contractor must take the following measures without delay: 1) secure the area; 2) turn off all sources of ignition (engines, etc.); 3) stop the loss, leak, or spill at the source; 4) notify the Department Representative, who will contact the Safety and Security Assistance Center (SSAC); 5) contain the spilled substance using appropriate equipment (granular absorbent, sheets or booms, etc.); 6) seal nearby drains and manholes to protect water and sewer systems; 7) if the situation worsens and becomes out of control, municipal emergency services must be called immediately.
- In addition to the requirements of the CCDG, the Contractor must comply with the Guidelines for the Management of Concrete, Brick, and Asphalt from Construction and Demolition Work and Residues from the Stone Industry (MELCC) in order to reuse concrete or asphalt from the demolition of existing structures in new construction projects.
- Demolition materials from existing structures that are not recovered or reused in accordance with applicable requirements must be disposed of at sites authorized by the MELCC.
- Natural excavated materials or soil that are not reused must be disposed of at sites authorized by the MELCC under the LQE and the Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials. Where applicable, written proof of their admission (transport manifest or other document specifying the nature and quantity of the materials) to an authorized site must be provided to the Professional's supervisor.
- If required, soil characterization (soil left in place and excavated soil) must be performed by a representative of the environmental consultant, in accordance with applicable federal and provincial criteria for typical petroleum hydrocarbon parameters or any other appropriate parameters.
- Contaminated soils must be managed in accordance with the CCME's Soil Remediation Guidelines – Soil Protection and Remediation of Contaminated Sites, the recommendations of the CCME, Quebec's Environment Quality Act (RLRQ, chapter Q-2) and related regulations, including the Regulation respecting the protection and rehabilitation of land (RLRQ, chapter Q-2, r. 37), the Regulation respecting the storage and transfer centers for contaminated soil (RLRQ, chapter Q-2, r. 46) and the Regulation respecting the landfill disposal of contaminated soil (RLRQ, chapter Q-2, r. 18).
- The Contractor must comply with the Regulation respecting the traceability of excavated contaminated soil (RCTSCE) for the transport of contaminated soil when it leaves federal land. The RCTSCE applies to the

transport of soil containing one or more contaminants resulting from human activity, regardless of their concentration. For the purposes of applying the provisions of Section 8 of these regulations, the Contractor must use the Quebec government's "Traces Québec" traceability computer system produced by Attestra.

- All imported fill material must be clean, i.e., below criterion A of the MELCCFP's Guide d'intervention, Protection des sols et réhabilitation des terrains contaminés (hereinafter referred to as "the Guide"). A chemical analysis certificate must be provided to prove the quality and origin of this fill.
- The Contractor must ensure that no waste or soil affected beyond the analytical results of the preliminary characterization, if applicable, is left on site at the end of the work.

Surface and groundwater quality

- The Contractor shall temporarily store natural excavated and fill materials in containers or piles on a waterproof membrane. The materials shall also be covered with a waterproof membrane to prevent material loss, wind erosion, and runoff leaching. The entire protective membrane shall be properly weighted.
- Seal percolation wells near the work site, and seal open drains and joints before sweeping or washing surfaces to prevent wash water saturated with materials or sediments from flowing into water bodies.
- Any work that results in exposed unconsolidated soil (excavated material, disturbed or reworked soil, stockpiled materials, etc.) must be accompanied by erosion and sediment control measures to prevent sediment from entering ditches. As work is completed, all reworked areas must be permanently stabilized. If a delay is necessary before permanent stabilization, temporary erosion and sediment control measures must remain in place until the Professional authorizes their removal. Temporary measures must be removed or dismantled at the end of the work.
- The choice of erosion and sediment control methods must be adapted to the different situations encountered during the work. The Contractor must use the methods proposed in this section. The Contractor may use any other method that achieves the erosion and sediment control objectives, subject to the Professional's approval.
- During the execution of the work, do not discharge water directly into drainage ditches or watercourses. If this operation is necessary, ensure that the water to be discharged is not contaminated by taking samples.
- It is prohibited to dispose of waste materials or volatile materials such as mineral spirits and oil or paint thinners by pouring them into drainage ditches or storm or sanitary sewers.
- Prevent paint, chips, primers, stripping abrasives, rust, solvents, degreasers, or other waste from reaching drainage ditches when removing paint or protective coatings. Retain paint chips, abrasives, and other waste for safe disposal.
- The Contractor must identify a site for cleaning concrete mixers and have it approved by the Professional. Wastewater cannot be discharged into the environment and must be systematically recovered and transported to an authorized treatment or disposal facility. Off-site disposal of contaminated water must be confirmed by a transport manifest or other evidence.
- During concrete work, trap dripping or runoff material from concrete poured on site and from concrete mixers using intercepting ditches, settling basins, retention ponds, or other appropriate facilities. Sediment

must be allowed to settle and reach a neutral pH before clarified water is released into the drainage system or allowed to flow into the ground.

- Monitor ditches for signs of sediment inflow and take corrective action as necessary.
- Limit the storage of hazardous materials to predefined areas located more than 30 meters from drainage ditches.
- At the end of the workday, machinery must be parked more than 30 meters from drainage ditches.

Air Quality

- Prevent debris, abrasive spray, and other foreign matter from contaminating the air beyond the work site.
- Provide temporary enclosures at the locations indicated on the drawings, in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Department representative.
- Prevent air contamination from sandblasting and other foreign matter beyond the application area by installing temporary enclosures.
- Cover or wet down dry materials and waste to prevent dust and debris from flying away.
- Equipment and machinery must be kept in good working order to maintain minimum noise levels.
- Fires and waste burning on the work site are prohibited.
- Ensure that the engines of equipment, machinery, and vehicles are turned off when not in use.

Vegetation

- Limit the movement of machinery to existing service roads to avoid any alteration to the surrounding natural environment.
- Rough clearing must be carried out on trees that do not comply with or are likely to exceed, due to their growth, the height limits for the extended runway thresholds and obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS), as indicated in the drawings.
- Ground-level clearing must be carried out along perimeter fences, up to a maximum of 3 meters from them, on the airside and landside of the airport.
- Transport debris from clearing work off the site to a location designated by the Ministry Representative.
- Leave the ground surface in a condition deemed acceptable by the Ministry Representative.

Birds

- Prior to clearing, conduct a visual inspection to confirm the presence or absence of birds and bird nests. If birds or bird nests are present on the work site, the Department representative will retain the services of an avian biologist to identify the presence of any migratory bird nests.
- If there is evidence of migratory birds nesting at the work site, the Department representative will contact ECCC for applicable recommendations.

User Safety

- Put up clear signs indicating the restrictions imposed by the work (road blocked, detour, no parking, etc.) to ensure the safety of road users and airport users at all times, where applicable.

Transport Canada is satisfied that the carrying out of the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects. Therefore, Transport Canada can exercise any power, or perform any duty or function, to enable the project to be carried out.