Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Park Communities

Parks Canada Agency
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Acronyms

ASL – Above Sea Level
CEAA – Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CEA – Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEAR - Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry
CPR – Canadian Pacific Railway
CPS – Canadian Parks Service
CSA – Class Screening Area
CSPR – Class Screening Project Report
EA – Environmental Assessment
LLWWTP - Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
MCSR – Model Class Screening Report
PSI – Pounds per Square Inch
RA – Responsible Authority as defined by the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*
RCMP – Royal Canadian Mounted Police
ROW – Right of way
The Agency – The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
3VC – Three Valley Confluence, the community of Jasper is located at the confluence of the Athabasca, Miette, and Maligne Valleys

1. Application of the Model Class Screening

1.1. Introduction

Seven communities are located in national parks in Canada. Each year many routine projects within these communities require an environmental assessment under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)*. In 1998, Parks Canada and the Town of Banff prepared a Model Class Screening Report to establish streamlined planning and environmental assessment procedures for a number of routine projects conducted in the town of Banff and outlying areas. By defining a uniform approach to environmental assessment, both the Town of Banff and Parks Canada were assured that routine projects and redevelopment were consistent with the objectives of the applicable plans, policy and legislation. The success of this approach led to revisions and redeclaration of the model class screening in 2003. This class screening builds on the example of Banff and applies a similar approach to the six other communities in national parks. This class screening applies to Jasper in Jasper National Park of Canada, Field in Yoho National Park of Canada, Lake Louise in Banff National Park of Canada, Wasagaming in Riding Mountain National Park of Canada, Waskesiu in Prince Albert National Park of Canada and Waterton in Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada (Figure 1.1).

CEAA is a legislated environmental assessment process designed to integrate environmental considerations in projects where there is a federal decision or responsibility, whether as proponent, land administrator, source of funding or regulator. The first type of environmental assessment under the Act is a self-directed assessment process called a screening. A screening is considered self-directed because the federal Responsible Authority (RA) determines the scope of the project subject to environmental assessment (EA) and either directly conducts or manages the EA process through the proponent.

Of projects that are subject to the *CEAA*, the vast majority will be assessed through a screening. Anticipating the potentially large number of screenings, many of which are similar and result in a limited range of predictable mitigable environmental effects, the *Act* provides for a class screening mechanism. Section 19(1) of the *Act* provides for the declaration of Class Screening Reports.

The Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) has been developed as a two-part assessment process (Figure 1.2). The MCSR is developed and supported by the Responsible Authority (RA) and declared by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency). The MCSR defines the projects and the environmental planning process for the class, including procedures, requirements, time periods and follow-up programs. The Class Screening Project Report (CSPR) is the project-specific environmental assessment, which is to be prepared by the proponent in accordance with the procedures outlined in the MCSR. Together, the MCSR and the CSPR constitute the environmental class screening as per Sections 16(1) and 18(1) of *CEAA.*

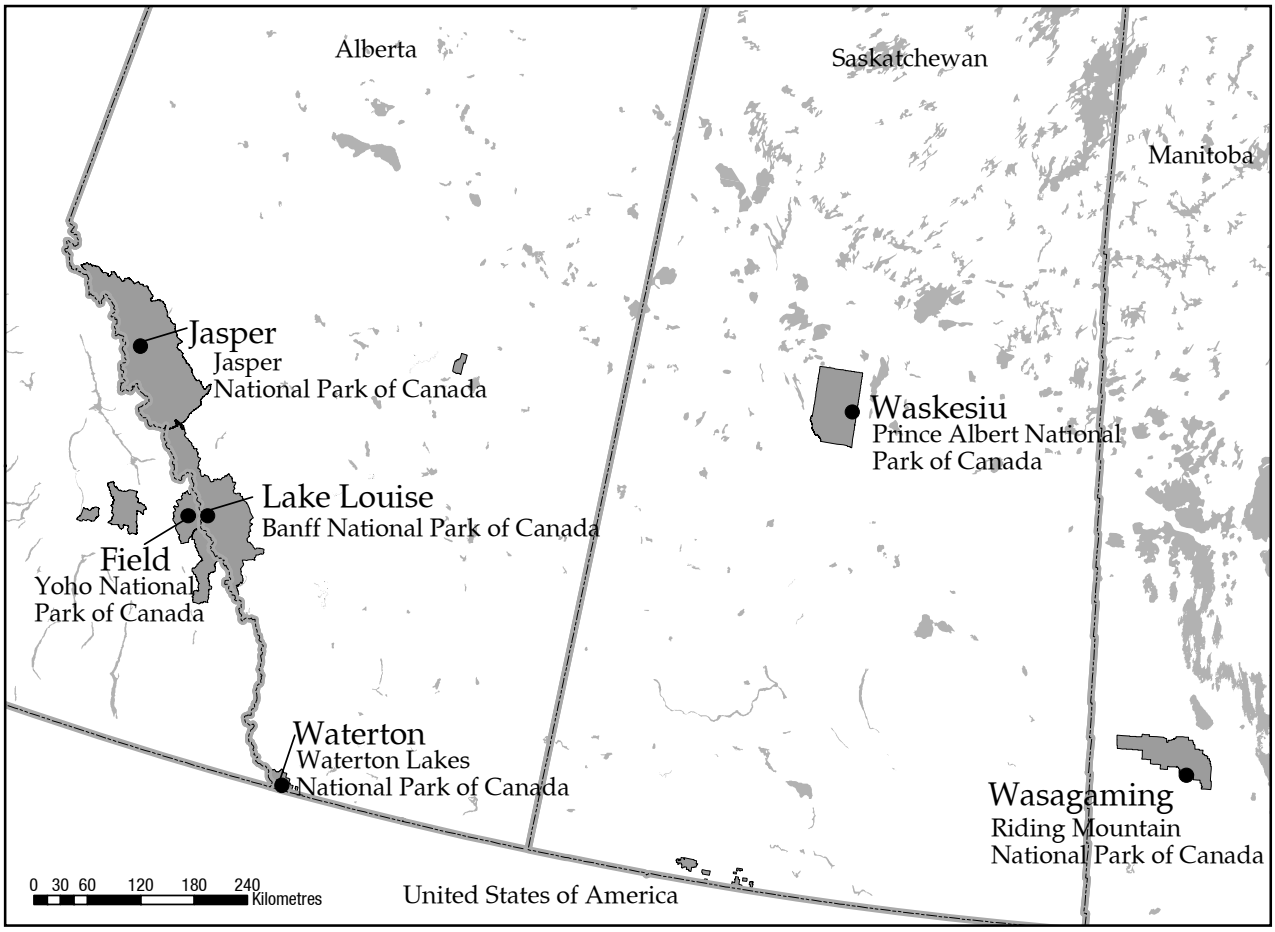

Figure 1.1 Location of Communities Covered by Model Class Screening

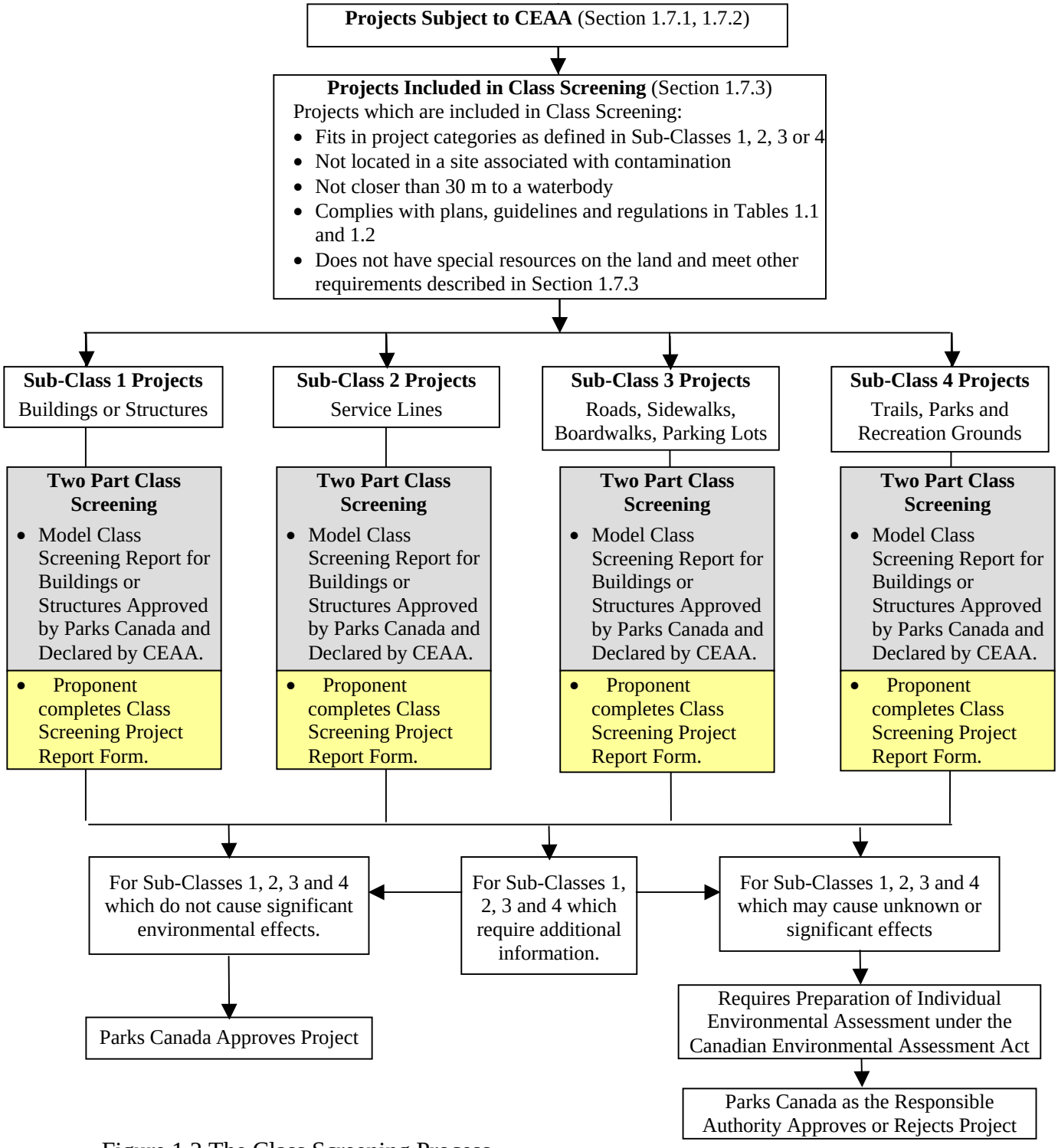

Figure 1.2 The Class Screening Process

The MCSR:

- Identifies the projects (hereto referred to as Sub-Class 1, 2, 3, or 4) subject to the MCSR;
- Defines the scope of project and scope of assessment;
- Identifies public consultation procedures undertaken in developing the MCSR;
- Outlines the procedures to be used to prepare a CSPR for individual projects;
- Describes the typical environmental settings;
- Identifies the potential environmental effects of projects subject to the MCSR;
- Presents mitigation measures to minimize potential adverse environmental effects of individual projects;
- Identifies potential cumulative impacts and appropriate mitigations;
- Identifies follow-up or monitoring requirements for individual projects; and,
- Assesses the significance of residual effects.

1.2. Preparation of the Model Class Screening Report

The MCSR streamlines and simplifies the environmental screening approval process for routine projects in the following ways:

- Many routine projects may be approved after the project proponent completes a simple CSPR form.
- The MCSR defines the process to be followed by the RA and project proponent in preparing a CSPR. This planning process will ensure the potential environmental effects and mitigation measures of projects covered by the MCSR are considered in a consistent and efficient manner during project planning, assessment, screening, and implementation. Regulatory and industry standards and the experience of current contractors and operators in the town of Banff and Parks Canada staff have been used to identify potential environmental impacts and suitable mitigation measures in the Class Screening Area.
- Site-specific information on the environment and sensitivities to impacts for each community are identified in individual chapters. These chapters also describe the current relevant infrastructure in each of the communities. The generic information included in the MCSR will provide the information required in the CSPR and therefore reduce the amount of work required to prepare a CSPR.
- The MCSR presents a compilation of generic information for various Sub-Classes of Routine Projects. This generic information includes the range of typical environmental impacts, and the range of standard mitigation procedures and residual impacts that may result should the project proceed.
- Public consultation was conducted during the development of the MCSR (refer to Section 1.4). Consultation requirements during the preparation of a CSPR are therefore reduced, as specified in Section 1.8.2.

1.3. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

This class screening includes six communities: Field, Jasper, Lake Louise, Waskesiu, Wasagaming and Waterton (Figure 1.1). For each of the communities, two aspects of the spatial boundaries are identified. Each community has a legally defined community boundary. In addition, some communities have identified proximate outlying areas which

are not included in the community boundary, but are connected to the community infrastructure. The Class Screening Area (CSA) therefore includes the legal community boundaries and the outlying areas as identified below.

Field
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.
Outlying areas included in the CSA are:

- The Water reservoir
- Field cemetery
- Field Wastewater Treatment Plant

Jasper
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.
Outlying areas included in the CSA are: Pine Bungalows, Tekarra Lodge, Alpine Village, Whistler's Campground, Wapiti Campground, Jasper House Bungalows, Becker's Roaring River Chalets, Patricia Lake Bungalows, Pyramid Riding Stables, Pyramid Lake Resort, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper Cemetery, Lake Edith Resort Subdivision and Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Lake Louise
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.
Outlying areas included in the CSA are:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Government Horse Corrals

Wasagaming
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.
Outlying areas will include:

- Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision (the North Shore Road and Clear Lake Trail are not included in the CSA)
- Deep Bay cabin site
- 320 Tawapit site

Waskesiu
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.

Waterton
Community boundary as defined in the community plan.

All the above areas are referred to as the Class Screening Area (CSA). Only routine projects within the CSA, as defined by the MCSR and described in 1.7.4, are covered by the MCSR.

1.4. Consultation for Original and Re-declaration Purposes

Since this class screening is based on the "Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects within the Town of Banff and Proximate Outlying Areas", the experience and comments from the public consultation are incorporated into this MCSR. In the development of this MCSR further consultation with stakeholders (cottage associations, lease holders, environmental groups, utility companies and other affected groups) was conducted in each community. This consultation included notification of the class screening process, meetings, making the draft document available for comment.

Subsequently, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (The Agency) published a notice in local media and other appropriate means inviting comments from the public on the appropriateness of using the proposed MCSR. This public review occurred over 30 days. The Agency also sent direct notices regarding the availability of the report to interested organizations and individuals. The Agency ensured that all of the relevant comments received were adequately addressed within the MCSR.

The projects covered by this class screening are routine and have predictable and mitigable environmental effects and therefore not of concern to the public. Extensive consultation with stakeholders on the MCSR before submission to The Agency did not result in any comments in any of the communities. Consequently, as with the revised Banff Class Screening, there will be no public review for individual projects.

Prior to re-declaration the public was consulted via the Agency's web site, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry (the Registry) and the Consulting With Canadians web site. Copies of the MCSR were made available at designated viewing centres to facilitate easy public access of the report. Public notices were printed in local newspapers and announced on the radio.

1.5. Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry

The purpose of the Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry (the Registry) is to facilitate public access to records relating to environmental assessments and to provide notice in a timely manner of assessments. The Registry consists of two components – an Internet site and a project file.

The Registry project file must include a copy of the MCSR and all related CSPRs. The RA maintains the file, ensures convenient public access, and responds to information requests in a timely manner.

The Registry Internet site is administered by the Agency. The RA and the Agency are required to post specific records to the Internet site in relation to the MCSR and any related CSPRs.

Upon declaration of the MCSR, the Act requires RAs to post on the Internet site of the Registry, at least every three months, statements of projects for which an MCSR was used. Each statement should be in the form of a list of projects, and should include:

the title of each project for which the MCSR was used;
the location of each project;
RA contact information (name, phone number, address, email); and
the date when it was determined that the project falls within the class of projects covered by the report.

Note: The schedule for posting statements is:

no later than July 15 (for projects assessed from April 1 to June 30)
no later than October 15 (for projects assessed from July 1 to September 30)
no later than January 15 (for projects assessed from October 1 to December 31)
no later than April 15 (for projects assessed from January 1 to March 31).

1.6. Procedures for Revising the Model Class Screening Report

The RA will notify the Agency in writing of its interest to revise the MCSR as per the terms and conditions of the declaration. It will discuss the proposed revisions with the Agency and affected federal government departments and may invite comment from stakeholders on the proposed changes. For a re-declaration of the MCSR, a public consultation period will be required. The RA will then submit the proposed revisions to the Agency, along with a statement providing a rationale for each revision proposed as well as a request that the Agency amend or re-declare the MCSR.

6.1 Amendments

The purpose of an amendment is to allow for minor modifications to the MCSR after experience has been gained with its operation. Amendments do not require public consultation and do not allow for changes to the term of application. In general, amendments to the MCSR can be made if the Agency is satisfied that changes:

- represent editorial changes intended to clarify or improve the document and procedures screening process;
- streamline or modify the planning process;
- do not materially alter either the scope of the projects subject to the MCSR or the factors to be considered in the assessment required for these projects; and/or

6.2 Re-declaration

The purpose of a re-declaration is to allow substantial changes to the MCSR after experience has been gained with its operation. Re-declarations require a public consultation period. A re-declaration of an MCSR may be undertaken for the remaining balance of the original declaration period or for a new declaration period if the changes:

- extend the application of the MCSR to projects or environmental settings that were not previously included, but are similar or related to projects included in the class definition;

- represent modifications to the scope of the projects subject to the MCSR or the factors to be considered in the assessment required for these projects;
- reflect new or changed regulatory requirements, policies or standards;
- introduce new design standards and mitigation measures;
- modify the federal coordination notification procedures;
- extend the application of the MCSR to RA(s) who were not previously declared users of the report;
- remove projects that are no longer suitable for the class;
- extend the term of application of the MCSR; and /or
- result in significant changes to the class screening project report template.

1.7. Routine Projects Covered by the Model Class Screening Report

The model class screening report meets the requirements of a class screening as outlined below:

- *Well-defined projects;*

The projects subject to this MCSR include routine projects in the communities of Field, Jasper, Lake Louise, Wasagaming, Waskesiu and Waterton and outlying proximate areas. This class is comprised of four distinct sub-classes of projects, which include i) buildings, ii) service lines, iii) Roads, Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots and iv) trails, parks and recreation grounds.

- *Well-understood environmental settings;*

The six environmental settings, although distinct, all take place in National Park settings. They are well known, mapped and well understood by Parks Canada.

- *Unlikely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, taking into account mitigation measures;*

The potential environmental effects of these types of projects within National Park settings are predictable and well understood. Mitigation measures are effective for all project types in all communities and the residual environmental effects are not considered significant.

- *Effective and efficient planning and decision making;*

  Parks Canada is the only RA for the projects subject to this MCSR. Past experience using the MCSR has demonstrated that planning and decision-making processes are effective and efficient. Within the past five years, over 500 projects have been assigned to this MCSR.

- *Follow up*

Generally no follow-up is required under this MCSR. Class Screening Project Reports will be assessed individually.

- *Unlikely to elicit public concern.*

No public concern has been identified to date with respect to this MCSR for any of the communities, which was originally declared in July 2004.

1.7.1. Projects Subject To CEAA

This MCSR applies to 'construction, modification, operation, maintenance or repair and decommissioning/abandonment of buildings, service lines, roads, sidewalks, boardwalks, parking lots, trails, parks, and recreational grounds'. These projects which occur relatively frequently, typically result in environmental effects that are predictable and well understood, and can be easily mitigated using accepted mitigation methods. In order for the *CEAA* to be triggered a proposed development must:

- Be a "project" under the *CEAA*. A "project" is either an undertaking in relation to a physical work such as any proposed construction, operation, modification, decommissioning, abandonment or other undertaking; or a physical activity not relating to a physical work that is specified as a project in the *Inclusion List Regulations*;
- Involve a federal authority that is required to exercise or perform one or more of the following duties relating to the project:
    - Propose the project;
    - Grant financial assistance to the project;
    - Grant an interest in land in order for the project to be carried out; or
    - Exercise a regulatory duty listed in the *Law List Regulations* (paragraph 23(a) and (b)) that enables the project, such as issuing a permit or granting an approval; and,
- Not be listed in the *Exclusion List Regulations* to the *CEAA*.

1.7.1.1. Projects

The projects, as defined under the *CEAA*, that are included in this MCSR are:

- The stabilization of a slope and physical activities to control erosion or drainage are defined as projects by the *Inclusion List Regulations* Section 9.1.
- The establishment, expansion and relocation of trails or day-use areas are defined as projects by the *Inclusion List Regulations* Section 13.5.
- Undertakings in relation to the following physical works: buildings, other structures, service lines, roads, sidewalks, boardwalks, parking lots, trails, parks, and recreational grounds. Undertaking is broadly defined and can include: construction, modification, operation, maintenance or repair and decommissioning/abandonment. Continued occupation and operation of a facility or structure on leased land constitutes a project under *CEAA*.

1.7.1.2. "Triggers"

In order for environmental assessment to be required, one of the following must be true.

The 'Land' Trigger

Section 5(1)(c) of the Act requires an assessment where a Federal Authority "has the administration of federal lands and sells, leases or otherwise disposes of those lands or

transfers the administration and control of those lands or interests to Her Majesty in right of a province, for the purpose of enabling the project to be carried out in whole or in part".

The communities and all of the CSA is located on federal lands owned by Parks Canada. Hence, issuance or replacement of land leases in the town potentially trigger an environmental assessment, based on the granting of an interest in land to allow a project to be carried out. Leases in the communities are issued in the following circumstances:

- Where previously undisturbed land is leased for the first time by Parks Canada;
- Where leases relating to smaller parcels of land are surrendered to Parks Canada in exchange for a new lease covering the entire area, renewal of leases, or issuance of new leases. Renewal of existing leases occurs when leases that expire are renewed based on a renewal clause; and,
- Where new leases are issued to replace expired leases.

The term lease in CEAA Section 5(1)(c) includes each of these three situations, provided that the land is leased "for the purpose of enabling the project to be carried out in whole or in part".

Therefore, the following applies to issuing of leases:

- New leases issued for the purpose of development trigger CEAA.
- New leases issued for the continued occupation and operation of a facility or structure trigger CEAA.
- Renewal of existing leases which have a perpetual renewal clause do not trigger CEAA.
- Continued occupation and operation of a facility or structure on leased land constitutes a project under CEAA.

Law List Trigger

A environmental assessment is required when Parks Canada is not the proponent of the project, but as a Federal Authority (under Section 5(1)(d) of *CEAA*) ". . . issues a permit or licence, grants an approval or takes any other action for the purpose of enabling the project to be carried out in whole or in part".

The relevant regulations are specified in the *Law List Regulations*. The relevant sections are listed below.

- Section 11(1) of the *National Parks General Regulations* gives Parks Canada the authority to issue permits for ". . . the removal of natural objects for construction purposes within a Park." Natural objects are defined as soil, sand, gravel, rock, mineral, fossil or other object of natural phenomenon, not included within the terms flora and fauna. Therefore projects that require the removal of natural objects trigger CEAA. This includes projects requiring excavation.
- Section 12(1) of the *National Parks General Regulations* gives Parks Canada the authority to issue permits for "…authorizing the removal or destruction of any flora or natural objects for park management purposes".

- Section 5(1) of the *National Parks Building Regulations* gives Parks Canada the authority to issue permits for any construction of buildings including initial excavation and demolition.

Proponent Trigger
In some cases the work will be conducted by Parks Canada. Section 5(1)(a) of the *CEAA* states: "where a federal authority is the proponent of the project and does any act or thing that commits the federal authority to carrying out the project in whole or in part." As a result, projects conducted by Parks Canada require an environmental assessment.

1.7.2. Routine Projects Excluded by the *CEAA*

Some undertakings in relation to a physical work may not require an environmental assessment under the CEAA because they are included in the *Exclusion List Regulations*. These projects are therefore not included in the MCSR. The *CEAA* defines Excluded Projects under Section 7(1) whereby an environmental assessment of a project is not required when:

- The project is described in an exclusion list;
- The project is to be carried out in response to a national emergency for which special temporary measures are being taken under the "*Emergencies Act*";
- The project is to be carried out in response to an emergency and carrying out the project forthwith is in the interest of preventing damage to property or the environment or is in the interest of public health or safety.

There are *Exclusion List Regulations* that list projects and classes of projects that do not require an environmental assessment under the *CEAA*. Schedule II to *Exclusion List Regulations* specifically addresses certain kinds of national parks projects. The exclusions differ depending on location. Schedules I, II, and III of the *National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations* of the *Canada National Parks Act* delineate the areas to which the exclusions are applied. In most cases, the areas listed on these schedules are the community boundaries, however, exceptions exist and decisions as to whether an environmental assessment is necessary will be based on the definitions in the Schedule. Based on that schedule, the following routine projects which occur in the Class Screening Area (CSA) are excluded and will not require assessment under the *CEAA.* They therefore are not included in this MCSR

This section applies to all areas not listed in *Schedules I, II, and III of the National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations of the Canada National Parks Act:*
The proposed modification, maintenance or repair of an existing structure, outside the communities, including its internal fixed structures, that would not:

- Increase the footprint or height of the structure;
- Involve a heritage structure;
- Involve a change in the method of sewage disposal, or an increase in the amount of sewage, waste or emissions;
- Involve any excavation beyond the footprint of the structure;
- Create a need for related facilities such as parking spaces; or

- Involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment (A polluting substance is a substance, either natural or man-made, that can potentially have adverse effects on the environment).

This section applies to projects inside the areas listed in *Schedules I, II, and III of the National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations of the Canada National Parks Act.*
The proposed modification, maintenance or repair of an existing structure, including its internal fixed structures, in the communities that would not:

- Be carried out beyond lands subject to an existing lease;
- Increase the footprint or height of the building by more than 10 percent;
- Involve a heritage structure;
- Be carried out in, on or over a water body;
- Involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; or
- Involve the cutting of indigenous trees.

The proposed modification, maintenance or repair of an existing buried water, stormwater, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service line, other than a line crossing a water body, where the modification, maintenance or repair would:

- Take place in a built-up area;
- Not involve the cutting of indigenous trees;
- Not be carried out in or on or within 30 m of a water body;
- Not involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment;
- Not increase the operating capacity of the water, stormwater, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service line; and
- Not involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.

The following sections apply to the entire Class Screening Area:

- The proposed maintenance or repair of an existing sidewalk, boardwalk or parking lot.
- The proposed maintenance or repair of an existing fence.
- The proposed construction, installation, maintenance or repair of a sign within an existing right of way or that is carried out at a distance of less than 15 m from an existing building.
- The proposed maintenance or repair of an existing road, including pull-off areas, that would be carried out on the existing right of way and would **not**:
  - Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; and
  - Involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road.

1.7.3. Routine Projects Not Suited to the MCSR

Several activities conducted in the communities and outlying areas do not meet the class screening requirements of being routine, repetitive activities with known, easily mitigable environmental effects. These projects require further investigation to determine the level of environmental impacts, and therefore, an individual assessment will be required. The

projects that are excluded from this MCSR are identified by the following thresholds.

1.7.3.1. Project Size

Construction and modification projects that are outside the size or density specified in the management plans for the CSA do not fit within this MCSR.

The community plans, regulations and directives defining these parameters for inside the community boundaries are listed in Table 1.1. The park management plans defining these parameters for outside the community boundaries, but within the CSA are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1. Applicable community plans, regulations and directives within community boundaries.

Field Community Plan
Field Land Use Directives (currently draft)
Regulations Respecting the Use of Land in the Town of Jasper
Jasper Community Land Use Plan
Lake Louise Community Plan
Lake Louise Community Plan Implementation Guidelines
Lake Louise Land Use Directives (currently draft)
Wasagaming Community Plan
Waskesiu Community Plan
Waskesiu Land Use Directive
Waterton Lakes National Park 2000 Waterton Community Plan and the Waterton Community Land-Use Directive contained within it.
Banff National Park Directive 17, Guidelines for Development Projects

Table 1.2. Applicable management plans and guidelines for areas outside of community boundaries.

Banff National Park Management Plan
Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan
Yoho National Park of Canada Management Plan
Prince Albert National Park of Canada Management Plan
Riding Mountain National Park Management Plan
Banff National Park Directive 17, Guidelines for Development Projects

If the project increases the amount of wastewater for either the Field Wastewater Treatment Plant or the Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant, it may be excluded from the MCSR.

1.7.3.2. Project Location

- Projects must conform with the plans, guidelines and directives listed in Table 1.1
- New projects which are planned for areas inside the Waterton community boundaries

in areas zoned as Environmental Reserve Districts follows are not covered by this MCSR.

- Projects outside the community boundaries and outside the Class Screening Area are not covered by this MCSR
- New buildings in proximate areas outside the communities; however, inside the CSA, may not be covered by this MCSR.
- Modifications, repairs, maintenance, abandonment and decommissioning of facilities that occur outside the town boundary inside the CSA are covered by the MCSR if they adhere to the management plans and guidelines listed in Table 1.2.
- Projects that impact the following *sensitive resources* may require a separate assessment.
    - land within 30 m of water bodies
    - projects that occur on contaminated sites
    - sensitive resources identified in Table 1.3

  The need for a separate environmental assessment will be at the discretion of the responsible authority.

Table 1.3 Sensitive resources for each of the communities

Community	**Sensitive Resources**
Field	Critical wildlife areas including movement corridors
Jasper	Critical wildlife areas including movement corridors Areas which contain old growth forests, aspen, and balsam poplar. See also Appendix 2
Lake Louise	Critical wildlife areas including movement corridors
Wasagaming	See Appendix 5
Waskesiu	See Appendix 7
Waterton	Critical wildlife areas including movement corridors

1.7.3.3. Project Type

Projects not permitted by the zoning designations defined in appropriate plans, guidelines and regulations as listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 are not covered by this MCSR.

New leases in Jasper in areas not listed in Schedules I, II, and III of the *National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations* of the *Canada National Parks Act* will not be covered by this class screening and will require an individual environmental assessment.

In the North Shore Subdivision near Wasagaming, the Clear Lake Trail and North Shore Road are not included in the class screening.

Although species at risk may pass through the communities, no species at risk are known to reside in the communities. In the future, however, individuals may move into the communities or new species may be considered endangered. Projects that are not suitable for application of the model class screening also include those that may adversely affect

species at risk, either directly or indirectly (for example by adversely affecting their habitat). For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

1.7.4. Summary of Routine Projects Subject to Class Screening

The projects subject to this MCSR are defined as: routine projects in the communities of Field, Jasper, Lake Louise, Wasagaming, Waskesiu, and Waterton and Outlying Proximate Areas, as defined within the Class Screening Area. This class is comprised of four sub-classes:

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

Project definition includes construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or structure, including heritage buildings, as allowed by the management plans, guidelines, and directives listed in Table 1.1 and 1.2. New buildings outside of the community boundaries are not included in the class. Project activities covered by the MCSR are described in Sub-Class 1.

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

Project definition includes construction of new service lines (underground gas, stormwater, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication). Operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines needs only to be assessed when activities occur outside the areas listed in Schedules I, II, and III of the National *Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations* of the *Canada National Parks Act* but within the CSA, or within those areas and involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals. Project activities covered by the MCSR are described in Sub-class 2.

Sub-Class 3: Roads, Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots

Project definition includes modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements only when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road. It also includes construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Parking lots with more than 75 stalls require individual environmental assessment. Project activities covered by the MCSR are described in Sub-class 3.

Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under this MCSR and will require an individual environmental assessment under the Act. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under this MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment under the Act.

Sub-Class 4: Trails, Parks, and Recreation Grounds

Project definition includes construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails, parks and recreation grounds. Project activities covered by the MCSR are described in Sub-class 4.

1.8. Model Class Screening Process

1.8.1. Steps in the Class Screening Process

There are four steps in the Class Screening Process (Figure 1.2):
Step 1: Determining whether a project requires a Screening,
Step 2: Determining whether a project fits within the MCSR,
Step 3: Determining whether a project has significant environmental effects, and
Step 4: Determining whether a project should be reclassified to an individual assessment.

Step 1: Determining whether a screening is required.
Projects that require screening have been described in Section 1.7. Based on this information, Parks Canada as the RA, will determine whether an environmental screening is required. If Parks Canada determines that no screening is required, the project may proceed.

Step 2: Determining whether a project fits within the Model Class Screening Report.
If a project does require a screening, the next step is to determine whether the project fits within one of the four sub-classes:
Sub-Class 1: Buildings, including construction, modification, operation, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or structure, including Heritage Buildings;
Sub-Class 2: Service lines, including construction of new service lines and modification, operation, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines;
Sub-Class 3: Roads, including modification, maintenance or repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way, and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls; and
Sub-Class 4: Trails, parks and recreation grounds, including construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails, parks, and recreation grounds.

The proponent can determine if their project fits within a sub-class by reviewing Section 1.7. Proponents whose projects fall within one of the sub-classes will be required to complete the Class Screening Project Report (CSPR) form applicable to their sub-class and submit the form to the appropriate office as indicated on the form.

Step 3: Determining whether a project has significant environmental effects.
Completion of the CSPR form will provide Parks Canada with sufficient information to determine the likely environmental effects of the project. If the project is determined to have no significant adverse environmental effects when standard mitigation procedures are implemented, the proposed project can be approved by Parks Canada. Detailed information on preparing CSPR forms for each sub-class is provided in Sections 2 through 11 of this report. Parks Canada, as the RA, will provide project approvals based on the following criteria:

- Projects are routine, repetitive and use well-understood technology;
- Create no significant environmental impacts;
- Use recognized mitigation methods to reduce impacts;
- Comply with the appropriate management plans, guidelines and regulations as listed in Table 1.1 and 1.2, and
- Do not negatively impact sensitive areas.

Parks Canada may request additional information if there is not sufficient information on the CSPR form to make a determination regarding significance.

Step 4: Determining whether a project should be reclassified to an individual assessment.
A project may not be approved under the MCSR, and may be reclassified to require an individual assessment if:

- There is potential to cause a significant adverse effect that cannot be readily mitigated;
- The environmental effects are uncertain; or
- The project is excluded for reasons explained in section 1.7.3; or
- For other reasons, Parks Canada considers the project unsuitable to the class screening process.

In this case, the project will be removed from the class screening process and the proponent will be required to prepare an individual assessment under CEAA.

1.8.2. Responsibilities, Time Lines and Public Review

The responsibilities of the proponent and Parks Canada in the Class Screening Process are outlined below:

- It will be the responsibility of the proponent to prepare a Class Screening Project Report (CSPR) form.
- It will be the responsibility of the proponent to ensure all information provided in the CSPR form is accurate. The proponent will be required to sign a statement to this effect. If it becomes known that inaccurate information has been provided by the proponent, any approval will be invalidated.
- It will be the responsibility of Parks Canada to:
    - Provide the necessary forms, appropriate information and advice to the proponent;
    - Review the completed screening form(s); and
    - Approve or reject the proposed development pursuant to Section 20(1) of

the Act, or reclassify the project to an individual assessment.

Parks Canada, as the RA, will review all projects and provide a response to the proponent as soon as possible, and within the following time frames when there are no outstanding issues:

- For projects that fit under the MCSR: within 14 days of submission of the CSPR form.
- For projects that are reclassified from the MCSR to an individual assessment, notification of this reclassification will be provided within 14 days of submission of the CSPR form.

1.8.3. Additional Roles and Responsibilities

It will be the responsibility of Parks Canada to:

- ensure that projects are properly identified as class-applicable;
- ensure that applicable mitigation is implemented;
- place a regular statement on the Registry Internet site describing the extent to which the MCSR has been used, as identified in section <*insert here*>;
- maintain the Registry project file, ensure convenient public access to it, and respond to information requests in a timely manner; and
- indicate in each CSPR information on the cumulative effects assessment for the project to which that CSPR applies and notify the Agency if a follow-up program is required.

It should be noted that since the RA is Parks Canada, the MCSR can be applied, where appropriate, by Parks Canada until such time as the Agency declares the MCSR not to be a class screening report or the declaration period expires.

1.8.4. Term of Application

This report will be in effect for five years from its date of declaration. Near the end of the MCSR declaration period, and at other times as necessary, Parks Canada will review content and usage to allow for report updates and the preparation for potential re-declaration.

2. Field, Yoho National Park of Canada

2.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening for Routine Projects in Field includes projects that occur within the village boundary as defined in the Field Community Plan, July 1999. In addition, the water reservoir, Field cemetery, and Field Wastewater Treatment Plant are proximate outlying areas that will be included in the class screening.

The above areas will considered part of the Class Screening Area (CSA). Only routine projects within the CSA are covered by the MCSR.

2.2. Environmental Setting

The village of Field is located in Yoho National Park just west of the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 1243 m above sea level (ASL). The village covers 38 hectares and falls within the Kicking Horse Major Watershed. Field is situated on an alluvial fan at the base of Mount Stephen and borders the Kicking Horse River Flood plain. The regional environmental setting will be described followed by a more detailed description of the local setting. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 summarize the environmental sensitivities of the ecosites and land use districts.

2.2.1. Regional Setting

At a regional scale (1:50, 000), the Ecological Land Classification (Achuff et al. 1996 and Wallis et al. 1996) details landform, soil, vegetation and wildlife information, with increasing levels of detail progressing from ecoregion, to ecosection to ecosite. Ecoregions are based primarily on vegetation, which reflects microclimate, and are divided into ecosections that are based on broad landform, drainage and soil characteristics. Ecosections are further divided into ecosites, which are based on specific soil and vegetation differences. Ecosites found in the Study Area are shown in Figure 2.1.

The Montane Ecoregion is found at lower elevations in Yoho National Park and is characterized by vegetation types dominated by Douglas fir and white spruce; aspen poplar; and, grasslands on drier sites.

White spruce, Douglas fir and aspen dominate the area in and around the village of Field. Lodgepole pine forests are a result of extensive fires around the turn of the century. Wetland complexes are found further west on the Kicking Horse River near Ottertail flats and Leanchoil. The Montane Ecoregion occurs in the valley bottom from the top of Field Hill on the Trans-Canada Highway to the west boundary of Yoho.

The Subalpine Ecoregion, which occurs at elevations above the Montane, is cooler and moister, and is divided into Lower and Upper Subalpine. The dominant vegetation in the Lower Subalpine is closed coniferous forest, with mature forests dominated by Englemann spruce and Subalpine fir. The upper boundary is about 2000m ASL. The

Upper Subalpine vegetation is transitional between Lower Subalpine closed forest and the treeless Alpine tundra, with open forests and stunted tree growth.

2.2.2. Air Quality

Air quality within the village has not been affected by development to date, but local activities could affect it. Idling train locomotives, traffic on the Trans Canada Highway, and extensive use of residential wood burning heaters can contribute to occasional deterioration in air quality, particularly on windless, winter days. Current levels of air pollution do not appear to pose a threat to ecological integrity.

2.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

The village is located on the banks of the Kicking Horse River, a Canadian Heritage River. The Kicking Horse River originates at the Great Divide adjacent to the Trans Canada Highway approximately 13 km east of Field. Sherbrooke Creek and Yoho River drain from the Wapta Icefields and feed into the Kicking Horse River above Field. Most streams in Yoho have steep gradients and are influenced by glacial melt waters diurnal and seasonal fluctuations.

The village of Field discharges treated effluent into the Kicking Horse River, which impacts water quality. Effluent coliform and bacterial levels are monitored on a regular basis. The Field Waste Water Treatment Plant was upgraded in 2004 to accommodate future development in Field.

Introduced game species such as Rainbow, Cutthroat and Brook and native Bull Trout are present in the Kicking Horse River and in adjacent lakes and drainages. Rainbow-Cutthroat hybrids have been found in Emerald Lake.

2.2.4. Landforms and Soils

Landforms in the area are glacial and fluvial in origin. Fluvial influences and landslides are the dominant processes at present. Field is located on the Stephen Creek alluvial fan with stratified coarse to fine textured Eutric Brunisols. Highly faulty rock layers characterize the geology of the area, primarily limestone with some quartzite outcrops.

The upper Kicking Horse Valley is characterized by steep sided valley walls with slopes ranging from 0 – 90%. Slopes within the village range from 0-45%. Large landslides off Cathedral Mountain approximately 5km east of Field have occurred in very recent history. Several locations on steeper slopes just outside the village boundary at the base Mt. Stephen and Mt. Dennis are unstable. Small slides and soil creep have occurred. The slopes above Second Avenue, and the Stephen Creek Valley where potential for landslides is serious, should not be disturbed.

Stephen Creek runs on the east boundary of Field and has been channeled to prevent the creek from meandering across the alluvial fan. Channelization interrupts the natural processes in the area but protects the village and the CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway). More detailed descriptions of the soils are associated with the ecotypes in the following section.

2.2.5. Vegetation

The natural vegetation is characterized by a mixed forest community. White spruce, Douglas fir and aspen are the dominant tree species in Field. The majority of the land within the townsite is developed, however there are large areas off Second Avenue that are undisturbed.

Fireside Ecosection 3 (FR 3)

FR 3 encompasses the central Field commercial area and the majority of residential lots up to Second Avenue. Slopes range from 0-30% with a mixedwood white spruce and lodge pole pine forest. Second Avenue contains large undisturbed areas. Some of these areas have been designated as green space; some areas are slated for future lot releases.

Hillsdale Ecosection 6 (HD 6)

HD 6 includes CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway) lands and the visitor services upon entry to Field. The terrain is generally low grade and is adjacent to the Kicking Horse River. This area is characteristic of a flood plain with shrubby and herbed vegetation.

Dry Gulch Ecosection 5 (DG5/7)

This ecosection includes two small areas within the Field village boundary. The NE corner section does not include any facilities. The southwest section includes 3 residences and the future site of the Field Wastewater Treatment Plant. The terrain is generally steep, with sections of exposed bedrock, and supports an aspen/white spruce-Douglas fir forest.

Daer Ecosection 2 (DR 2F/7C)

DR 2F/7C includes the area outside the village boundary but inside the CSA. This area includes the village water reservoir, water pump and water supply infrastructure. Douglas fir/white spruce and aspen grow on fine to moderate textured soils. This area is very important for large carnivore movement due to its location between the village and the steep slopes of Mt. Stephen.

2.2.6. Wildlife Habitat and Populations

The Montane Ecoregion is important habitat for ungulates and carnivores, providing grazing/browsing opportunities. Field is situated 13 km west of Kicking Horse Pass; one of the few low passes through the continental divide. The Kicking Horse river valley is narrow with steep valley walls. Wildlife moving east and west of the divide must negotiate a pinch point at Field where the valley floor is only 600m wide. Facilitating movement in and around the village is very important to large carnivores and ungulates.

Large carnivores such as wolverine, wolves, lynx, black bear and grizzly use the Kicking Horse valley to travel between areas of good habitat. A small but consistent resident elk population utilizes the Field area. The Montane Ecoregion is also productive for small

carnivores, small mammals and has medium importance for breeding birds. Mountain goats are commonly seen high on the nearby slopes of Mt. Dennis and Mt. Burgess. Moose can be common in the Amiskwi and Emerald drainages. Recent reductions in the Field village boundary will improve the integrity of the south wildlife corridor.

2.2.7. Heritage Resources

The primary heritage resources in Field are historical buildings and sites of archaeological potential.

A Built Heritage Resource Description and Analysis (BHRDA) report for Field was prepared by Parks Canada in 1997. Based on the following criteria, the BHRDA identifies 7 buildings and a water tower at high priority status and 28 buildings as supporting structures.

- Historical associations – thematic, person/event and local development
- Architecture – aesthetic, functional, craftsmanship/materials and designer
- Environment – site, setting and landmark

Potential archaeological sites are associated with the history of the CPR and are located in the railway activity area.

The Field Community Plan details guiding principles for protecting the cultural value of heritage buildings and structures, and potential archaeological sites.

2.2.8. Socio-economics

Increasing pressures from outside the Field community include:

- Controlled residential growth in Lake Louise,
- Increasing number of park visitors and
- Residents' desire for educational and recreational facilities

Over the past decade, Field's population has fluctuated due changes in mining, forestry, railway, tourism and parks. The present population is approximately 300. Future increases in residency and tourism facilities will increase the pressure on water and wastewater treatment facilities and village power and road infrastructure.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects that result directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in environmental assessment. In Field, for example, if poor water quality began to affect fishing and consequently tourism, the socio-economic effects of poor water quality would need to be considered. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

2.2.9. Aesthetics

Negative visual and or auditory impacts are caused in Field by CPR activity and reduced air quality (wood smoke, idling locomotives and Trans Canada highway traffic). These impacts may affect mountain viewscapes and the wilderness experience that visitors and residents expect to find in Field.

Tables 2.1. Environmental sensitivities of the land use districts within Field.

Land Use	Environmental Description (ecosite)	Sensitivities
• **Residential** Central Field and upper Field	Fireside Ecosection FR 3/5	• Fine to medium textured fluvial deposits. • Large boulders or shallow soil over bedrock; may require blasting for foundation excavation. • Slopes ranging from 0-45%; removal of vegetation may cause erosion. • Manipulation of a steeper slopes may cause slumping and small debris flows. • Adjacent to village boundary. Proximity to town boundary and natural areas that are designated as wildlife corridors.
West end of Field	Dry Gulch Ecosection DG 5/7	• Moderately steep slopes with well-drained soils. Removal of vegetation may cause erosion. • High importance for wildlife. Located at the west end of the village boundary and adjacent to a wildlife corridor.
Lower Field (Burgess Ave.)	Hillsdale Ecosection HD 6/3	• Random fluvial deposits with silts and clays. • Slopes 1-15% • Separated from Kicking Horse River flats by entrance road and CPR (approx. 100m); potential for flooding.
• **Commercial** Central Field	Fireside Ecosection FR 3/5	• Fine to medium textured fluvial deposits. • Slopes 0-30%; removal of vegetation may cause erosion. • Ecosite rated as high wildlife diversity. • Large boulders or shallow soil over bedrock; may require blasting for foundation excavation.
Field Entrance (Gas Station)	Hillsdale Ecosection HD 6/3	• Random fluvial deposits with silts and clays. • Slopes 1-15% • Located on banks of Kicking Horse River; potential for flooding.
• **Institutional** Central Field	Fireside Ecosection FR 3/5	• Fine to medium textured fluvial deposits. • Slopes 0-30%; removal of vegetation may cause erosion. • Ecosite rated as high wildlife diversity. • Large boulders or shallow soil over bedrock; may require blasting for foundation excavation.
Field Entrance (Information Centre)	Hillsdale Ecosection HD 6/3	• Random fluvial deposits with silts and clays. • Slopes 1-15% • Located on banks of Kicking Horse River; potential for flooding.
• **Railway and Utilities**	Hillsdale Ecosection HD 6/3	• Random fluvial deposits with silts and clays. • Slopes 1-15% • Located on banks of Kicking Horse River; potential for flooding
• **Green Space**	Small buffer areas; undeveloped	• Potential sensitivities may include ecosites importance to wildlife and habitat diversity.

Land Use	Environmental Description (ecosite)	Sensitivities
	land that covers all ecosites.	
• **Outside the Village of Field**	Daer Ecosection DR 2F/7C	• Random fluvial deposits and silty loam. • Large boulders and shallow soil over bedrock; may require blasting for foundation excavation. • Slopes ranging from 5-45 degrees; removal of vegetation may cause erosion • Manipulation of slope may cause slumping and small debris flows. • Adjacent to village boundary. Area is designated as a wildlife corridor.
	Dry Gulch Ecosection (DG5/7)	• High importance for wildlife. Located at the west end of the village boundary and adjacent to a wildlife corridor.

Tables 2.2. The environmental sensitivities of ecosites within Field and development status.

Ecosection/ Ecosite	Service/Utility Facilities Present	Development Status	Sensitivities
Fireside FR 3/5	• All underground and aboveground services.	• Mostly developed with some undisturbed lots. Includes paved and unpaved roads accessing residential and commercial lots. • Borders village boundary to the south and west.	• Includes natural areas that are important for wildlife diversity. • Adjacent to wildlife corridor on lower slopes of Mt. Stephen and Dennis. • Unpaved road (Second Ave.) subject to erosion during spring run-off and heavy rainfall. • Soil Creep.
Hillsdale HD 6/3	• Water supply pumphouse and wastewater lift station.	• Mix of CPR infrastructure, residential, commercial and visitor services. Includes Field entrance from Trans Canada Highway and bridge across Kicking Horse River.	• Close proximity to the Kicking Horse River, Kicking Horse River floodplain, high water table
Dry Gulch Ecosection (DG5/7)	• 1 single family and 1 duplex dwelling with above ground power, telephone and cable • Field Wastewater Treatment Plant and related	• West end of Field (unpaved Stephen Ave.)	• High importance for wildlife. Located at the west end of the village boundary and adjacent to a wildlife corridor.

Ecosection/ Ecosite	Service/Utility Facilities Present	Development Status	Sensitivities
	infrastructure tying the plant to the village.		
Daer Ecosection (DR 2F/7C)	• Water supply reservoir and pumphouse. Main water line from reservoir entering Field below First Ave. and Stephen Creek laneway.	• Two restricted access gravel surfaced roads lead to Field water supply and cemetery.	• High importance for wildlife. Located at the east end of the village boundary and adjacent to a wildlife corridor.

2.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

2.3.1. Subclass 1 – Buildings

The following land use areas are all contained within the Field village boundary.

The **Detailed Development Control (DDC)** designation, which applies to selected sites in the commercial and institutional zones, is to strictly manage the form of development on high-profile or sensitive sites. These sites are located near the village highway entrance and the Kicking Horse River.

Residential lots are dispersed throughout the village and are categorized by single family, duplex or single family with guest/rental cabin. Residential lots vary from flat beside the CPR tracks to steep, bordering on forested village boundary. There are very few new homes (less than 10 years) in Field. Three new homes (two on Second Avenue and one on First Avenue) were constructed in 2001. Future lot releases will include undisturbed lots off Second Avenue and Stephen Avenue on the west end of Field.

Commercial lots that include commercial accommodation and retail are concentrated in Field's downtown core (Centre Street and Kicking Horse Avenue). These lots are on the bench above the Kicking Horse River floodplain and the CPR rail yard.

Areas slated for **institutional** development, including the school, church, Parks Canada administration building and the community center, are concentrated on Kicking Horse and First Avenue. These areas are located in highly disturbed areas with no surrounding natural vegetation.

Facilities in outlying areas consist of one water supply facility accessed from the Stephen Creek laneway on the southeast edge of Field.

Railway and Utilities are grouped into one zone. CPR facilities, including the railway tracks, station and railway yard, are concentrated along the Kicking Horse River for

approximately 1.5 km. Railway operations take place within 50 m of the river. All productive riparian habitat has been removed. Utility infrastructure includes all public utilities located throughout the village and the Field Wastewater Treatment Plant at the west end of Field. The treatment plant is located on the western village boundary adjacent to a forested slope and wildlife corridor.

Small areas designated as **Green Space** are generally located along Stephen Creek and the slopes above the rail yards off Stephen Avenue West. These areas are very steep and contain vegetation of the Montane Ecoregion.

2.3.2. Subclass 2 – Service Lines

Utility service lines covered in this sub-class include:

- Water, stormwater and sanitary service provided by the village of Field;
- Electrical power provided by BC Hydro;
- Propane provided by Superior Propane;
- Telephone services provided by Telus; and
- Cable services provided by Personna Communications

Both underground and aboveground services are included. Present utility services are provided for a resident population of 300.

Underground services could include: water, stormwater, sewer, telephone, cable, electricity and propane. Electricity, telephone and cable television services are provided by aboveground lines in some older areas in the village. Street lighting is established throughout the community. Any new service line construction will be underground.

2.3.3. Subclass 3 - Roads

Roads include all named streets in the village. Roads are typically 9 to 12 m in width, surfaced with asphalt, curbed and guttered. Most residential streets have two lanes and sidewalks. Exceptions to this are parts of Second Avenue and Burgess Avenue. These roads are one lane and gravel surface without curbs, gutters or sidewalks.

There is one **Lane** in Field that parallels Stephen Creek. It is gravel surfaced and narrow to encourage pedestrian use and local traffic.

Sidewalks are typically 1-2 m in width, surfaced with cement and abut paved roads. They are dispersed throughout out Field.

There is one **boardwalk/pedestrian pathway** connecting the commercial sector with residential sector overlooking the Field CPR yard. It is 1.5 m wide and asphalt covered.

Parking lots typically accommodate less than 75 stalls and have an asphalt or gravel surface. The largest parking lots are located near the entrance of Field at the Yoho Brothers gas station and the Parks Canada information centre.

All of these roadways, lanes, sidewalks, boardwalks, parking lots and bridges are included in the sub-class.

Roads servicing the outlying facilities include the cemetery road and the water pumphouse road. These roads are not officially named but both are referred to as the "cemetery roads". Both roads leave Field from the Stephen Creek Bridge. They are restricted in access, but are open for pedestrian traffic. The roads are one lane and gravel surfaced.

In winter, icy roads are maintained using liquid MgCl, rock salt and abrasives. No dust control occurs in summer.

2.3.4. Subclass 4 – Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds

There are no **trails** presently located within the CSA, although the trailhead for Mt. Stephen is located on the southeast boundary of the CSA.

Parks, and recreation grounds located within the town boundary include:

- Field Information Centre playground, ball diamonds and soccer field.
- Outdoor hockey rink.
- School playground.
- Centre St. parkette
- Minor horticulture (weed control and pruning) at various sites.
- Garbage and recycling bins.

The Field cemetery is the only park, or recreational facility located outside the village boundary.

2.4. Cumulative Effects

2.4.1. Inside the Field Village Boundary

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Field (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Field Community Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Field. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment was conducted on this plan which identified the potential for cumulative effects on: air quality; sewage processing capacity; wildlife movement; and wildlife-human conflicts. After considering the proposed mitigation and growth, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is still considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Field Community Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Field Community Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a new CEA will be undertaken. Individual projects

that conform to the new community plan will not require CEA in CSPR forms. If a project falls outside of the class screening, an individual CEA will be required.

2.4.2. Inside the CSA, but outside Field Village Boundary

In a similar way, CEA will not be necessary for projects that are consistent with the Yoho National Park of Canada Management Plan. This plan has undergone an environmental assessment, including cumulative effects assessment. The environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is still considered valid today. As long as renovations at the sites conform to these plans, CEA will not be necessary. Projects not covered by the MCSR will require individual environmental assessments, including cumulative effects assessments.

2.5. References

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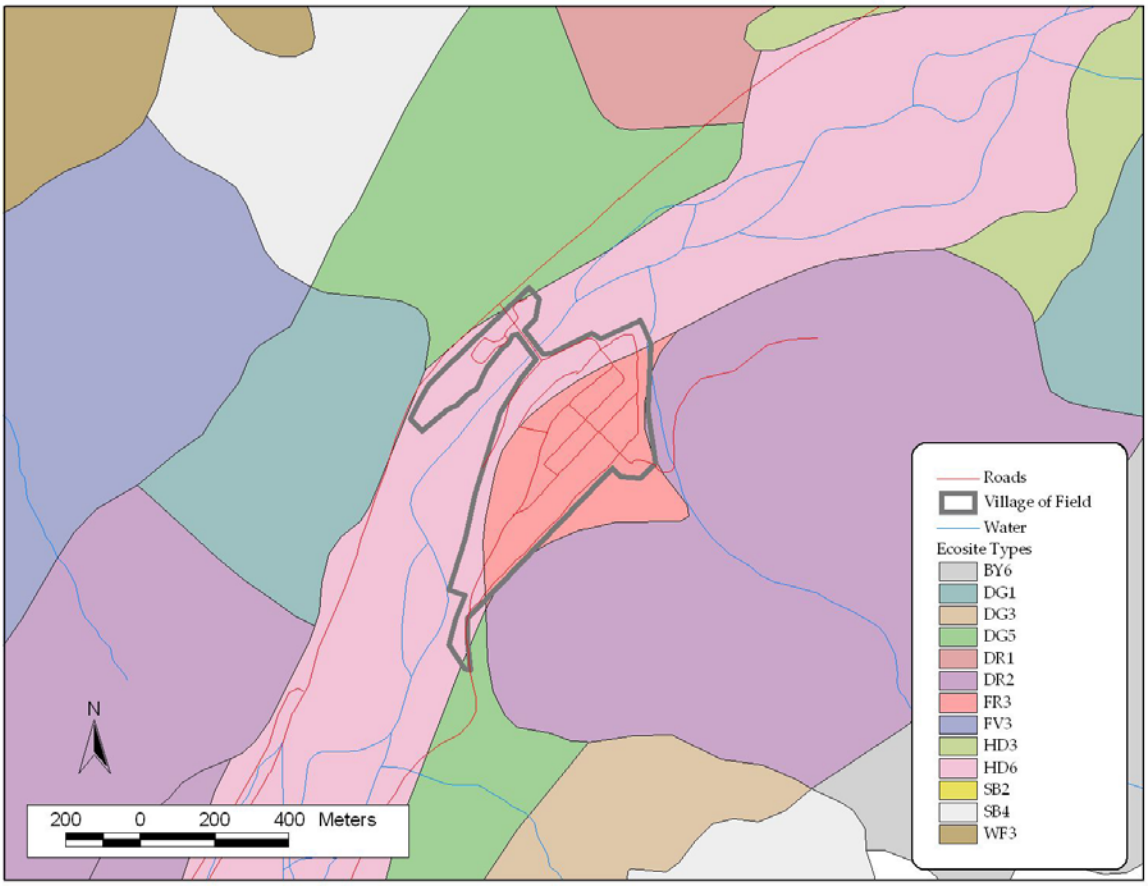

Figure 2.1 Ecosites in the Village of Field.

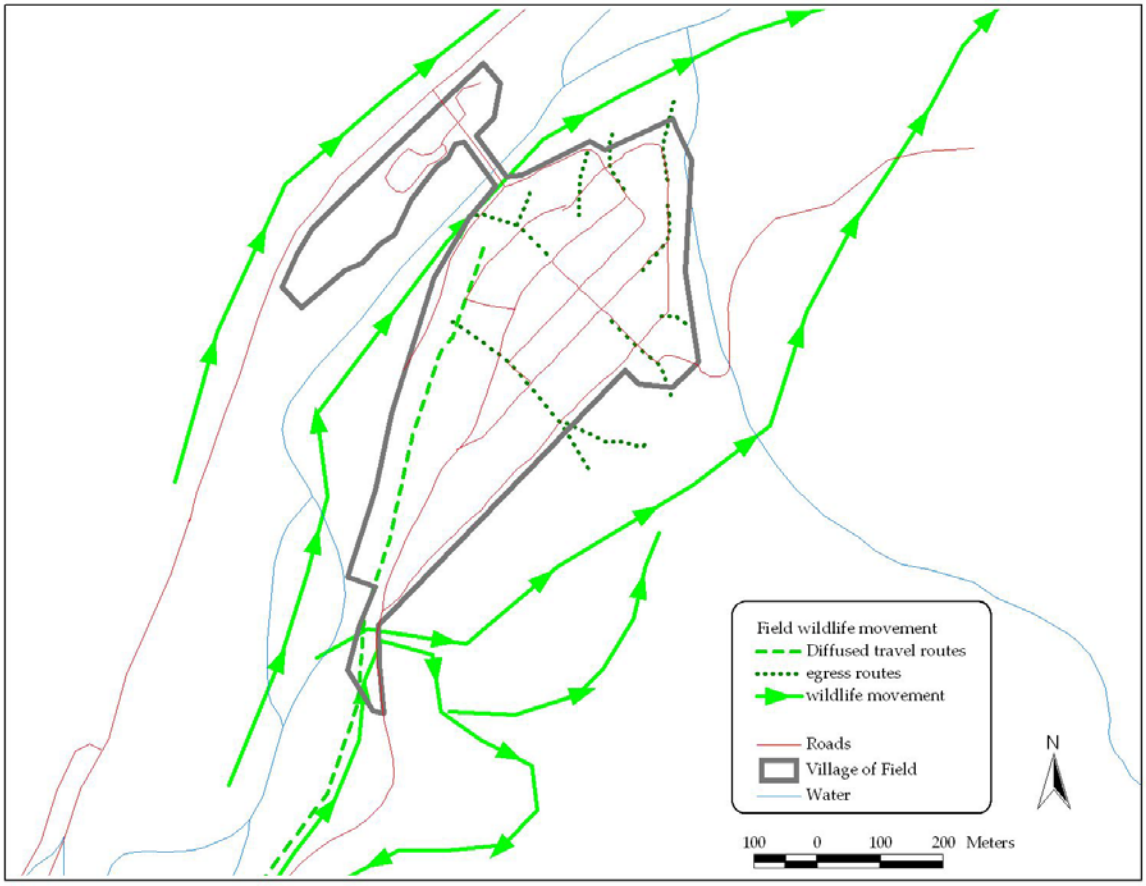

Figure 2.2 Wildlife movement corridors in and around the Village of Field.

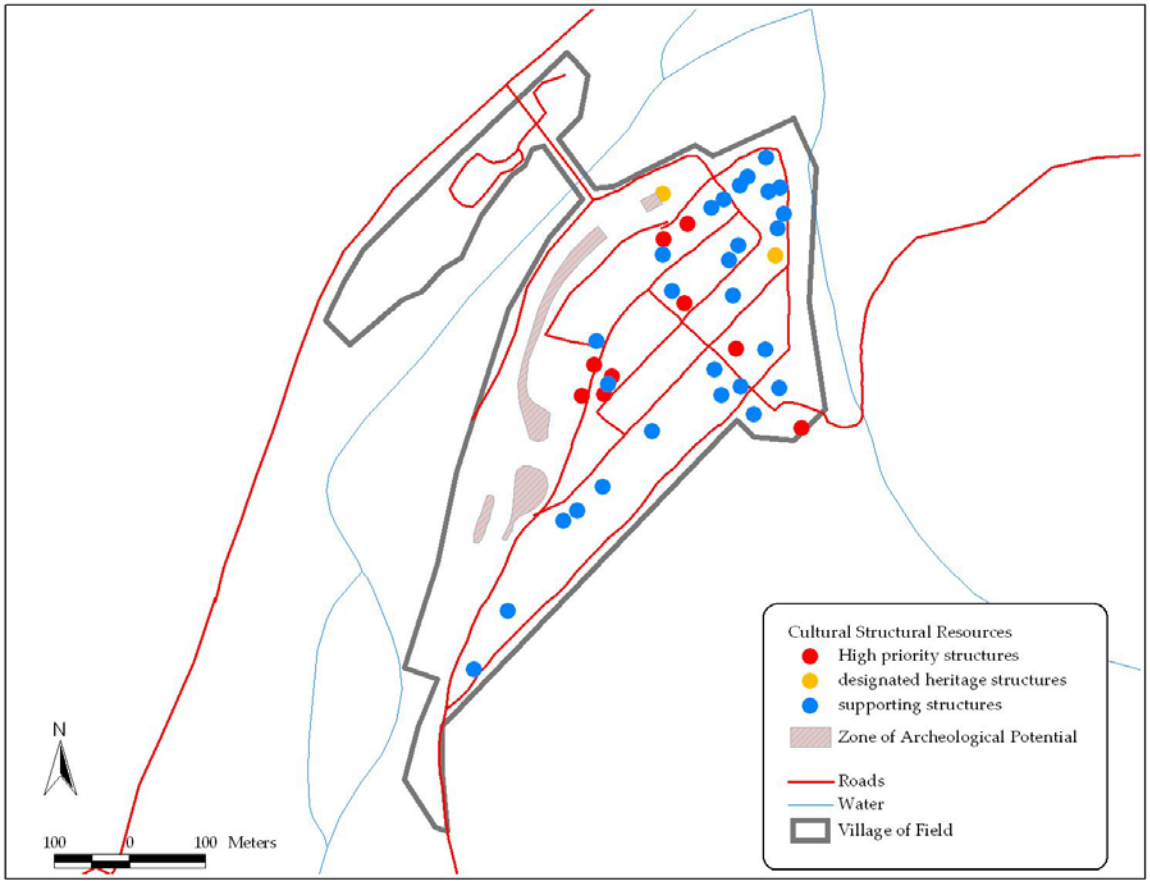

Figure 2.3 Cultural Resources in and around the village of Field.

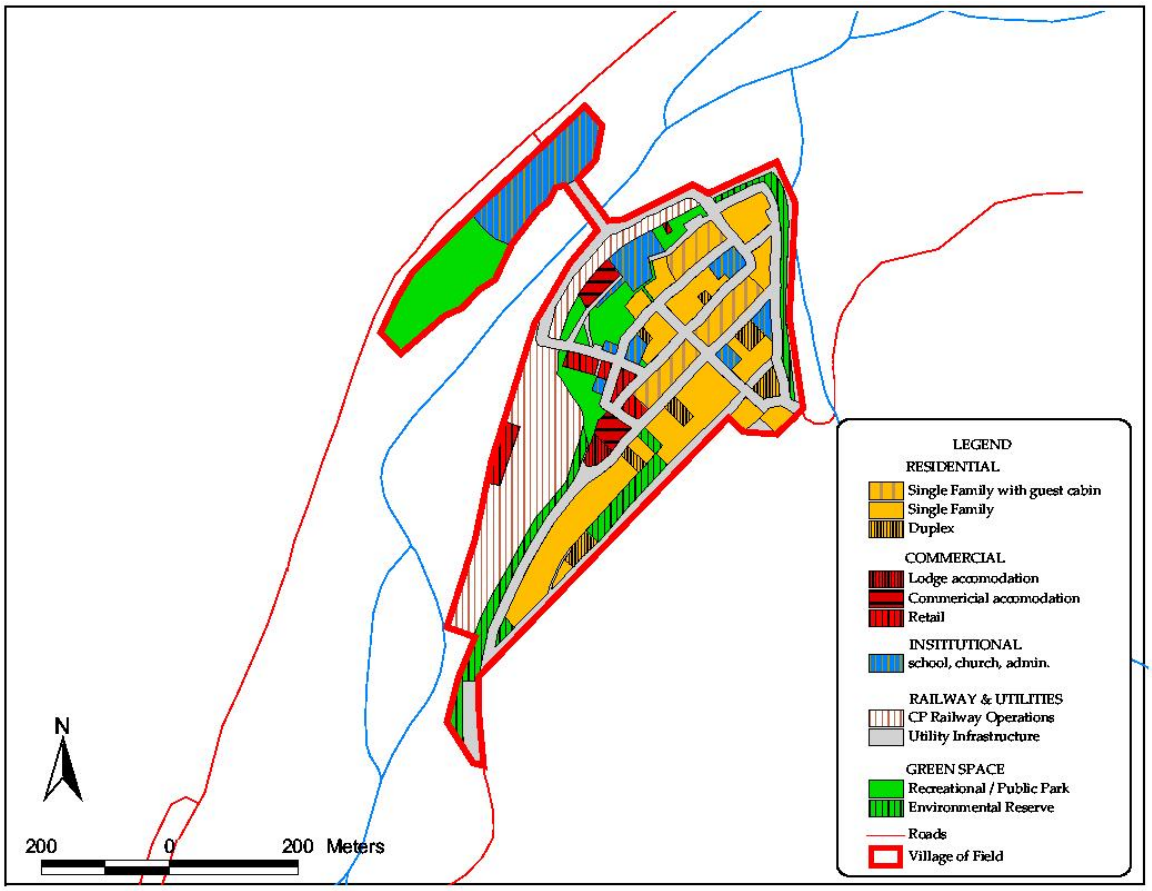

Figure 2.4 Land use categories in the Village of Field.

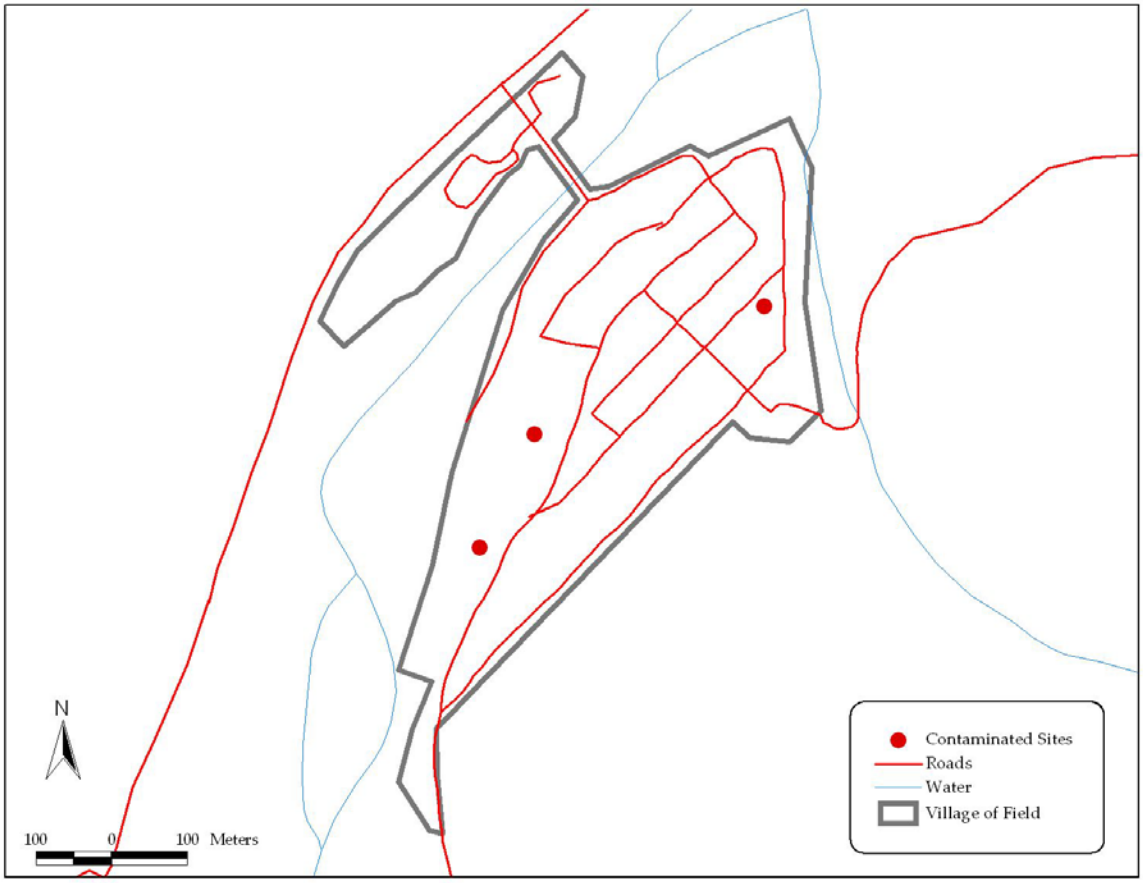

Figure 2.5 Contaminated sites in the Village of Field.

3. Jasper, Jasper National Park of Canada

3.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening for Routine Projects in Jasper includes projects that occur within the community boundary as defined in the Jasper Community Land Use Plan. In addition, the following proximate outlying areas will be included in the class screening: Pine Bungalows, Tekarra Lodge, Alpine Village, Whistler's Campground, Wapiti Campground, Jasper House Bungalows, Becker's Roaring River Chalets, Patricia Lake Bungalows, Pyramid Riding Stables, Pyramid Lake Resort, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper Cemetery, Lake Edith Resort Subdivision and Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The above areas will be considered part of the Class Screening Area (CSA). Only routine projects within the CSA are covered by the MCSR.

3.2. Environmental Description

The town of Jasper is located in Jasper National Park of Canada with a permanent resident population of approximately 4700. The town's elevation is approximately 1060m ASL and is situated within the confluence of the Athabasca, Miette, and Maligne Valleys (known as the three valley confluence – 3VC). Jasper National Park provides visitor services to nearly two million people each year and the town of Jasper accommodates up to 20 000 people on any given day throughout the summer. The regional environmental setting will be described followed by a more detailed description of the local setting. Table 3.1 and 3.2 summarize the environmental sensitivities of the ecosites and land use districts.

3.2.1. Regional Setting

The Ecological Land Classification (Holland et al 1982) details landform and soil, vegetation and wildlife information, with increasing levels of detail progressing from ecoregion, to ecosection to ecosite. Ecoregions are based primarily on vegetation, which reflects microclimate, and are divided into ecosections that are based on broad landform, drainage and soil characteristics. Ecosections are further divided into ecosites, which are base on specific soil and vegetation differences. Ecosites found in the CSA are shown in Figure 3.2.

The Montane Ecoregion is found at lower elevations in Jasper and is characterized by vegetation types dominated by:

- Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, white spruce
- Aspen, and
- Grasslands on drier sites.

The Montane Ecoregion occurs in the valley bottom from the east boundary along the Athabasca Valley to the west boundary along the Miette Valley, approximately 78 km. Highway 16 and the CN Rail are the main traffic routes that run through this area of montane. The montane ecoregion extends further south along the Athabasca Valley for

approximately 45 km. Highway 93 is the main travel route through this area of montane. Douglas fir and lodgepole pine forests, inter mixed with aspen, dominate the area around the Jasper townsite. The Athabasca River lies to the east of the town and flows northeast through the Athabasca Valley.

The Subalpine Ecoregion, which occurs at elevations above the Montane, is cooler and moister, and is divided into Lower and Upper Subalpine. The dominant vegetation in the Lower Subalpine is closed coniferous forest, with mature forests dominated by Englemann spruce and Subalpine fir. The Upper Subalpine vegetation is transitional between Lower Subalpine closed forest and the treeless Alpine tundra, with open forests and stunted tree growth.

3.2.2. Air Quality

Changes in air quality within the town have not been monitored. Train locomotives in the CN yard, traffic on the Yellowhead Highway (Hwy 16), ATCO power plant exhaust, and campfire smoke from Whistler and Wapiti Campgrounds have contributed to deterioration in air quality. While occasionally some people may be affected in a few locations, current levels of air pollution do not appear to pose a threat to ecological integrity.

3.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

The Athabasca River, a Canadian Heritage River, lies to the east of the town and flows northeast through the Athabasca Valley. Two creeks flow through the town of Jasper: Cabin Creek and Cottonwood Creek. Cabin Creek originates at Cabin Lake above the town and flows through the west end of the town to the Miette River. Cottonwood Creek's headwaters are above the town on Pyramid Bench. The creek flows east through the town to the Athabasca River.

The new Jasper Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges treated effluent into the Athabasca River. The effluent quality from the new plant is highly improved from the inadequate lagoon system previously used. Storm water indirectly flows from the east end of the town into Cottonwood Creek. This causes sediment loading of the creek during spring run-off and heavy rainfalls in the summer.

Native fish species within the Athabasca River include Bull Trout, Rainbow Trout, Mountain Whitefish, Lake Whitefish, Northern Pike, Burbot, Longnose Sucker, Spoonhead Sculpin, and Lake Chub. Non-native species are Eastern Brook Trout and Rainbow Trout. The Rainbow Trout in the Athabasca River may be the result of inter-breeding between native and planted stock.

3.2.4. Landforms and Soils

The Jasper townsite is located entirely with in the AT1 ecosite. Landforms in AT1 ecosite occur on terraces of glaciofluvial material (B material). Soils are well-drained orthic and eluviated eutric brunisols.

3.2.5. Vegetation

Forests are predominately coniferous inter-mixed with aspen stands. Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and aspen are dominant tree species around Jasper townsite. White spruce and balsam poplar are found in more hydric sites. The majority of the land within the townsite is developed, however the area between Hwy 16 and the CN tracks, known as Sleepy Hollow is undisturbed.

The ecosites in the CSA and their environmental characteristics are described in Table 3.2 and shown in Figure 3.2. Figure 3.3 indicates the locations of parks and parkettes.

Athabasca Ecosite 1 (AT1) and 3 (AT3)

The AT1 ecosite occurs on terraces of glaciofluvial material with slopes between 1% to 15%. Lodgepole pine forests dominate the vegetation types. The Jasper townsite lies entirely within the AT1 ecosite. This is largely a residential and commercial area, the majority of which has been developed.

AT3 is found on the Northwest side of Lake Edith Cottage area. The AT3 ecosite occurs on terraces of glaciofluvial material with slopes 0 to 5%. Grasslands with junegrass, pasture sage, and wild blue flax dominate with some mix of lodgepole pine, juniper, and bearberry forest type.

Patricia Ecosite 4 (PT4)

The PT4 ecosite is common to benchlands and have well drained soils with slopes from 5 to 30%. The dominant vegetation is aspen, hairy wild rye and peavine forests intermixed with lodgepole pine and buffaloberry. Some Douglas fir is present. PT4 is found on the Pyramid bench including Patricia Lake Resort, Pyramid Lake Resort, and Pyramid Riding Stables.

Hillsdale Ecosite 1 (HD1) and 4 (HD4)

HD1 is found in the Whistler's Campground and Becker's Chalet area. Landforms are linear slopes on fluvial fans or aprons, with slopes from 1 to 15%. Aspen forests are typical with portions of balsam poplar and buffaloberry.

HD4 is located at the north end of the Lake Edith Cottage area and consists of fluvial material within fan and apron landforms, with slopes of 1 to 15%. Dry grassland is the main vegetation type with a lesser amount of lodgepole pine, juniper and bearberry mix.

Fireside Ecosite 1 (1)

The FR1 ecosite consists of fluvial material on fans or aprons with slopes from 2 to 30%. Lodgepole pine forests with a buffaloberry, showy aster and twinflower understory is dominant. FR1 is found at the Northeast end of the Lake Edith Cottage area and around the Maligne Horse Range.

Public Service and Institutional Districts, including Railway Lands and the Jasper Train Station**,** are scattered throughout the Town, as are areas of **Parkland**.

Environmental Protection Districts are located on the periphery of the Town, are largely undeveloped and provide buffers between the developed area of the Town and the undeveloped area of Jasper National Park.

Outlying Commercial Accommodations (OCA) include Pine Bungalows, Tekarra Lodge, Alpine Village, Whistler's Campground, Wapiti Campground, Jasper House Bungalows, Becker's Roaring River Chalets, Patricia Lake Bungalows, Pyramid Lake Resort, Jasper Cemetery and Jasper Park Lodge. They are all located in close proximity to the Town (Figure 3.1).

3.2.6. Wildlife Habitat and Populations

The Montane Ecoregion is important habitat for ungulates and carnivores, providing grazing/browsing and hunting opportunities. The 3VC is a vital wildlife movement corridor and has several pinch points, which funnel wildlife movement in and through the area (Figure 3.6). Facilitating movement within the 3VC is very important to large carnivores and ungulates.

Large carnivores such as wolves, black bears and grizzlies use the 3VC to hunt, forage and travel between areas. Wolves hunt the resident elk population near the vicinity of the town during the winter. The Montane Ecoregion is also productive for small carnivores, small mammals and has medium importance for breeding birds.

3.2.7. Heritage Resources

The primary heritage resources in the Jasper CSA are historical buildings and archaeological sites. Archaeological sites in the Town of Jasper and in the OCA area are found in Figures 3.3 and 3.4.

A Built Heritage Resource Description and Analysis (BHRDA) report for Jasper was prepared by Parks Canada in 1992. The BHRDA uses the following criteria to identify and evaluate buildings:

- Historical associations – thematic, person/event and local development
- Architecture – design, craftsmanship/materials and builder/architect
- Environment – historical integrity, setting and landmark

Jasper has 135 BHRDA listed heritage buildings, of which, 30 are *A* listed, 49 are *B* listed, and 56 are *C* listed. *A* listed buildings have a major significance and importance; *B* listed buildings are illustrative of building phases within the town; and *C* listed buildings are of value to the townsite environment.

One of the strategic goals of the Jasper Park Management Plan (2000) is to ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites. Within the town the Jasper Information Centre is a national historic site. In addition, the Jasper Community Land

Use Plan (2001) identifies eight key actions for protecting Jasper's cultural resources.

3.2.8. Socio-economics

Increasing pressures from inside or outside the Jasper community include:

- Controlled residential and commercial growth in the town,
- Increasing number of park visitors,
- The Canadian National Railway and Yellowhead Highway pass through the park
- Logging, oil and gas exploration and coal mining fragment the regional habitat.

Jasper has a year round resident population of 4,700. Visitors to Jasper National Park have increased approximately three percent annually since the early 1970's, with an estimated 1.4 million visiting or passing through the park each year. Vehicle traffic on the Yellowhead Highway has increased about three percent annually. Trains using the CNR number approximately 30-35 each day. Future increases in residency and tourism facilities will increase the pressure on water supply, electrical and natural gas supply, and road infrastructure.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects that result directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in environmental assessment. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

3.2.9. Aesthetics

Negative visual and/or auditory impacts in Jasper are caused by the CNR, Yellowhead Highway traffic, increasing number of visitors, traffic congestion within the town during peak summer periods and reduced air quality (trains, vehicles, and campfires). These impacts may affect mountain viewscapes and the wilderness experience that visitors and residents expect to find in Jasper.

Table 3.1 Summary of Land Use Districts and Environmental Descriptions.

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Commercial (C)									
Commercial District C1	Permitted Uses: - apartment housing - retail stores - professional, financial, and office support max. FAR[c] = 2.25 max. SiteCov = 90% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Fully Developed	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry.	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM[d] texture = glaciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	
Tourist Commercial District C2	Permitted Uses: - hotels - motels max. FAR =1 max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly Developed; includes natural forest; bordered by high density housing to the N, S, and W.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry.	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glacifluvial coarse	M-H[e]	VH-H[f]	H	H	the ecosite is rated as highly important to wildlife, and may include wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians;

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Tourist Commercial Town Centre District C3	Permitted Uses: - hotels - motels max. FAR =1 max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly Developed; includes natural forest; bordered by high density housing to the N, S, and W.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry.	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glacifluvial coarse	M-H[e]	VH-H[f]	H	H	the ecosite is rated as highly important to wildlife, and may include wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians;
Automobile Service Station District C4	Permitted Uses: - automobile service stations max. FAR =1 max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly Developed; includes natural forest; bordered by high density housing to the N, S, and W.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry.	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glacifluvial coarse	M-H[e]	VH-H[f]	H	H	the ecosite is rated as highly important to wildlife, and may include wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians;
Hostel District C5	Permitted Uses: - hostel - staff accommodation max. FAR =1 max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly Developed; includes natural forest; bordered by high density housing to the N, S, and W.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry.	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glacifluvial coarse	M-H[e]	VH-H[f]	H	H	the ecosite is rated as highly important to wildlife, and may include wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians;

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Storage and Services District (Block S)	Permitted Uses: - utility services - veterinary services - warehouses	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Largely developed; Surrounded by natural lands bordering the Town boundary, including a wildlife corridor to the north, and Parkland. Also borders small Environmental Protection block.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	
Public Open Space O	Permitted Uses: - public parks - outdoor recreational - playgrounds	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Fully Developed; commercial core, surrounded by other commercial and public service districts	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	high water table
Residential									
One–Unit Dwelling District R1	Permitted Uses: - one-unit dwellings - garages when ancillary to a one-unit dwelling - one accessory building 4.5m2 or less max. SiteCov = 30% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Largely Developed; Surrounded mainly by Parkland and natural lands bordering the Town boundary.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	adjacency to environmental protection lands and forested lands with an ecosite ranking as highly important to wildlife. erosion and vegetation reclamation concerns on southerly aspects.

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Two-Unit Dwelling District R2	Permitted Uses: - one-unit dwelling - two-unit dwelling - garages when ancillary to a on-unit or a two-unit dwelling - one accessory building 4.5m2 or less per unit max. SiteCov = 35% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly developed; Surrounded mainly by Parkland and natural lands bordering the Town boundary.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H-M[g]	H	H	H-VH	seasonally high water table; poor drainage; soil may be susceptible to ponding and compaction; adjacent to and includes natural areas including Parkland that are ranked as highly important to wildlife; possibly includes wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Old Town Jasper Historic District R2H	Permitted Uses: - one-unit dwelling - two-unit dwelling - garages when ancillary to a on-unit or a two-unit dwelling - one accessory building 4.5m2 or less per unit max. SiteCov = 35% max. height = 9 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Partly developed; Surrounded mainly by Parkland and natural lands bordering the Town boundary.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H-M[g]	H	H	H-VH	seasonally high water table; poor drainage; soil may be susceptible to ponding and compaction; adjacent to and includes natural areas including Parkland that are ranked as highly important to wildlife; possibly includes wet areas important for reptiles and amphibians

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Multi –Unit Small Lot Dwelling District R3a	Permitted Uses: - one-unit dwellings - two-unit dwellings - multi-unit dwellings - one accessory building containing 4.5m2 or less per residential unit - garages when ancillary to a residential development max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 13.7 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Largely developed; Surrounded by natural lands bordering the Town boundary, including a wildlife corridor to the north, and Parkland. Also borders small Environmental Protection block.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	includes small areas of, and is adjacent to natural areas, including Parkland and Environmental Protection, that are ranked as highly important to wildlife; also, wildlife corridor. may have high water table.
Multi –Unit Dwelling District R3b	Permitted Uses: - apartments - row houses - garages when ancillary to a dwelling development - one accessory building containing 4.5m2 or less per residential unit max. SiteCov = 40% max. height = 13.7 m	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3 Largely developed; Surrounded by natural lands bordering the Town boundary, including a wildlife corridor to the north, and Parkland. Also borders small Environmental Protection block.	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	A	A	A	A	includes small areas of, and is adjacent to natural areas, including Parkland and Environmental Protection, that are ranked as highly important to wildlife; also, wildlife corridor. may have high water table.

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Compact Lot District R4	Permitted Uses: - manufactured homes - carports - accessory buildings	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Cabin Creek West One-Unit Dwelling District CCWa	Permitted Uses: - one-unit dwellings - garages attached to the primary building - accessory buildings	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Cabin Creek West Two-Unit Dwelling District CCWb	Permitted Uses: - two-unit dwellings - garages attached to the primary building - accessory buildings	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Cabin Creek West Multi-Unit Dwelling District CCWc	Permitted Uses: - row-houses - garages attached to the primary building - accessory buildings	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Institutional District I	Permitted Uses: - none Discretional Uses: - institutional, governmental, educational, or community service nature	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	

Land Use District	Construction of Permitted Buildings	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[b]				Sensitivities[f]
					Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Public Services District PS	Permitted Uses: - government services - transportation services - public parking areas	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Railyard District RY	Permitted Uses: - railway services	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Residential Reserve RR	Permitted Uses: - reserve land for future residential development	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	
Community Reserve CR	Permitted Uses: - reserve land for future non-commercial development including housing	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = glaciofluvial coarse	H	H	H	H-VH	

[a] A: Altered:Ecosite is largely or fully developed and all or much of the natural habitat has been removed. Wildlife may use the remaining or introduced vegetation.
H: High
VH: Very High
M: Moderate

(b) Source: Holland and Coen, 1983. Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff and Jasper National Parks. Vol II: Soil and Vegetation Resources.
Holroyd and Van Tighen. 1983. Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff and Jasper National Parks. Vol. III: Wildlife Inventory.

(c) FAR = maximum floor area ratio
SiteCov = maximum site coverage.

(d) PM = parent material

(e) moderate in summer, high in winter

(f) very high in summer, high in winter

(g) high in winter, medium in summer

Table 3.2 Summary of Outlying Areas and Environmental Descriptions.

Areas in Vicinity of the Town	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[a,b]				Sensitivities[f]
				Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Outside Town of Jasper: Highway 93 & 93a								
Tekarra Lodge	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM[c] texture = galciofluvial coarse	H[a]	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Close proximity to the Athabasca River. Wildlife corridor.
Alpine Village	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = galciofluvial coarse	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Close proximity to the Athabasca River . Wildlife corridor.
Jasper House Bungalows	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.
Wapiti Campground	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.

Areas in Vicinity of the Town	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[a,b]				Sensitivities[f]
				Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Whistler's Campground	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.
	Hillsdale Ecosite 1 HD1 5	Aspen, hairy wild rye, peavine	Slope = 5-15% HD1 landform = linear slopes on fans and aprons Soils = orthic and cumulic regosols PM texture = coarse stratified fluvial	H	H	H	H	HD1 very important area for breeding birds.
Becker's Roaring River Chalets	Hillsdale Ecosite 1 HD1 5	Aspen, hairy wild rye, peavine	Slope = 5-15% HD1 landform = linear slopes on fans/ aprons Soils = orthic and cumulic regosols PM texture = coarse stratified fluvial	H	H	H	H	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor. Very important area for breeding birds.
Pyramid Lake Road								
Patricia Lake Bungalows	Patricia Ecosite 4 PT4 5c	Aspen, hairy wild rye, peavine	slope = complex 5-15% landform = ridged morraine over bedrock soil type = eutric brunisol/luvisol PM texture = medium	M	H	H	VH	Ecosite is ranked as highly important to carnivores and breeding birds. Wildlife corridor
Pyramid Riding Stables	Patricia Ecosite 4 PT4 5c	Aspen, hairy wild rye, peavine	slope = complex 5-15% landform = ridged morraine over bedrock soil type = eutric brunisol/luvisol PM texture = medium	M	H	H	VH	Ecosite is ranked as highly important to carnivores and breeding birds. Wildlife corridor
Pyramid Lake Resort	Patricia Ecosite 4 PT4 5c	Aspen, hairy wild rye, peavine	slope = complex 5-15% landform = ridged morraine over bedrock soil type = eutric brunisol/luvisol PM texture = medium	M	H	H	VH	Ecosite is ranked as highly important to carnivores and breeding birds. Wildlife corridor

Areas in Vicinity of the Town	Environmental Description (ecosite and development status)[b]	Vegetation Cover[b]	Landform — (slopes, soils)[b]	Ecosite's Importance to Wildlife[a,b]				Sensitivities[f]
				Ungulates[a]	Carnivores[a]	Small Mammals[a]	Breeding Birds[a]	
Maligne Lake Road								
Jasper Park Lodge	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.
Lake Edith Cottages	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 & AT3 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations.
	Athabasca Ecosite 3 AT3 3	Dry grassland, lodgepole pine,	PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	VH	H	H	H	Wildlife corridor.
	Hillsdale Ecosite 4 HD4 3	juniper, bearberry	HD4 landform = linear slopes on fans/ aprons Soils = orthic and cumulic regosols	VH	H	H	H	
	Fireside Ecosite 1 FR1 3c	Dry grassland, lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	PM texture = coarse stratified fluvial FR1 landform = fan and aprons	H	H	H	H	
		Lodgepole pine, buffaloberry, showy aster	Soils = eutric brunisols PM texture = coarse stratified fluvial					
Highway 16								
Pine Bungalows	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Athabasca Ecosite 1 AT1 3c	Lodgepole pine, juniper, bearberry	slope = complex, 0-5% AT1 landform = terrace soil type = eutric brunisol PM texture = coarse glaciofluvial	H	H	H/M[d]	M	Eosite is ranked highly important to ungulates and predators because of its warm temperatures and low snow accumulations. Wildlife corridor.

[a] A: Altered:Ecosite is largely or fully developed and all or much of the natural habitat has been removed. Wildlife may use the remaining or introduced vegetation.
H: High
VH: Very High
M: Moderate

[b] Source: Holland and Coen, 1983. Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff and Jasper National Parks. Vol II: Soil and Vegetation Resources.
Holroyd and Van Tighen. 1983. Ecological (Biophysical) Land Classification of Banff and Jasper National Parks. Vol. III: Wildlife Inventory.

[c] PM = parent material

[d] High for bats, moderate for other small mammals

3.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

3.3.1. Subclass 1 – Buildings

In 2002, 16 building permits were issued (3 commercial, 2 institutional and 10 residential), but a moratorium was in place on new commercial building in the Town of Jasper from 1998 to late 2002. Approximately 17,000 square feet of new commercial space is issued each year until the entire allocation of 100,000 square feet is used. The procedures and activities used to construct new buildings and mitigate environmental impacts are standard, and experienced contractors are hired. Contractors used by the Town of Jasper must have a Town of Jasper Business Licence. The construction of any buildings with dimensions greater than those permitted for given Districts in the Regulations will not be covered under this Class Screening, and will require a separate Environmental Screening under the *CEAA*.

On average, 1-2 permits are issued for Heritage Buildings each year. Requests for renovations to Heritage Buildings are reviewed through the development process for approval. Modifications of existing buildings are conducted according to industry standards and by experienced contractors. Modifications of Heritage Buildings owned by Parks Canada (PC) buildings are conducted by PC carpenters, under the supervision of the Federal Heritage Building Review Office. Larger projects can be contracted. Procedures similar to those used for original building construction are used for Heritage Buildings. Modifications, which do not comply with the Regulations Respecting the Use of Land in the Town of Jasper, are not covered under this Class Screening, and will require a separate Environmental Screening under the *CEAA*.

No federally or provincially recognized Heritage Buildings have been decommissioned. Decommissioning and abandonment of buildings is conducted according to industry standards and by experienced contractors.

3.3.2. Subclass 2 – Service Lines

In 2002 services associated with the Town of Jasper were geared to provide for approximately 24 800 overnight visitors, made up of 20 000 tourists in commercial accommodation and 4 800 permanent or seasonal residents in residential accommodation. Services have been designed to accommodate “peak” demand (i.e. 24 800 people) on any given day. The Wastewater Treatment Plant is designed to handle a ‘peak’ demand of 30 000 people.

Utility service lines covered in this sub-class include:

- Water and sanitary sewer services provided by the Municipality of Jasper Corporate and Environmental Services.
- Natural gas services provided by ATCO Gas;
- Electric power provided by ATCO Power and ATCO Electric; and
- Communication services provided by Telus and Shaw Cable.

Both underground and aboveground services are included. Present utility services are provided for a resident population of 4 700 and 15 000 overnight visitors.

3.3.2.1. Water Supply

Water is provided to all Town of Jasper facilities, as well as to Pine Bungalows, Tekerra Lodge and Alpine Lodge, by the Municipality of Jasper Corporate and Environmental Services Department. The water quality needs to conform to the Standards and Guidelines for Municipal Water Supply in Alberta.

The Town's system is made up of three water wells (located at the Athabasca River near Old Fort Point), pumps which provide pressure to move water to the treatment centre (total pumping capacity of 400 m^3 per hour) and a reservoir on Pyramid Bench. Ductile iron pipes carry the water to the reservoir and two main lines (a 300 mm and a 350 mm) from the reservoir to town. Older distribution pipes are largely ductile iron with lead joints, a significant portion having gasketted joints (rubber seal); newer pipes are polyvinyl chloride. The reservoir has a capacity of 7000 m^3.

There is approximately 31 km of water mains with sizes ranging from 100 mm to 400 mm for main lines and 19 mm to 150 mm for service/feeder lines. All water services are underground and typically run beneath roadways.

Average daily demand rate for water is approximately 4000-5000 m^3/day with demand going up to 6-7000 m^3/day in the summer. The water system is adequate to meet the current needs in the Town of Jasper.

3.3.2.2. Storm Water

There are 2 storm water sewer lines in the Town, one flows into a field by Hwy 16 and one into the south drainage ditch at the east end of Connaught Drive. The system has approximately 9 km of sewer leads and 2.7 km of catchbasin leads. The pipes range in diameter from 300 mm to 1200 mm. Storm water sewers typically run beneath roadways, and are installed or repaired during road construction or maintenance.

3.3.2.3. Sanitary Sewer (Waste Water Treatment)

The Town of Jasper provides wastewater treatment services, although the operation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant, located outside the Town of Jasper boundary, is contracted to Earth Tech.

Sanitary waste is collected via gravity feed from all residential and commercial areas in the Town of Jasper, as well as from Pine Bungalows, Tekara Lodge, Alpine Lodge, and Jasper Park Lodge.

The wastewater treatment entails:

- Primary treatment for the settling of solids, including screening, primary clarification, aeration with oxygen to propagate bacteria, and a secondary clarification, and
- Secondary treatment of the effluent with ultra violet radiation.

There are 24.5 km of sanitary sewer lines, which range in diameter from 200 mm to 600 mm for main lines and 100 mm to 150 mm for feeder lines. All services are underground, typically following road alignments.

3.3.2.4. Natural Gas

Natural gas services are provided to the CSA by ATCO Gas. All service lines are underground, and located separately from other service lines for safety considerations.

There is approximately 18.5 km of natural gas pipelines inside the Town boundary. There is 0.4 km of polyethylene pipes ranging in diameter from 18 to 31 mm, and 18.2 km of steel pipes, ranging in diameter from 31 to 200 mm.

The Town of Jasper uses approximately 364 680 GJ/year of natural gas.

3.3.2.5. Electricity

Jasper is not on the provincial grid system, but generates electricity from natural gas fired generators. The Astoria Generating Station, located on the Astoria River, produces electricity for the town during seasonal flows. Electrical services are provided to all facilities in the CSA by ATCO Electric with approximately 26 km of high voltage electrical lines inside the Town boundary, including both above-ground and underground lines. Where existing lines are aboveground, these are maintained, but all new and replacement services within the Town boundary are installed underground. Above-ground lines service sites along Highway 93 to the Parkway Gate, Highway 93A, and along Pyramid Road to Pyramid Lake Resort.

Primary high voltage lines of 25 kV and some 5 kV provide power to the Town, with feeder lines of lower voltage (120/240 volts for residential and 120/208 volts for commercial). ATCO Power and ATCO Electric own and maintain the aboveground poles, which they share with telephone and cable services. Underground conduits are also shared.

3.3.2.6. Telephone

Telephone services are provided by Telus. Aboveground poles and underground conduits are shared with ATCO Electric and the local cable television provider. There is approximately 6.7 km of aboveground lines and 8.2 km of underground lines.

3.3.2.7. Cable Television

Shaw Cable provides cable television services in the townsite. There is approximately 20.3 km of cable in the CSA (6.8 km of ¾ inch and 13.5 km of ½ diameter cable wire). In areas where Telus and ATCO Electric provide above ground services, Shaw shares the poles for their coaxial cables. Cable laid underground within polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe is also shared with Telus and ATCO Electric.

3.3.3. Subclass 3 - Roads

In 2000, the Town of Jasper maintained approximately:

- 17 km of existing roads,

- 6 km of lanes (alleys),
- 22 km of sidewalks, and
- 9 Town of Jasper owned parking lots (all less than 75 stalls).

Roads are classified as major arterial (Connaught Drive), collector, and residential depending on the level of use. Roads are typically 9 to 12 m in width, surfaced with asphalt, curbed, guttered, and have sidewalks. They are within a right-of-way, which varies between 18 to 20 m in width. The majority of roads are two lanes wide, with the major arterial road (Connaught Drive) having four lanes. Main roads in the Town are shown on Figure 3.3.

Lanes (alleys) are typically 4.0 to 6.0 m in width, gravel surfaced with unpaved shoulders, no curbs, gutters or sidewalks.

Sidewalks are typically 1.0 to 2.0 m in width, surfaced with asphalt or cement and abutt paved roads. They are scattered throughout the Town, principally on arterial and collector roads. Sidewalks are rarely, if ever, decommissioned in Jasper.

Boardwalks are raised sidewalks usually constructed of wood, and located in environmentally sensitive areas, often wetlands. Jasper does not have any boardwalks within the CSA.

Parking Lots typically accommodate less than 75 stalls and have an asphalt surface. Parking lots owned by the Municipality of Jasper are located in the downtown area, while privately owned parking lots are scattered throughout the Town. Parking lots are rarely, if ever, decommissioned in Jasper.

All of these roadways, sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots are included in the sub-class.

Roads servicing the outlying facilities include:

- Pyramid Lake Road to Pyramid Lake Resort, 7 km,
- Lodge Road to Jasper Park Lodge, 2 km,
- Highway 93A to Tekarra and Alpine Lodges, 2 km, and
- Highway 93 to Becker's Chalet, 5 km.

These roads are typically paved with unpaved shoulders and have no curbs, gutters or sidewalks. The typical road width is 8 to 10 m, within a right-of-way of approximately 14 m. The modification, maintenance and repair of these roads are the responsibility of Parks Canada.

In winter, icy roads are maintained by 5% salt and sand mixture. Alleys are maintained with sand only. In the summer, CaCl is used to control dust in allies.

3.3.4. Subclass 4 – Trails and Parkettes

Parks, parkettes and recreation ground located within the Town boundary include the main Town Park, called Centennial Park, nine parkettes, as well as smaller areas, which are

maintained by the Town Public Works Department. The nine parkettes, also called open spaces, listed in the Jasper Community Land Use Plan include:

- Bowling Green (Dog Park),
- Centennial Park,
- Snapes Hill,
- Cabin Creek Riparian Area,
- Stone Mountain Playground,
- Cabin Creek West Walkways and Playgrounds,
- Fireman's Park, and
- Lion's Park.

Parks are all located within the AT1 ecosite.

Public Service and Institutional Districts, including Railway Lands and the Jasper Train Station**,** are scattered throughout the Town, as are areas of **Parkland**. **Environmental Protection Districts** locate on the periphery of the Town, are largely undeveloped and provide buffers between the developed area of the Town and the undeveloped area of Jasper National Park.

Facilities in outlying areas include accommodation facilities located in close proximity to the town (Pine Bungalows, Tekarra Lodge, Alpine Village, Whistler's Campground, Wapiti Campground, Jasper House Bungalows, Becker's Roaring River Chalets, Patricia Lake Bungalows, Pyramid Lake Resort, Jasper Cemetery and Jasper Park Lodge - Figure 3.1).

3.4. Cumulative Effects

3.4.1. Inside the Town of Jasper

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Jasper (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Jasper Community Land Use Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Jasper. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment was conducted on this plan after considering the proposed mitigation and growth. The assessment found that higher residential density has the potential to increase environmental stressors within the town by removing vegetation and soils, affecting stormwater runoff and impacting wildlife species that occupy habitat in town (birds and small mammals). The assessment also found that increased recreational demands could cause displacement of wildlife.

Furthermore, since Jasper is not on the provincial grid, but rather generates electricity from natural gas fired generators; Jasper's electrical supply has a fixed limit. With each new development in Jasper National Park demand for total power supply is moving closer to the finite limit. The electrical buffer between supply and demand for the town of Jasper is only 1.4 MW. Each new development must strive to be energy efficient as the maximum power demand at any given time is 162 kWh. To ensure new developments do not contribute to the cumulative impact

on the electrical supply and demand for the town of Jasper, developers need to continue to seek alternative energy sources wherever possible.

Nevertheless, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is still considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Jasper Community Land Use Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Jasper Community Land Use Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a CEA will be completed. If this is done, then cumulative effects assessments will continue not to be required for individual projects so long as they conform to the current Jasper Community Land Use Plan. If the class screening does not apply to the project, an individual CEA will be required.

3.4.2. Inside the CSA, but outside Jasper Boundary

In a similar way, CEA will not be necessary for projects that are consistent with the Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan. To be consistent with the management plan, Outlying Commercial Accommodation leases specify the type of activity, size and density of development permitted.

This plan has undergone an environmental assessment, including cumulative effects assessment. The environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is still considered valid today. As long as renovations at the sites conform to the Park Management Plan, CEA will not be necessary for projects covered in this MCSR. Projects not covered by the MCSR will require individual environmental assessments, including cumulative effects assessments.

3.5. References

Personal Communications

Dave Edwards – Highways Manager, JNP
Gordon Blake – Plumbing Foreman, JNP
Joe Polisuk – Townsite Services, JNP
Deryl Mastre – Water Services Supervisor, Municipality of Jasper
Richard Kocon – ATCO Electric
Shadie Radmard – ATCO Gas
Val Bernard – Shaw Cable
Wil Magnon – Telus

Other References

Alberta Environment. 1984. Alberta User Guide for Waste Managers.

Delta Environmental Management Group Ltd. 1993. Environmental Assessments and Protection Plans for Routine AGT Maintenance and Upgrading Activities in Jasper National Park.

Golder Associates. 1999. Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Jasper Community Plan.

Northwestern Utilities Limited. 1998. Environmental Assessment and Protection Plan for Routine Maintenance and Operations Activities in the Jasper National Park.

Parks Canada. 1989. Archaeological Resource Description and Analysis, Jasper National Park. Archaeological Research Unit, Western Region, Parks Canada.

Parks Canada. 2000. Jasper Park Management Plan.

Parks Canada. 2001. Jasper Community Land Use Plan.

Parks Canada. 2002. Regulations Respecting the Use of Land in the Town of Jasper.

Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd. 1999. Condition Assessment of Jasper Municipal Infrastructure Final Report

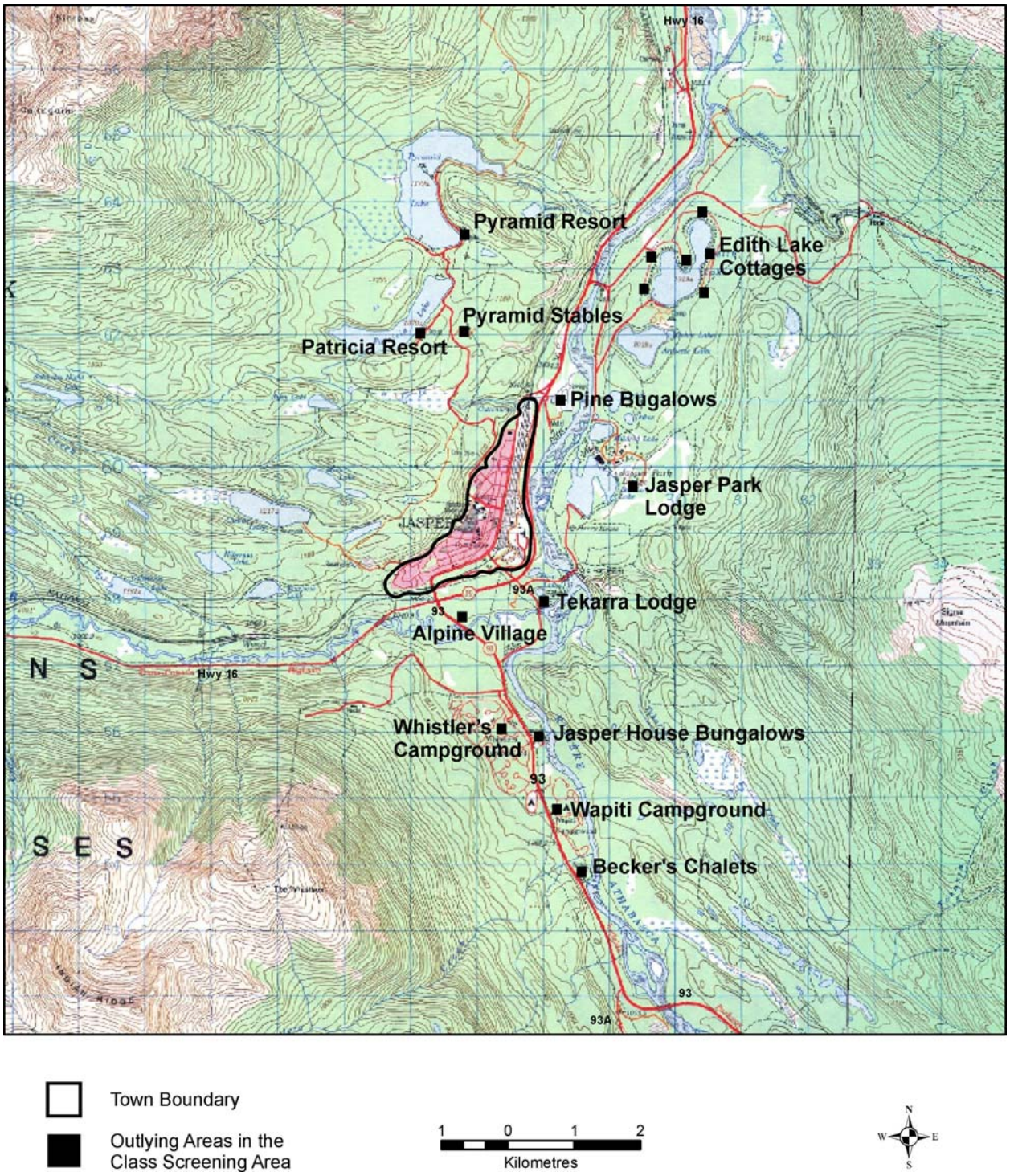

Figure 3.1 Jasper Town Boundary and Outlying Areas included in the Class Screening Area

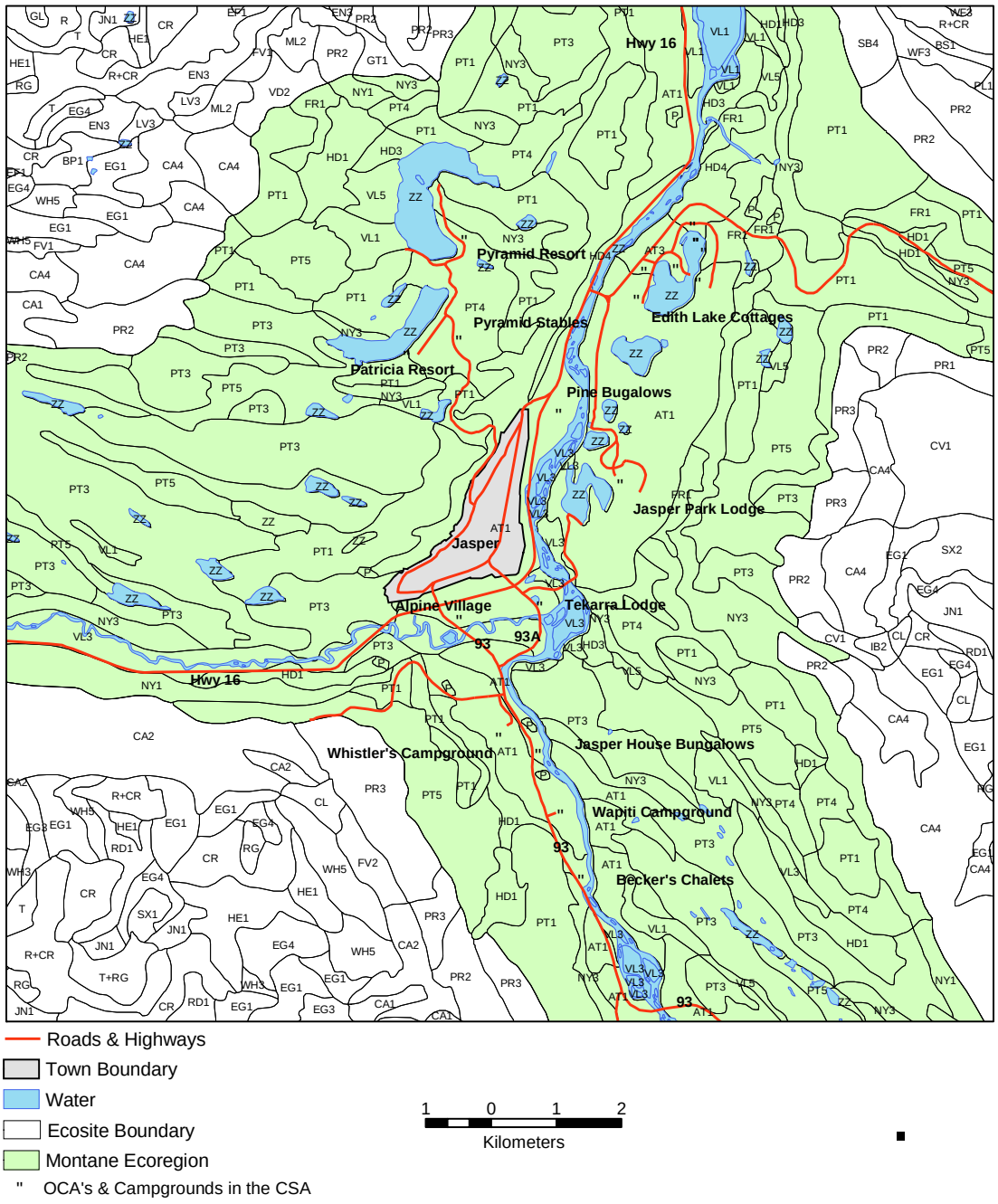

Figure 3.2 Vegetation Ecosites in Jasper and surrounding areas.

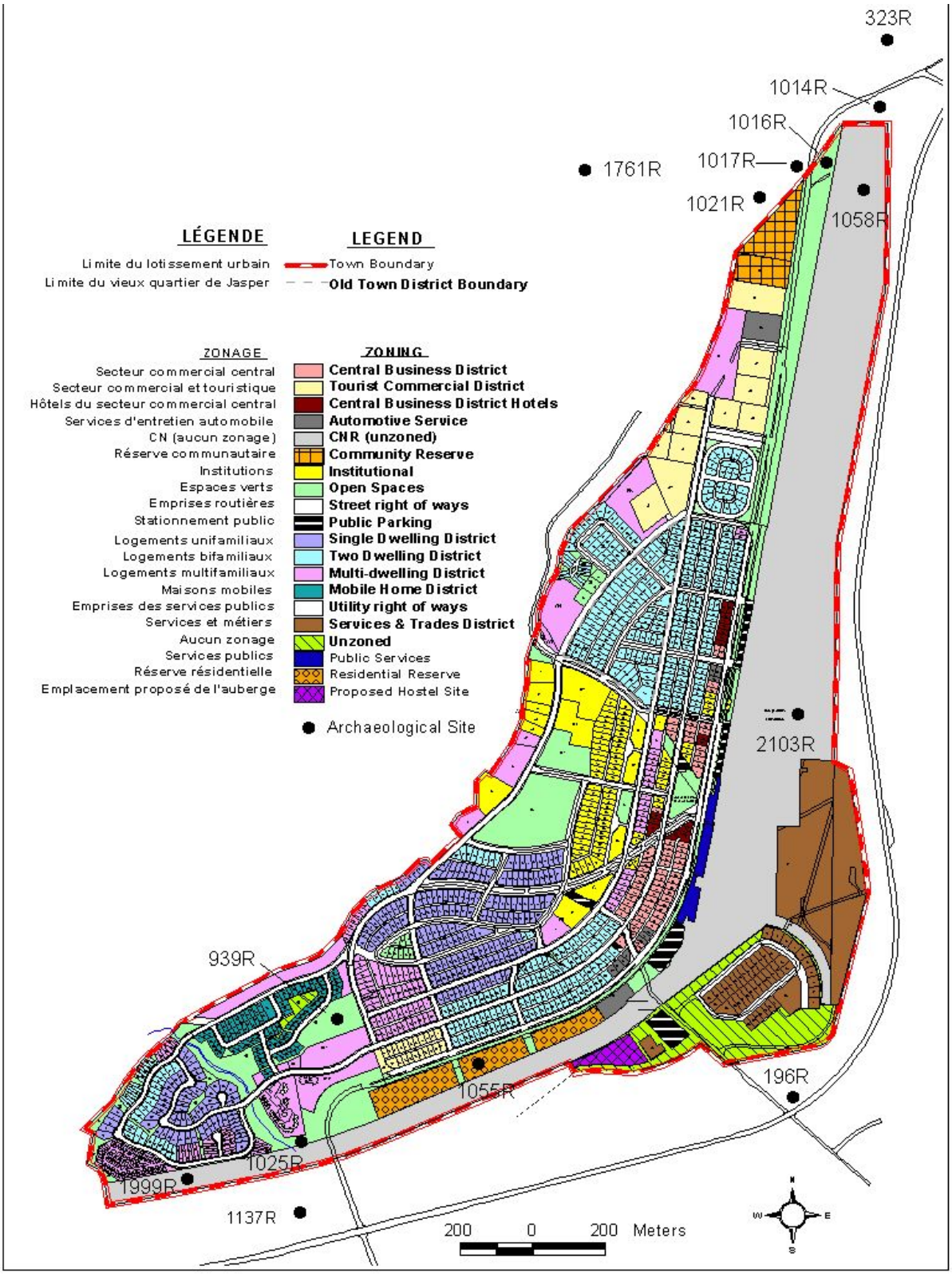

Figure 3.3 Archaeological sites and landuse designations for the community of Jasper.

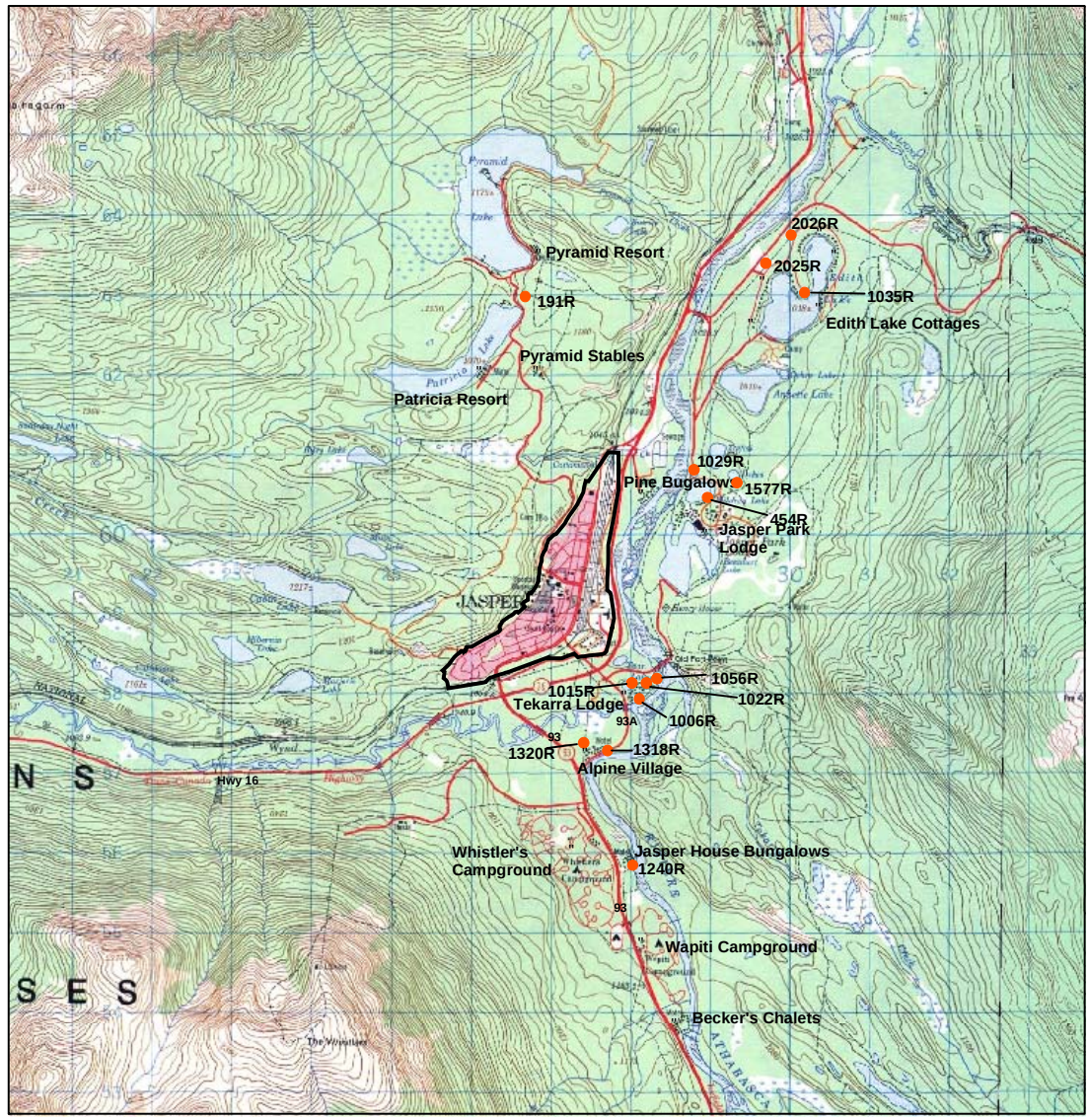

Figure 3.4 Archaeological sites near the proximate outlying areas around the community of Jasper.

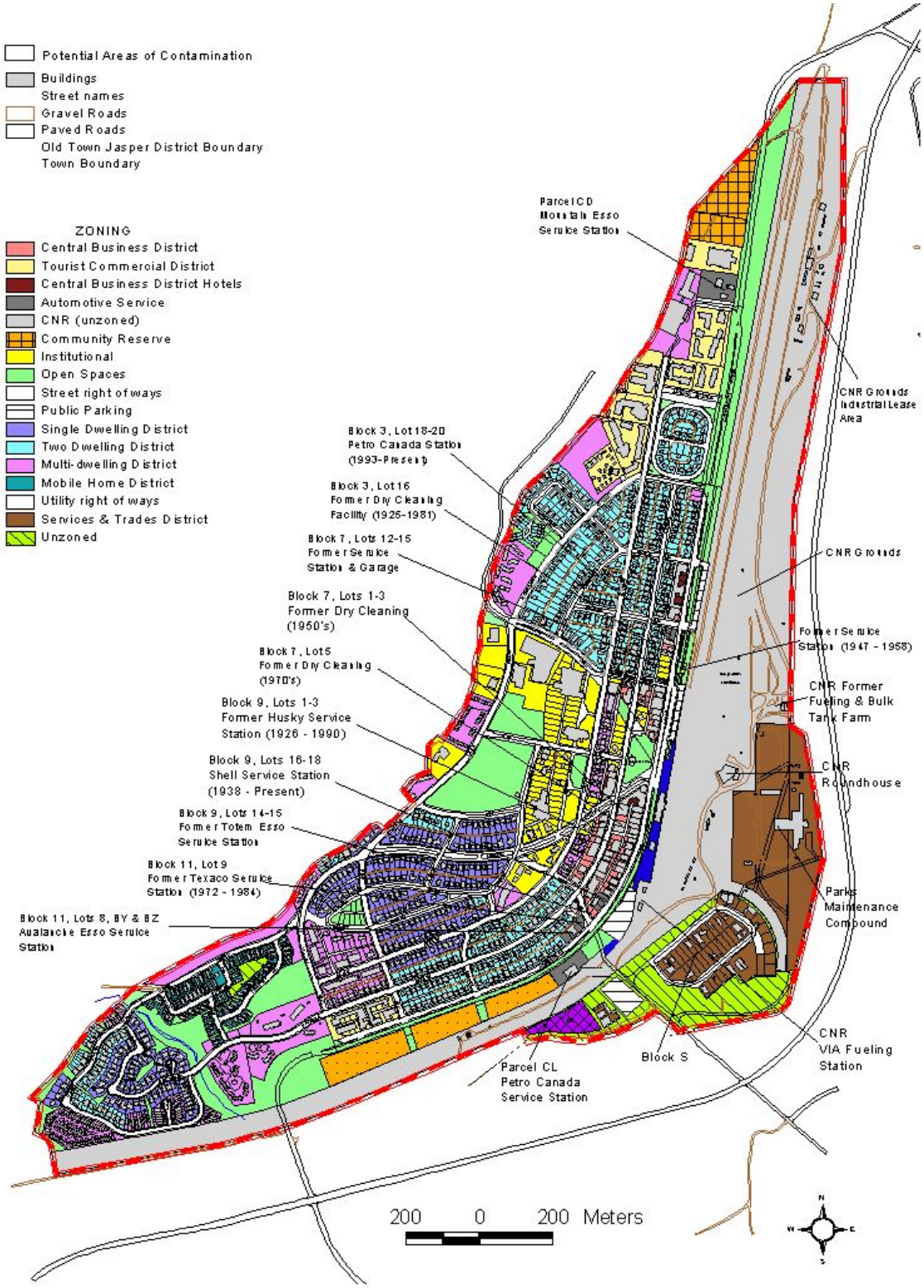
Potential Areas of Contamination
Buildings
Street names
Gravel Roads
Paved Roads
Old Town Jasper District Boundary
Town Boundary
ZONING
Central Business District
Tourist Commercial District
Central Business District Hotels
Automotive Service
CNR (unzoned)
Community Reserve
Institutional
Open Spaces
Street right of ways
Public Parking
Single Dwelling District
Two Dwelling District
Multi-dwelling District
Mobile Home District
Utility right of ways
Services & Trades District
Unzoned
Parcel CD
Mountain Esso
Service Station
CNR Grounds
Industrial Lease
Area
Block 3, Lot 18-20
Petro Canada Station
(1993-Present)
Block 3, Lot 16
Former Dry Cleaning
Facility (1925-1981)
Block 7, Lots 12-15
Former Service
Station & Garage
CNR Grounds
Block 7, Lots 1-3
Former Dry Cleaning
(1950's)
Former Service
Station (1947 - 1958)
Block 7, Lot 5
Former Dry Cleaning
(1970's)
CNR Former
Fueling & Bulk
Tank Farm
Block 9, Lots 1-3
Former Husky Service
Station (1926 - 1990)
Block 9, Lots 16-18
Shell Service Station
(1938 - Present)
CNR
Roundhouse
Block 9, Lots 14-15
Former Totem Esso
Service Station
Block 11, Lot 9
Former Texaco Service
Station (1972 - 1984)
Parks
Maintenance
Compound
Block 11, Lots 8, BY & BZ
Avalanche Esso Service
Station
CNR
VIA Fueling
Station
Block S
Parcel CL
Petro Canada
Service Station
200 0 200 Meters

Figure 3.5 Contaminated sites within the community of Jasper.

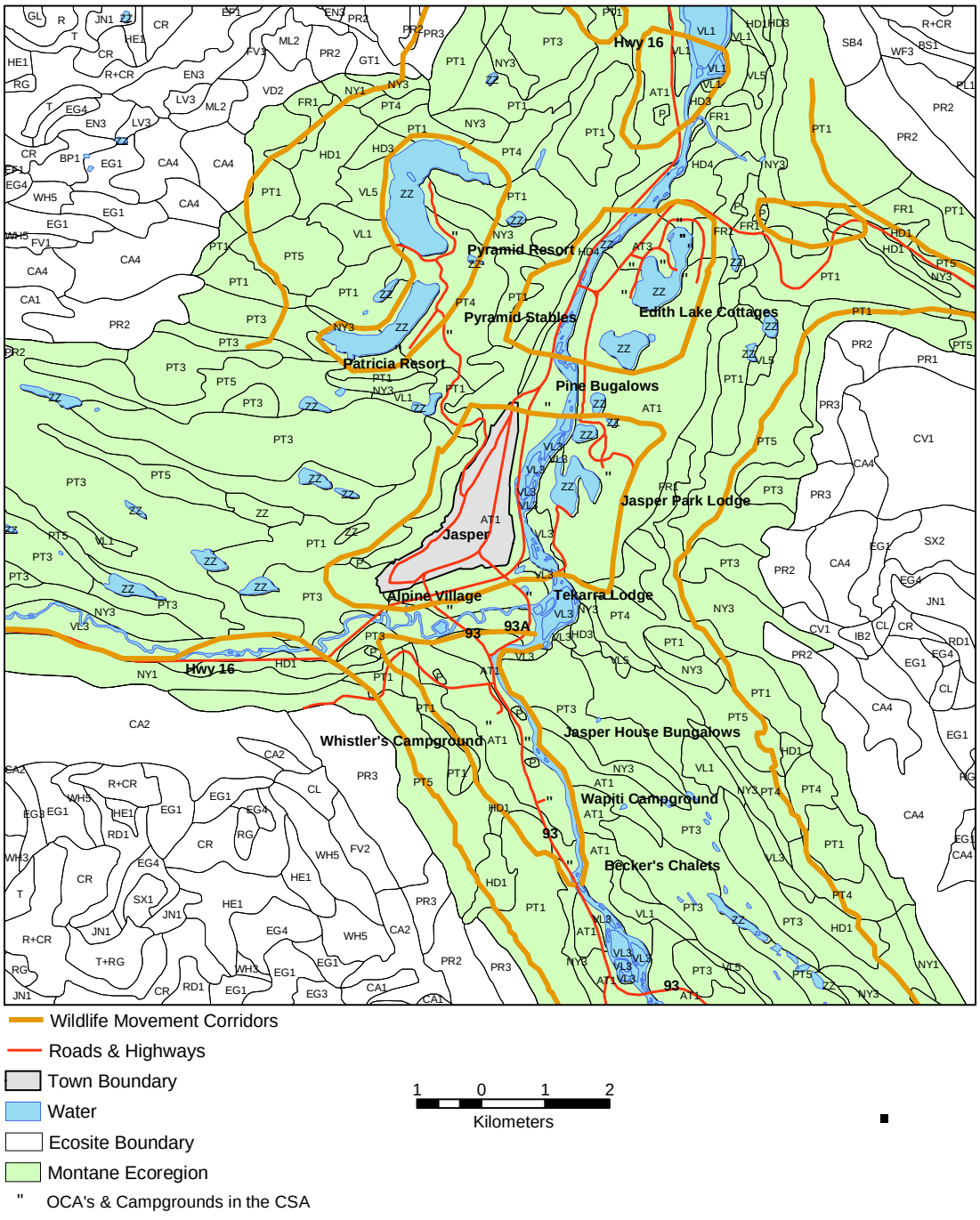

Figure 3.6 Wildlife Movement Corridors around the Town of Jasper.

4. Lake Louise, Banff National Park of Canada

4.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening of Routine Projects in the Hamlet of Lake Louise, Banff National Park includes projects that occur within the boundary of the Hamlet of Lake Louise as defined in the Lake Louise Community Plan, July 1999, and within the following proximate outlying areas:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Government Horse Corrals

Above areas (Hamlet plus proximate outlying areas) are included in the Class Screening Area (CSA).

4.2. Environmental setting

The regional environmental setting will be described followed by a more detailed description of the local setting. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 summarize the environmental sensitivities of the ecosites and land use districts.

4.2.1. Regional Setting

The hamlet of Lake Louise is located in Banff National Park of Canada just east of the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 1570 m ASL. The hamlet covers 82.7 hectares and falls within the Bow Valley watershed at the junction of the Bow and Pipestone Rivers. Field is situated on an alluvial fan at the base of Mount Stephen and borders the Kicking Horse River Flood plain.

The Ecological Land Classification [Achuff et.al. (1996) and Wallis et.al. (1996)] details landform and soil, vegetation and wildlife information mapped at a scale of 1:50,000, with increasing levels of detail progressing from ecoregion, to ecosection to ecosite. Ecoregions are based primarily on vegetation, which reflects microclimate, and are divided into ecosections that are based on broad landform, drainage and soil characteristics. Ecosections are further divided into ecosites, which are base on specific soil and vegetation differences. Ecosites found in the Study Area are shown in Figure 4.1.

The Montane Ecoregion is found at lower elevations in Banff National Park and is characterized by vegetation types dominated by Douglas fir/white spruce and Aspen poplar. Drier sites are characteristically grassland. The Montane Ecoregion occurs in the valley bottom from the Banff area to Castle Junction and in the Saskatchewan Crossing area.

The Subalpine Ecoregion, which occurs at elevations above the Montane, is cooler and moister, and is divided into Lower and Upper Subalpine. The dominant vegetation in the Lower Subalpine is closed coniferous forest, with mature forests dominated by Englemann spruce and

Subalpine fir. The upper boundary is about 2000 m ASL. The Upper Subalpine vegetation is transitional between Lower Subalpine closed forest and the treeless Alpine tundra, with open forests and stunted tree growth. Lake Louise occurs in the Lower Subalpine Ecoregion.

4.2.2. Air Quality

Air quality within the hamlet has not been affected by development to date. During temperature inversions traffic on the Trans Canada Highway, idling tours buses and summer campground fires contribute to decreasing air quality in the hamlet. Wood burning stoves and fireplaces are not extensive in the hamlet. Current levels of air pollution do not appear to pose a threat to ecological integrity.

4.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

The hamlet of Lake Louise is located on the banks of the Bow River, which originates 50 km north at Bow Lake and the Wapta Icefields. The Pipestone River, a major tributary of the Bow River, originates 30 km northeast and drains smaller Icefields such as the Drummond and Mt. Hector. The Bow and Pipestone rivers meet at the Lake Louise hamlet. Other water bodies include Lake Louise and Louise creek. Both the Bow and Pipestone have gradual gradients and are influenced by glacial melt waters diurnal and seasonal fluctuations.

The hamlet of Lake Louise discharges treated effluent into the Bow River, which impacts water quality. The Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant's upgrade was completed in 2003 to meet existing and future demand. Effluent coliform and bacterial levels are monitored on a regular basis.

Four species of game fish are native to Banff National Park: Westslope Cutthroat, Bull Trout, Mountain Whitefish and Lake Trout. Of these Westslope Cutthroat and the Bull Trout are threatened and be becoming rare. Introduced fish in the Banff National Park include Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, Rainbow Trout, Brown Trout, Brook Trout and Cisco. Brown trout does not occur above Bow falls at Banff. Other smaller species, native and non-native do occur.

4.2.4. Landforms and Soils

Landforms in the area are glacial and fluvial in origin. Lower Lake Louise is located at the junction of the Bow and Pipestone Rivers. The Bow River drains large lakes and Icefields to the north. Louise Creek drains Lake Louise located at the base of glaciated Mount Victoria. The Lake Louise Hamlet is located at the base of the Louise Mountain Group, part of the Continental Divide. Soils in the area are glacialfluvial in origin, with medium to coarse textured Eutric Brunisols. The geology of the area is characterized by faulted rock layers, primarily limestone with quartzite outcrops.

Slopes within Lower Lake Louise are generally flat, indicative of floodplain geomorphology. Upper Lake Louise terrain is rolling with slopes rising steeply just beyond the CSA. More detailed descriptions of the soils are associated with the ecotypes in the following section.

4.2.5. Vegetation

In Lower Lake Louise, lodgepole pine dominates the forest. Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir communities are more prominent with the rise in elevation to Upper Lake Louise and beyond. Larch species occur near the tree line in the area. Although development in Lake Louise has removed a lot of the native vegetation, there are several areas in between residential and commercial developments where the natural vegetation has not been altered. Although there is very few introduced non-native tree or shrub species, non-native plant species are very common.

Bow Valley Ecosection (BV1, BV2)
BV1 and BV2 encompass the west side of Lake Louise including Harry's Hill residential area, the tennis courts and the government horse corrals. Slopes range from 0-30% within some exposed bedrock sections. Lodgepole pine and a buffaloberry/Labrador tea understory dominate the vegetation.

Pipestone Ecosection (PP1)
PP1 includes the majority of the hamlet east of the Pipestone River. The terrain is generally flat and is located adjacent the Bow and Pipestone River floodplains. Lodgepole pine is the dominant tree species.

Consolation Valley Ecosection (CV1)
In Lower Lake Louise, this ecosection includes the Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant and the trailer section of the Lake Louise Campground outside of the hamlet boundary but inside the CSA. In Upper Lake Louise this ecosection includes the Lake Louise day use area. CV1 is characterized by hummocky topography with areas of exposed bedrock. These areas are generally wet supporting lodgepole pine and Englemann spruce population.

Verdant Ecosection (VD 2)
VD 2 includes the tenting area of the Lake Louise Campground and the trailer court located in the Bow River floodplain just east of Louise Creek. Lodgepole pine/dwarf berry characterize the vegetation.

Panorama Ridge Ecosection (PR 1)
PR1 covers an area between Lower Lake Louise and Upper Lake Louise and includes Paradise Lodge and Bungalows and Parks Canada Fairview day use area. This area has been designated as part of the Fairview wildlife corridor. The terrain at the lodge is relatively flat but surrounding topography can range between 15-75%. This ecosite contains lodgepole pine/Labrador tea vegetation.

Bryant Ecosection (BY 1)
BY 1 encompasses portions of Upper Lake Louise including Deer Lodge and Timberline Tours. Slopes range from 15-75% dissected by moderate gullies. Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir is the dominant tree species with a false azalea understory. BY 1 can contain wet areas associated with valley wall seeps. BY 1 borders the Fairview wildlife corridor

Moraine Lake Ecosection (ML 1)
The Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise and Brewster Stables are located within this ecosection.

This morainal topography over sloped bedrock produces complex terrain with slopes ranging from 5 to 45%. The dominant vegetation is Engelmann spruce-subalpine fir/false azalea.

4.2.6. Wildlife Habitat and Populations

The Lower Subalpine Ecoregion is an important habitat for large carnivores. Lake Louise is located 10 km east of the Kicking Horse Pass; one of the few low passes through the Continental Divide. Wildlife must negotiate a safe passage through the Lake Louise area, Upper and Lower Bow River valleys and the Kicking Horse River Valley. The Whitehorn wildlife corridor on the north side of the valley and the Fairview wildlife corridor on the south side of the valley have been identified as important areas in facilitating large carnivore movement around the hamlet, through the middle Bow Valley.

Large carnivores such as wolverine, wolves, lynx, black bear and grizzly use the Bow Valley to travel between areas of good habitat In the summer, areas around Lake Louise provide high quality habitat for the grizzly bear population. The Skoki valley, located 10 km northeast of Lake Louise in the backcountry, is considered highly important for female grizzly bears. In the winter, species such as lynx are able to survive in the deep snow pack and benefit from the local hare and marten population. Although there are no resident wolf packs in the area, the Lower Bow Valley wolf pack does travel as far as Lake Louise and beyond in search of food.

The ecosites in the area are rated as medium importance to ungulates such as moose and elk; and are rated low for deer. Snow accumulations in the Lake Louise area are too deep in the winter to provide good foraging opportunities. Most ungulates will winter at lower elevations and will migrate to the north side of the valley in the late spring.

Small mammals occur in moderate populations. In particular, the Columbian Squirrel population is thriving in Lower Lake Louise.

There have been many formal and informal research projects in the area that include Grizzly bear, black bear, lynx, wolf, wolverine, moose and multi-species corridor movement. Informal surveys for goat have also been completed.

Lake Louise is situated in highly productive grizzly bear habitat and the surrounding area supports a significant grizzly bear population. Due to the close proximity of bears and humans in the same area, wildlife habituation is common. Managing for a high visitor use and sustaining an effective grizzly bear population can be challenging.

4.2.7. Heritage Resources

The Banff National Park of Canada Archaeological Resource Description and Analysis (2002) identified significant sites as aboriginal, historic, historic/aboriginal and palaeontological. In the Lake Louise area, 30 historic sites have been identified mostly associated with early logging and mining exploration, the construction and maintenance of the railway and development of tourist facilities. One precontact site has been found in the CSA. One zooarchaeologcial was recorded when a bison skull was discovered under the TransCanada Highway near the interchange for Lake Louise, a location outside the CSA.

The Lake Louise Community Plan identified buildings of cultural significance. These include:

- Train Station
- Post Hotel
- Paradise Bungalows
- Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise (painter wing)
- Swiss Guides Cottage
- Schloss Residence
- Deer Lodge
- Rocky Mountain Tours Garage

The Built Heritage Resource Description and Analysis is used to guide development in maintaining the heritage character in Lake Louise.

4.2.8. Socio-economics

Increasing pressures from outside the Lake Louise community include:

- Increasing number of park visitors and
- Increasing number of residents
- Allowing for certain recreational opportunities

Over the past decade, Lake Louise's population has increased to accommodate the local tourism needs. The present population is 1915 with a future limit of 2,200. Future increases in residency and tourism facilities will increase the pressure on water and wastewater treatment facilities and village power and road infrastructure.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects that result directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in environmental assessment. In Lake Louise, for example, if poor water quality in Lake Louise or the Bow River began to affect fishing and consequently tourism, the socio-economic effects of poor water quality would need to be considered. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

4.2.9. Aesthetics

The majority of tourists in the Lake Louise area visit for the mountain viewscapes. Lake Louise and Moraine Lake offer easy access to a few of the most famous views in the National Park system. Existing and future development combined with 20,000 visitors/day in the summer detract from these viewscapes. Visual and noise effects, as well as increased numbers of tourists, could result in a decreased wilderness experience.

Tables 4.1 The environmental sensitivities of the land use districts in and around Lake Louise.

Land Use	**Environmental Description (ecosite)**	**Sensitivities**
Lower Lake Louise • **Residential** RE – Residential East side of hamlet	Bow Valley Ecosite BV1 and BV2	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils. • Glaciofluvial material over hummocky bedrock may present blasting situations in foundation excavation. • Adjacent to the Whitehorn wildlife corridor; important area for birds, carnivores and moose.
RW – Residential West side of hamlet	Pipestone Ecosection PP1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Important area for carnivores.
• **Commercial** LLL – Lower Lake Louise	Bow Valley Ecosite BV1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils.
• **Institutional, Railways and Utilities**	Bow Valley Ecosite BV1 Pipestone Ecosection PP1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils. • Important area for carnivores.
• **Environmental Reserve**	Bow Valley Ecosite BV1 Pipestone Ecosection PP1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils. • Important area for carnivores.
• **Outdoor Recreation**	Bow Valley Ecosite BV1 Pipestone Ecosection PP1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils. • Important area for carnivores.
• **Industrial**	Bow Valley Ecosection BV1 and BV 2	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils.
• **Public Parking**	Bow Valley Ecosection BV1 Pipestone Ecosection PP1	• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Stable, well drained glaciofluvial soils. • Important area for carnivores.
• **Upper Lake Louise** Commercial	Bryant Ecosection BY1 Moraine Lake Ecosection ML1	• Well drained soils. • Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Adjacent to the Fairview wildlife corridor
Parks Canada Day Use – Fairview	Bryant Ecosection BY1	• Well drained soils.

Land Use	Environmental Description (ecosite)	Sensitivities
		• Periodic high water table may require dewatering during construction phase. • Adjacent to the Fairview wildlife corridor.
Park Canada Day Use – Lake Louise	Consolation Valley CV1	• Wet areas susceptible to drainage problems. • Adjacent to the Fairview wildlife corridor.

Tables 4.2 Environmental sensitivities of the ecosites within and around Lake Louise and development status.

Ecosection/ Ecosite	Service/Utility Facilities Present	Development Status	Sensitivities
Bow Valley BV1, BV2	• Contains underground and aboveground services.	• Mostly developed with some undisturbed lots. All roads that access residential and commercial areas are paved. • Large areas of undisturbed landscape surround Harry's Hill residential area and the Government horse corrals. • Contains parts of the Bow River loop trail.	• Area is important to large carnivores including grizzly and lynx. • Adjacent to the Whitehorn wildlife corridor. • Moderately important to ungulates, small mammals and breeding birds. • Possible wildlife highway crossing just west of Lake Louise.
Pipestone PP1	• Contains underground and aboveground services. • Groundwater wells and chlorination building.	• Mostly developed with some undisturbed lots. All roads that access residential and commercial areas are paved. • Contains parts of the Bow River loop trail.	• Highly important to large carnivores and moderately important for ungulates. • Close proximity to Bow and Pipestone rivers.
Consolation Valley CV1	• Contains underground and aboveground services. • Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant (LLWWTP) and Lake Louise Campground	• Moderately developed. Lots of natural vegetation and undisturbed areas throughout the campground. • Contains parts of the Bow River loop trail. • Includes paved and unpaved roads accessing facilities.	• Highly important to large carnivores and moderate for ungulates. • Adjacent to the Bow River. • Possible wildlife highway crossing just east of Lake Louise. Congested area with highway, Railway, Bow River, LLWWTP and campground.
Verdant VD2	• Lake Louise Campground and trailer court	• Moderately developed. Lots of natural vegetation and undisturbed areas throughout the campground. • Includes paved and unpaved roads accessing facilities.	• Adjacent to the Bow River and Louise Creek. • High importance to large carnivores.
Panorama PR 1	• Paradise Lodge and Bungalows, Parks Canada Day Use Area.	• Disturbed lot surrounded by vast undisturbed areas.	• Highly important to large carnivores. • Located within Fairview Wildlife corridor.
Bryant	• Includes all	• Mostly developed containing	• Moderately important to

Ecosection/ Ecosite	Service/Utility Facilities Present	Development Status	Sensitivities
BY1	commercial facilities near Lake Louise • Contains underground and aboveground services.	paved and unpaved roadways.	carnivores. • Adjacent to the Fairview wildlife corridor. • Borders Lake Louise and Louise Creek.
Moraine Lake ML1	• Parks Canada Day Use Area	• Contains 2 large parking lots and 2 washroom facilities.	• Moderately important to lynx; low importance to ungulates. • Adjacent to the Fairview Wildlife corridor. • Borders Lake Louise and Louise Creek.

4.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

4.3.1. Subclass 1 – Buildings

Lake Louise

The following land use areas are contained within the Class Screening Area.

Residential land use units vary in density and can be categorized into two types.

- Single family dwellings and duplexes, accommodating longer term and senior staff, are located on Harry's Hill on the west end of the hamlet. The trailer court also contains privately owned residences and is located outside the eastern hamlet boundary on the Bow River flats. In accordance with the Lake Louise Community plan, the trailer court was decommissioned and rehabilitated in 2007

- Multi-unit dwellings for families and senior management are located in Fairview, Pinnacle, Temple and Hector subdivisions. Multi-unit dwellings for short term and entry-level staff are located in Saddleback, Moraine Circle, Charleston and the station. They are typically located on flatter ground. All of the residential areas excluding Harry's Hill, Saddleback and Moraine Circle are located on the banks of the Pipestone and Bow Rivers.

Commercial

- The commercial area containing Samson Mall, two gas stations, one restaurant and four hotels is located off Village Road, the main road through the centre of the hamlet. The Station restaurant is the anomaly as it is located on the southwest boundary at the end of station road. All commercial services are located on flat terrain with the Samson mall, the Post Hotel and Lake Louise Inn adjacent the Pipestone River.

- Areas inside the hamlet boundary located in Upper Lake Louise include Paradise Lodge and Bungalows, Deer Lodge, Timberline Tours, Brewster Stables and the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise.

Institutional, Railways and Utilities. The RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police), medical clinic, and Parks Canada visitor resource centre are located off of Village road. The CPR railway line runs east/west through the centre of the hamlet with a small operational area located off the station road at the southwest end.

Environmental Reserve areas are located throughout the hamlet and are categorized as follows:
- "A" trails permitted
- "B" trails and picnic sites permitted

These are small undisturbed areas characteristic of the two main ecosites in the area. Many appear to be buffers between residential areas and the CP railway.

Outdoor Recreation areas are located in two areas. The community centre, skating rink, tennis court and baseball diamonds are located on the east end of the hamlet. The skateboard park is located on the west end of Lake Louise near Harry's Hill.

Industrial areas include the trades complex, Parks Canada compound and horse corrals located at the western edge of the hamlet and the Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant at the east end of the CSA.

Public Parking lots are located near visitor services, the community centre and the Parks Canada Lake Louise Day Use Area.

4.3.2. Subclass 2 – Service Lines

Utility service lines covered in this sub-class include:
- Water, stormwater and sanitary service provided by the hamlet of Lake Louise.
- Electrical power provided by EPCOR.
- Propane provided by Superior or ICG; and
- Telephone services provided by Telus

There are no cable services in Lake Louise.

Both underground and aboveground services are included. Present utility services are provided for a resident population of 1965. Underground Services could include: water, stormwater, sewer, telephone, cable, electricity and propane. Aboveground services include electricity and telephone.

4.3.3. Subclass 3 – Roads

Roads include all named streets in the hamlet and roads servicing facilities in Upper Lake Louise. Lake Louise Drive is included. Roads are typically 9 to 12 m in width, surfaced with asphalt curbed and guttered. Roads accessing the LLWWTP, the Lake Louise campground and some roads in Upper Lake Louise are gravel surfaced without curbs or gutters. Most residential streets have two lanes.

Sidewalks are rare in Lower Lake Louise and only occur at the Samson Mall. Upper Lake

Louise contains sidewalks linking the Fairmont Chateau Lake Louise and the Parks Canada Day Use Area with the Lake Louise waterfront. All sidewalks are cement.

Pedestrian pathways provide links between the Pinnacle/Fairview subdivisions and the Post Hotel and between the Bow River loop and Samson Mall. These two pathways are 1-2m wide and surfaced with gravel or asphalt. There are many informal trails throughout the hamlet.

Parking lots typically accommodate less than 75 stalls and are asphalt surfaced. Upper Lake Louise contains 2 large parking lots over 75 stalls.

In winter, icy roads are maintained using liquid MgCl, rock salt and abrasives. No dust control occurs in summer. All of these roadways, lanes, sidewalks, boardwalks, and parking lots are included in the sub-class.

4.3.4. Subclass 4 – Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds

The Bow River Loop trail is the only trail included in the CSA. The loop is approximately 7 km long and runs along both sides of the Bow River from the Train Station restaurant to the east end of the Lake Louise Campground. This gravel surfaced trail is 1-2 m wide.

Parks and recreation grounds located within the hamlet boundary include:

- Lake Louise Recreation Centre ball diamonds, tennis courts and outdoor hockey rink.
- Harry's Hill skateboard park.
- Minor horticulture (weed control and pruning) at various sites.

4.4. Cumulative Effects

4.4.1. Inside Lake Louise Boundary

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Lake Louise (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Lake Louise Community Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Lake Louise. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment, was conducted on this plan which identified the potential for cumulative effects resulting from increased sewage waste, limited electrical power, obstruction to wildlife movement and wildlife-human conflicts. After considering the proposed mitigation and growth, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Lake Louise Community Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Lake Louise Community Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a new CEA will be undertaken. Individual projects that conform to the new community plan will not require CEA. If a project falls outside of the class screening, an individual CEA will be required.

4.4.2. Inside the CSA, but outside Lake Louise Village Boundary

In a similar way, CEA will not be necessary for projects that are consistent with the Banff National Park of Canada Management Plan. This plan has undergone an environmental assessment, including cumulative effects assessment. The environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is still considered valid today. As long as renovations at the sites conform to these plans, CEA will not be necessary. Projects not covered by the MCSR will require individual environmental assessments, including cumulative effects assessments.

4.5. References

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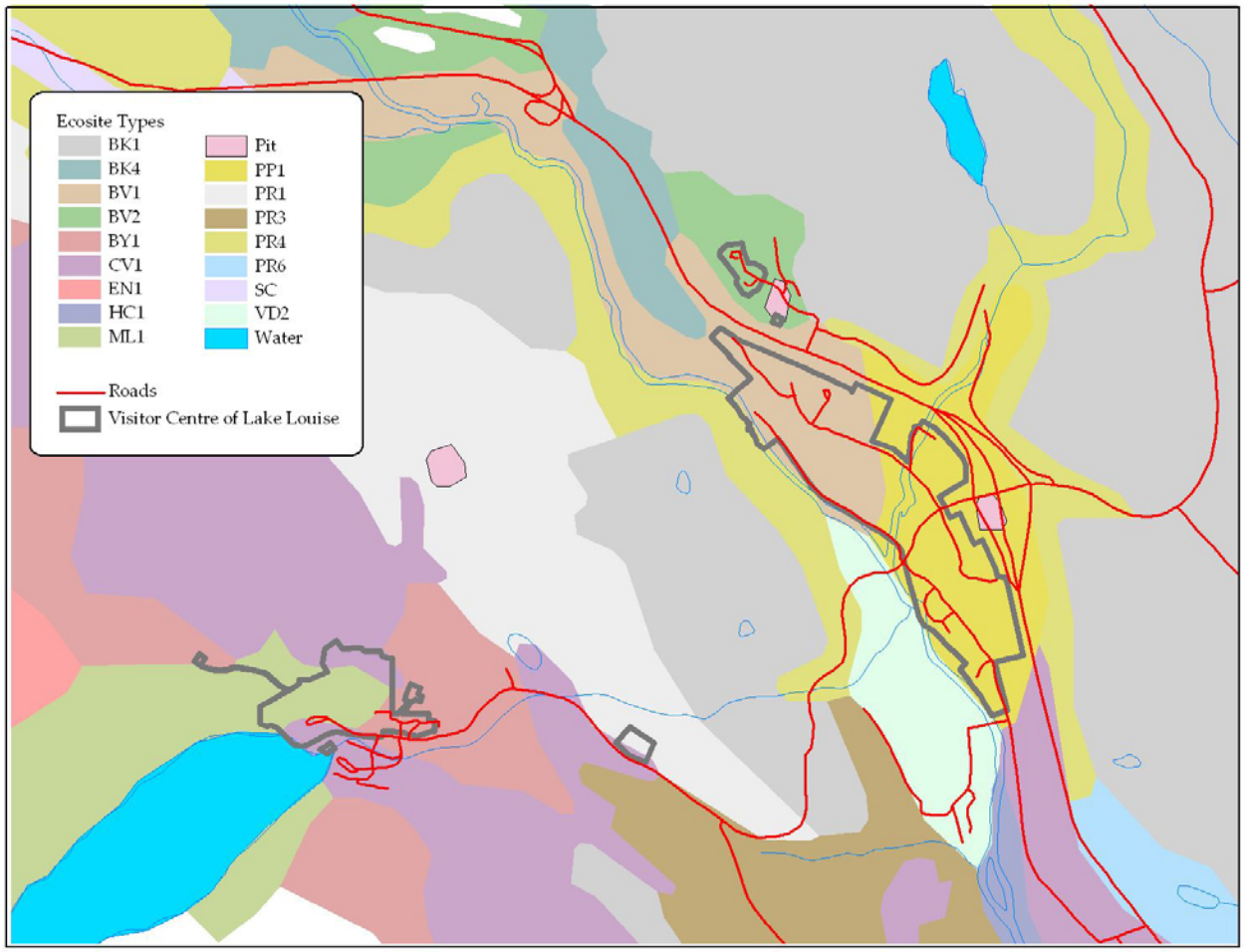

Figure 4.1 Ecosite types in and around the Visitor Centre of Lake Louise.

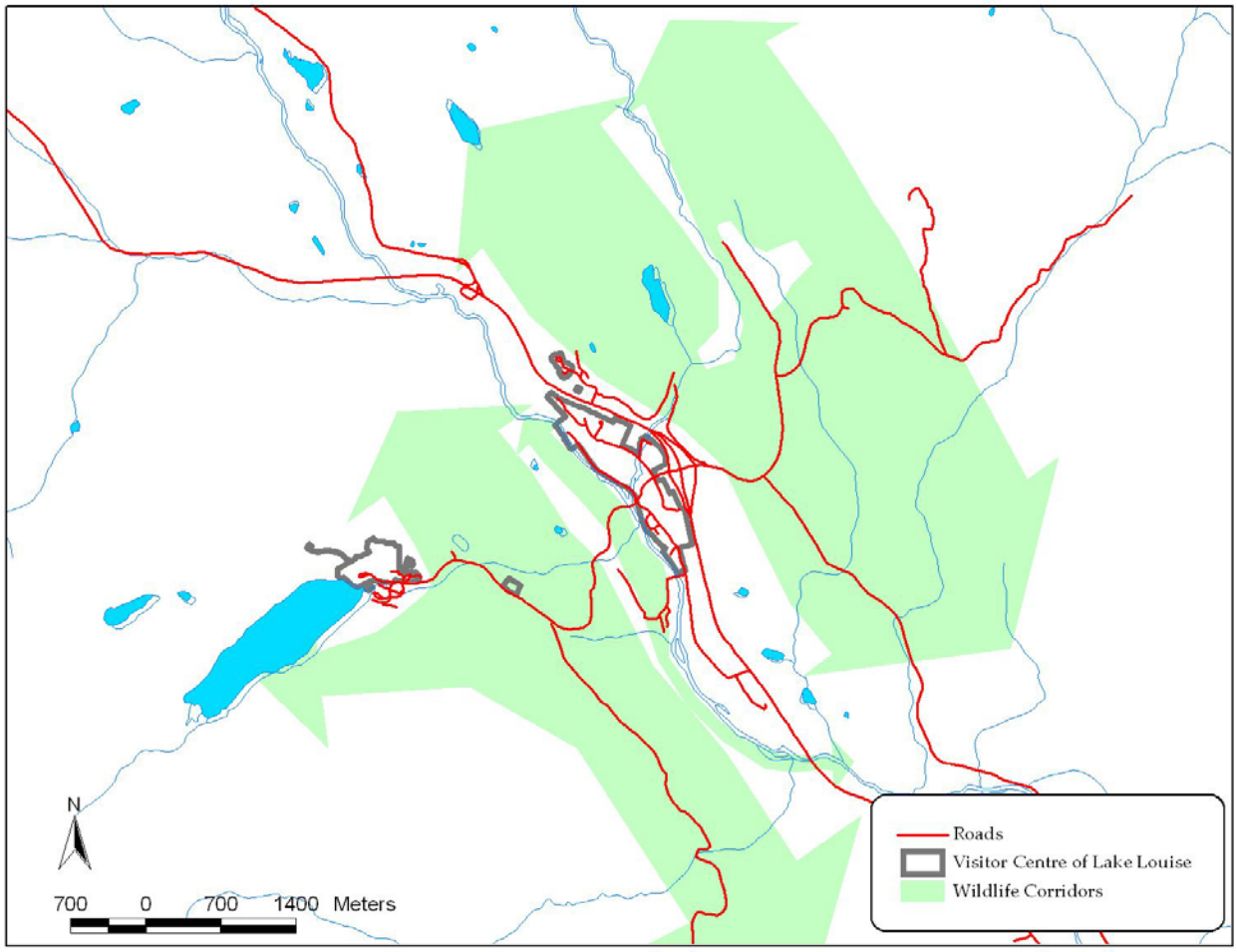

Figure 4.2 Wildlife Corridors in and around the Visitor Centre of Lake Louise.

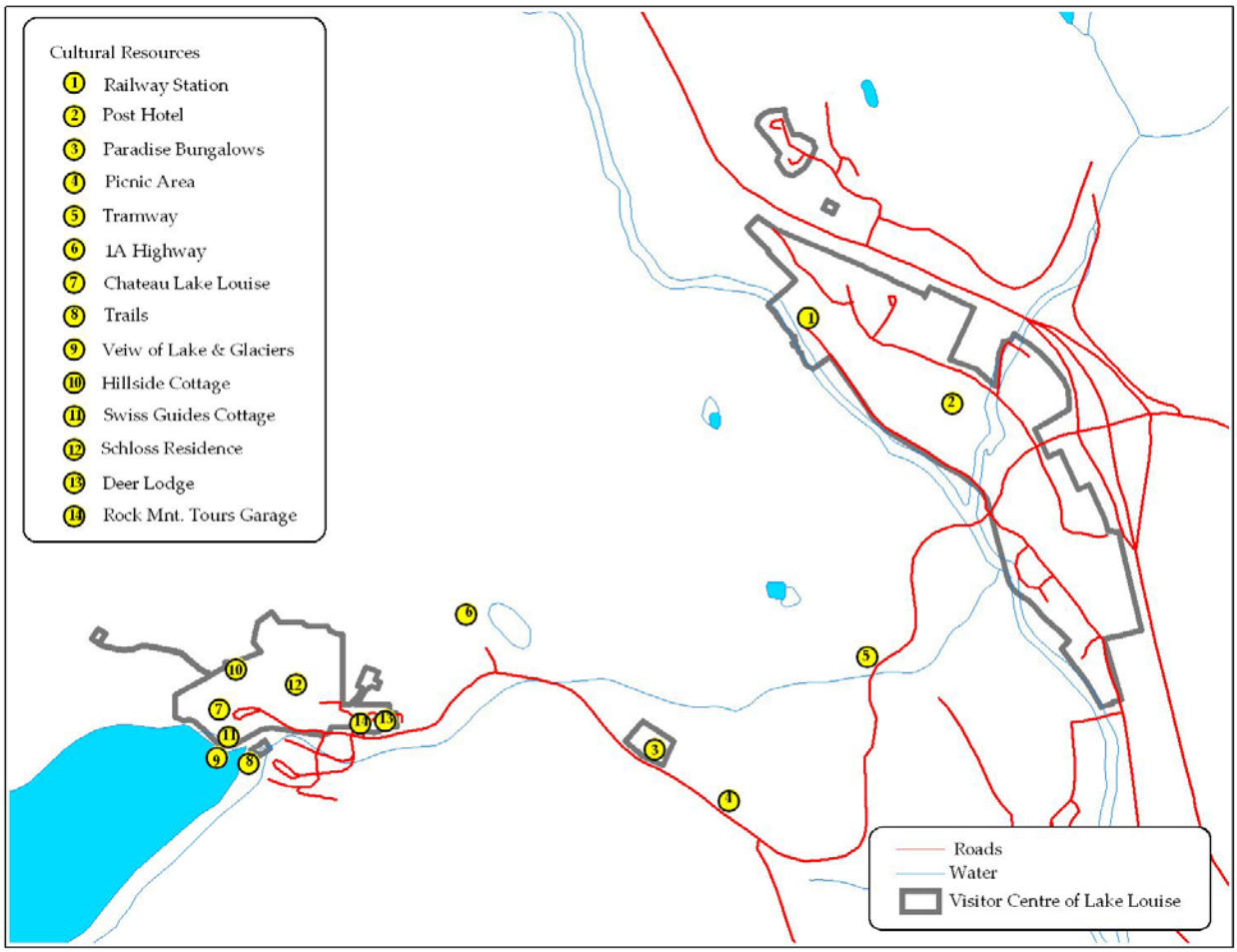

Figure 4.3 Cultural Resources in and around the Visitor Centre of Lake Louise.

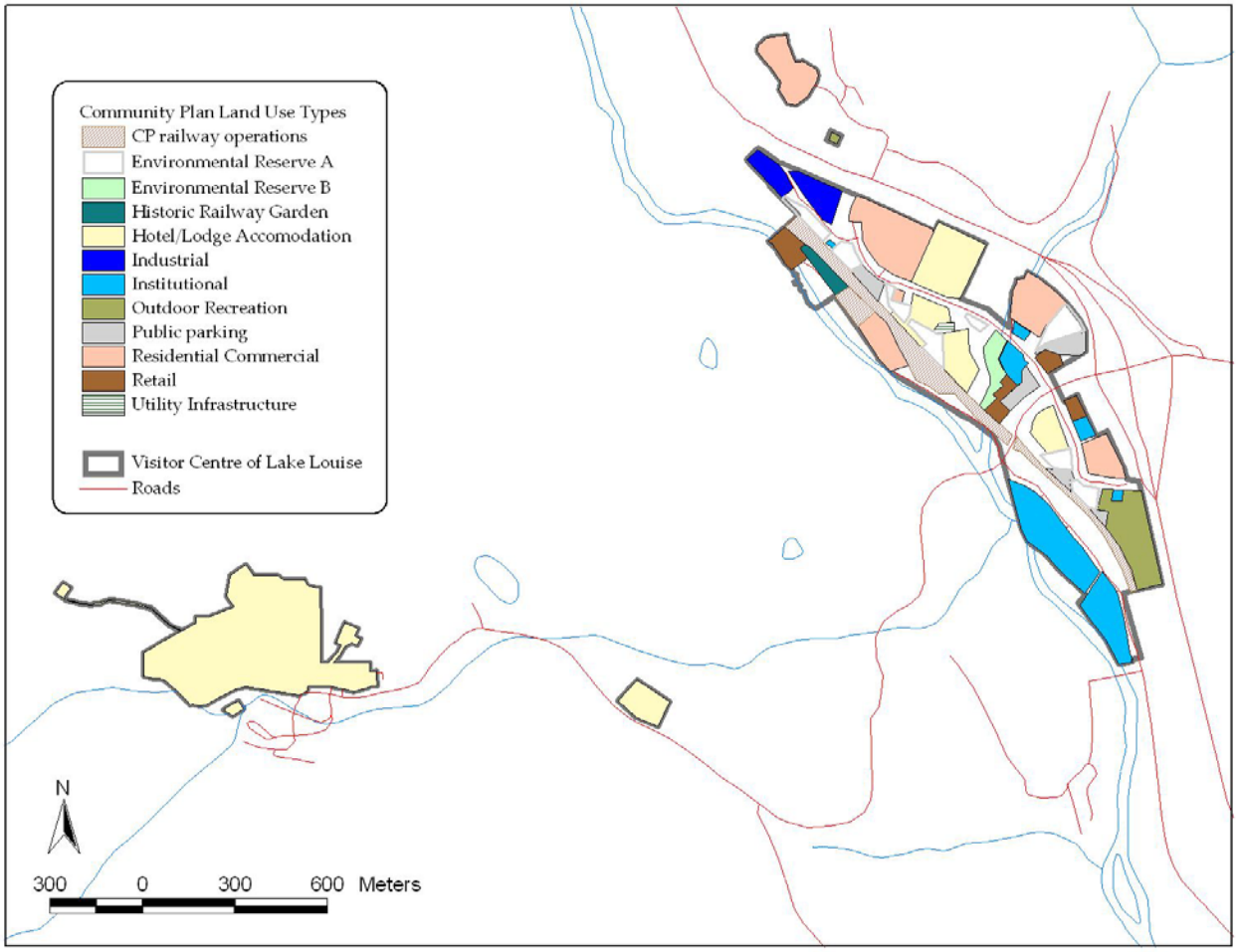

Figure 4.4 Land Use Types for the Visitor Centre of Lake Louise.

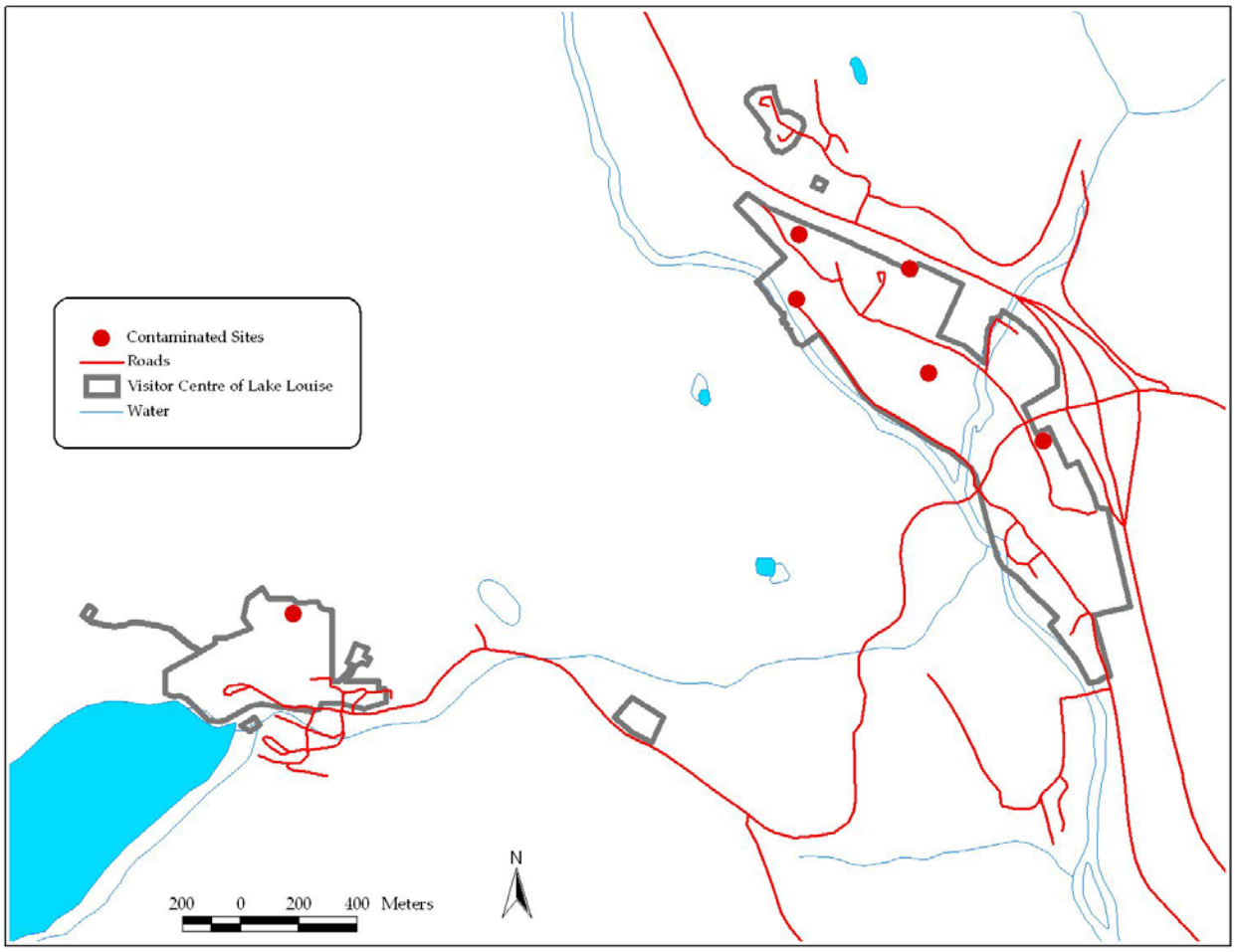

Figure 4.5 Contaminated site in the Visitor Centre of Lake Louise.

5. Wasagaming, Riding Mountain National Park of Canada

5.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening for Routine Projects in Wasagaming includes projects occurring within the legal townsite boundaries as identified in the Wasagaming Community Plan (2000). In addition, Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision, the Deep Bay cabin site and the 320 Tawapit site are outlying proximate areas included in the class screening.

5.2. Environmental Setting

5.2.1. Regional Setting

Wasagaming is located approximately 97 km north of Brandon on the south shore of Clear Lake, near the south central border of Riding Mountain National Park of Canada (RMNP).

Comprising 2,969 square kilometres, RMNP is representative of the southern boreal plains and plateau region of Canada. The park marks the transition from the Manitoba Lowlands to the second prairie level, the Saskatchewan Plain, and preserves a representative example of the Manitoba Escarpment which sharply rises 475 metres from the adjacent lowlands. From this eastern boundary, the parklands roll westward almost 100 kilometres, comprising a patchwork of lakes, hills, wetlands and forests. Features such as relict beach ridges, melt water channels, moraine ridges and rounded depressions illustrate the work of Quaternary glaciers and fluvial processes in sculpting the landscape.

An overlap of three life zones – grasslands, aspen/oak and mixed wood boreal forest ecosystems occurs in RMNP. These life zones produce a unique and diverse assemblage of plants and animals.

One of the most prominent features of the park is the striking degree of difference between the largely forested parkland and the surrounding agricultural landscape. RMNP is one of the last large remnants of woodlands that existed prior to European settlement in the 1800s and covered much of the western portion of Manitoba and beyond. Connectivity to other protected or undeveloped areas in the region such as the Duck Mountains is important for the movement of wildlife and genetic diversity.

The contrast in land uses of the parkland and adjacent areas gives rise to a range of complex issues and interrelationships. The park contributes significant ecological and socio-economic benefits to the region. Wildlife, hydrological processes, fire and other elements of nature also present unique challenges to those living in close proximity to the Park.

The RMNP Resource Description and Analysis (1979) provides more complete biophysical descriptions of the natural features of Riding Mountain National Park.

5.2.2. Air Quality

No scientific studies of air quality specific to Wasagaming have been conducted to date. Air quality can be temporarily affected on occasion by wood smoke from Wasagaming Campground and other wood burning appliances in the community. Occasional prescribed burns or wildfires in the area have the potential to affect air quality for short periods of time. Vehicular traffic on land and boat traffic on the lake have the potential to affect air quality. Long-range transport of air pollutants has the potential to degrade air quality in the long term.

5.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

Wasagaming is located on the south shore of Clear Lake. This cold, clear oligotrophic lake has a surface area of 2947 hectares, a maximum depth of 34.2 metres and a mean depth of 11.6 metres. Surface water comes into Clear Lake through 6 main inflow streams: Pudge Creek, Bogey Creek, Octopus Creek, and 3 small creeks on the north shore. Wasamin (or Clear) Creek is the single surface water outlet from Clear Lake and plays an important role in regulating water level. Groundwater is a significant component (estimated at 50%) of Clear Lake's water budget and plays a key role in the chemical characteristics of Clear Lake water.

In 2001 and 2002, a major modification of the pier was undertaken. A 70 metre section of the pier was replaced with a bridge structure to increase water circulation and improve swimming conditions through the main beach area. The pier is seen as an important landmark in the townsite and has been evaluated as a locally significant cultural resource.

Several small wetlands are located within Wasagaming. These areas provide valuable functions in terms of habitat and water filtering. The wetland between Tawapit Drive and Columbine Drive behind Donor's Motel and Mooswa Bungalows has been identified in the Wasagaming Community Plan (2000) as area not available for development.

Wasagaming pumps water from Clear Lake for domestic purposes, irrigation of lawn areas, and to supply the Elkhorn Resort with water under agreement. The golf course has it's own pumping and irrigation system. Over the past 3 years, Wasagaming has withdrawn an average of approximately 208,000 cubic metres of water per year from Clear Lake.

Groundwater in Wasagaming generally flows towards Clear Lake and the Ominnik Marsh. In level areas near Clear Lake and wetlands, groundwater is close to the surface, less than 2 metres in many areas. Assessment of contaminated sites has not shown any extensive contamination of groundwater resources in Wasagaming.

Wastewater from Wasagaming is collected by a municipal sewerage and treated in a three cell facultative lagoon. Treated effluent is discharged into the Ominnik Marsh complex, and drains through a constructed ditch into South Lake which connects to Clear Lake west of Wasagaming. The wetland system provides a degree of finishing treatment to effluent before it ultimately flows into Clear Lake. An upgrade to the sewage treatment facility is underway, including study of the wetland's nutrient carrying capacity. Because of its oligotrophic nature, Clear Lake is thought to be sensitive to any increases in nutrient inputs (Dr. G. Robinson, pers.comm.).

Storm water in Wasagaming is drained by 5 storm sewer outlets directly into Clear Lake. The 2 largest outfalls drain the commercial area and discharge on the west and east sides of the main beach area. Coliform "spikes" have been recorded after storm events. Sampling and analysis of storm water and lake water in the vicinity of the outfalls has been carried out for nutrients, hydrocarbons and coliforms.

In Clear Lake there are hundreds of varieties of phytoplankton, aquatic and semi-aquatic macrophytes, zooplankton, cladocera, rotifera, copepoda species and fish species. A more extensive specific list can be found in the Resource Description Analysis for Riding Mountain National Park, 1979. Fish species include Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), Lake Whitefish *(Coregonus clupeaformis*), Northern Pike (*Esox lucius*), Slimy Sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*), Spottail Shiner (*Notropis hudsonius*), Trout-Perch (*Percopsis omiscomaycus*), Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*), White Sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*), Yellow Perch (*Perca flavescens*), Blacknose Dace (*Rhinichthys atratulus*), Blacknose Shiner (*Notropis heterolepis*), Cisco-Lake Herring (*Coregonus artedi*), Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) and Johnny Darter (*Etheostoma nigrum*).

A preliminary list of other aquatic macro invertebrates have been recorded for Riding Mountain National Park but not specifically for Clear Lake. Amphipods (*Amphypoda*), snails (*Gastropoda*), water boatman (*Corixidae*), beetles (*Coleoptera*) and midge larvae (*Tendipedidae*) are the dominant organisms in the waters of the park (Saunders, 1974). Hydras (*Coelenterata*), round worms (*Nematoda*), bryzoa (*Ectoprocta*), segmented worms (*Oligochaeta*) and crawfish (*Decapoda*) can be found in the waters of Clear Lake.

There are five invertebrate species collected that are the first to be recorded in Manitoba. These are *Acroloxus coloradensis*, a freshwater limpet and 4 varieties of leeches (*Hirudinea*) (RDI, 1979). It is not known if these are exclusive to Clear Lake. It is important to note that according to Saunders, 1974 (RDI, 1979) that some species of aquatic invertebrates are frequently used as indicator species of environmental degradation because of their limited tolerance to water quality changes. At this time, no special management is noted (RMNP Resource Description and Analysis, 1979). Also found in the waters of Clear Lake are 2 species of clams, Pyganodon grandis and Lampsilis radiata (Watson, 1997).

5.2.4. Landform and Soils

Most of Wasagaming is located on a glacial plain characterized by stagnation moraine land forms that host imperfect to well-drained orthic gray luvisol soils and mixed aspen and spruce forest. Slopes range from moderate in developed areas to steep on that portion adjoining the south park boundary and on the banks of Clear Lake. The major exception to the above description is the Octopus Creek drainage system running from outside the Park boundary under highway #10 and into Clear Lake through the Ominnik Marsh and Boat Cove areas. This drainage course varies from a relatively well defined creek with a spruce-tamarack covered valley to a wide marsh area to the northwest of the Park entrance.

5.2.5. Vegetation

Wasagaming's vegetation is characterized by aspen, spruce, mixed hardwood forests and some prairie grasslands and wetlands. Common species found include trembling aspen, white spruce,

balsam fir, balsam poplar, white birch, shrubs beaked hazel and chokecherry and a variety of herbs and wildflowers. Many lessees in Wasagaming have maintained a relatively high proportion of vegetation on their lots.

Most of the original forest ecosystem components still exist in Wasagaming however there have been many changes to the structure and function of the ecosystem over the past 90 years. Extensive planting in the early years of community development followed by several decades with no consistent planting program have resulted in the current situation in which there is a lack of younger trees to replace aging trees.

The absence of fire, combined with a spread of extensive plantations of conifers has led to a significant build up of volatile fuels in Wasagaming. In some areas of the townsite, dense stands of young conifers increase the risk of intense and dangerous wildfires. Some thinning of dense spruce plantations and prescribed burns have been undertaken by Park Canada to reduce the potential of wildfire around the townsite.

5.2.6. Wildlife

Riding Mountain National Park is home to a wide variety of faunal species. Up to 260 species of birds and 64 of mammals, 6 amphibians, 4 reptiles, 27 fish species, 13 skippers and 69 species of butterflies have been identified in RMNP.

In Wasagaming townsite and the North Shore subdivision, the most common mammalian species include snowshoe hare, red squirrel, woodchuck, skunk, white tailed deer, black bear, and moose. Occasionally, lynx, elk, grey wolf, coyote, pine martin and fisher are spotted in the area. In recent years cougar have been sighted on occasion in and near Wasagaming. A variety of smaller rodents (mice, shrews and voles) can also be found in Wasagaming.

Black bears use Wasagaming throughout the summer season. Bear/human conflicts, while reduced greatly over the last 20 years with the use of “bear proof” garbage containers, still remain a seasonal concern. Educating visitors, managing solid waste carefully and live-trapping and relocating bears are strategies that have been quite effective in managing bear/human issues. Euthanization of problem bears is now rare. Common areas for bear movement are the south perimeter of the townsite, the thin strip of forest between Wasagaming Campground and the cottage area, the campground itself, and the water tower area.

Many bird species use the Wasagaming area. Because the vegetation communities and habitats within Wasagaming are generally representative of those found in the rest of the Park, no species are exclusive to the townsite. From time to time a rare species (such as the Red-headed Woodpecker) is spotted near town, but no COSEWIC listed species have been observed nesting in Wasagaming.

5.2.7. Heritage Resources

Wasagaming has a rich built heritage; it’s rustic architecture and compatibility with the surrounding environment are key elements of the townsite’s character. Several government buildings in Wasagaming have been designated “Recognized” by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) including the Tennis Court Clubhouse, the Firehall, 154 Columbine,

the 4-Plex, Jamboree Hall, Casa Loma, the Bandstand and pergola, Administration Building and the Doctor's Residence. The Visitor Centre is a "Classified" FHBRO building, the highest designation given By the FHBRO. Also recognized is the Deep Bay cabin near Wasagaming, one of the proximate areas included in the MCSR. The Main Pier has been evaluated and identified as a Level 2, locally significant, cultural resource.

The Wigwam Restaurant and the Park Theatre have been designated as heritage sites by the Province of Manitoba.

Parks Canada has prepared a Built Heritage Resources Description and Analysis for Riding Mountain National Park that describes the historical and architectural development of RMNP and identifies the principal cultural landscapes in the Park and Wasagaming.

The Riding Mountain National Park Archaeological Inventory identifies one archaeological site within the townsite boundary and additional sites have been found very near the townsite. There are likely other sites that have not yet been identified. Most of the sites found in the area are associated with the lakeshore of Clear Lake.

5.2.8. Socio-economics

As the key service center in Riding Mountain National Park, Wasagaming provides essential services to enhance public access to the national park and is the focal point for most visitors. RMNP receives an estimated 400,000 visitors annually including seasonal residents, business owners, staff, and numerous day and overnight visitors.

Wasagaming has the unique characteristic of being located very close to the park boundary. Development in the adjacent municipality has been increasing steadily and has an effect on park use. Visitation to RMNP is experiencing some growth however data should be interpreted cautiously.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects resulting directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in an environmental assessment. For example, if degraded water quality in Clear Lake began to affect swimming and tourism, the socio-economic effects of the water quality would need to be considered. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

5.2.9. Aesthetics

The forested, lakeside setting, the unique architecture, the grounds and gardens, and the village-like atmosphere all contribute to the unique aesthetic of Wasagaming. Several key viewscapes and streetscapes have been identified as important elements of the heritage character of Wasagaming.

5.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

5.3.1. Subclass 1 – Buildings

The Facility Appearance Guidelines apply to all buildings in the community. The Development Guidelines for the Clear Lake Cabin Area apply to the portable cabin area. These guidelines are

intended to manage development and ensure that development is in harmony with the park environment. The following land use zones are within the community boundary.

Park Services areas include lots and reserves set aside for park facilities. Buildings located in this zone include the Administration Building, Visitor Centre, Staff Housing, RCMP Detachment, washrooms, showers, privies, Beach Bath house, Firehall, Jamboree Hall, Campground Kiosk, Bandstand, Tennis Court Clubhouse, Water Pumphouse, Sewage Lift Stations, kitchen shelters, and various other government buildings within the community.

Commercial lots are concentrated in the downtown core of Wasagaming and house accommodation, retail and service businesses, with some residential space for staff accommodation.

The cottage area of Wasagaming comprises a total of 254 lots of varying size held under seasonal leases, with cottages and ancillary buildings.

The Clear Lake portable cabin area comprises 525 lots approximately 25’ x 40’ held under annual seasonal camping permits. Cabin types vary, but most lots have a main building and storage shed.

The following sites are within the class screening area but outside the community boundary:

The North Shore Cottage Subdivision comprises three cul-de sacs, Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18, on the north shore of Clear Lake. A total of 33 cottages and various ancillary buildings are located on these lots.

The Deep Bay Cabin site is located at the northeast end of Wasagaming Drive near the lakeshore. The cabin is a Recognized FHBRO building and a small ancillary cabin/storage building is also on the site.

320 Tawapit Drive is a staff accommodation house towards the eastern end of Tawapit Drive and comprises a bungalow style house and garage.

5.3.2. Subclass 2 – Service Lines

Utility lines included in this sub class include:

- Water, storm sewer and sanitary sewer service provided by Parks Canada.
- Water and sewer lines provides by lessees in the North Shore Subdivision.
- Electrical distribution lines provided by Manitoba Hydro.
- Electrical distribution lines provided by Parks Canada in Wasagaming Campground.
- Propane service provided by suppliers from outside RMNP.
- Telephone service provided by MTS.

Underground and aerial services are both included. Underground services include water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, electrical, telephone, and propane. Aerial services include electrical and telephone.

5.3.3. Subclass 3 – Roads

Main roads in Wasagaming are paved with asphalt or other hard surface materials. The main roads have sidewalks and gutters, particularly in the commercial area. Roads and lanes in the cottage and cabin areas are chip sealed or gravel. There are 5 main public parking lots within Wasagaming. Numerous driveways and parking areas are associated with commercial, cottage and cabin lots and are included in the sub class.

Access drives to the Deep Bay cabin and 320 Tawapit are included in the sub class.

The cul-de sacs on the North Shore are a combination of chip sealed and gravel surfaces, and are included in the sub-class. North Shore Road is not included.

5.3.4. Subclass 4 – Trails and Parks

All public, designated, pedestrian and bicycle trails and pathways within Wasagaming are included in the subclass. Some trails are located within 30 metres of the lakeshore and projects there may require individual assessments. Clear Lake Trail in the vicinity of the North Shore Subdivision is not included in the subclass.

Parks and recreation areas in the CSA include:

- Main Beach Day Use Area
- Playground
- Tennis Courts
- Visitor Centre Day Use Area
- Community Centre recreation Area
- Lawn Bowling Green
- Small recreation areas/play areas on commercial or cottage properties.

5.4. Cumulative Effects

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Wasagaming (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Wasagaming Community Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Wasagaming. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment was conducted on this plan which identified the potential for cumulative effects on: air quality; sewage processing capacity; wildlife movement; and wildlife-human conflicts. After considering the proposed mitigation and growth, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Wasagaming Community Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Wasagaming Community Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a new CEA will be undertaken. Individual projects that conform to the new community plan will not require CEA in CSPR forms. If a project falls outside of the class screening, an individual CEA will be required.

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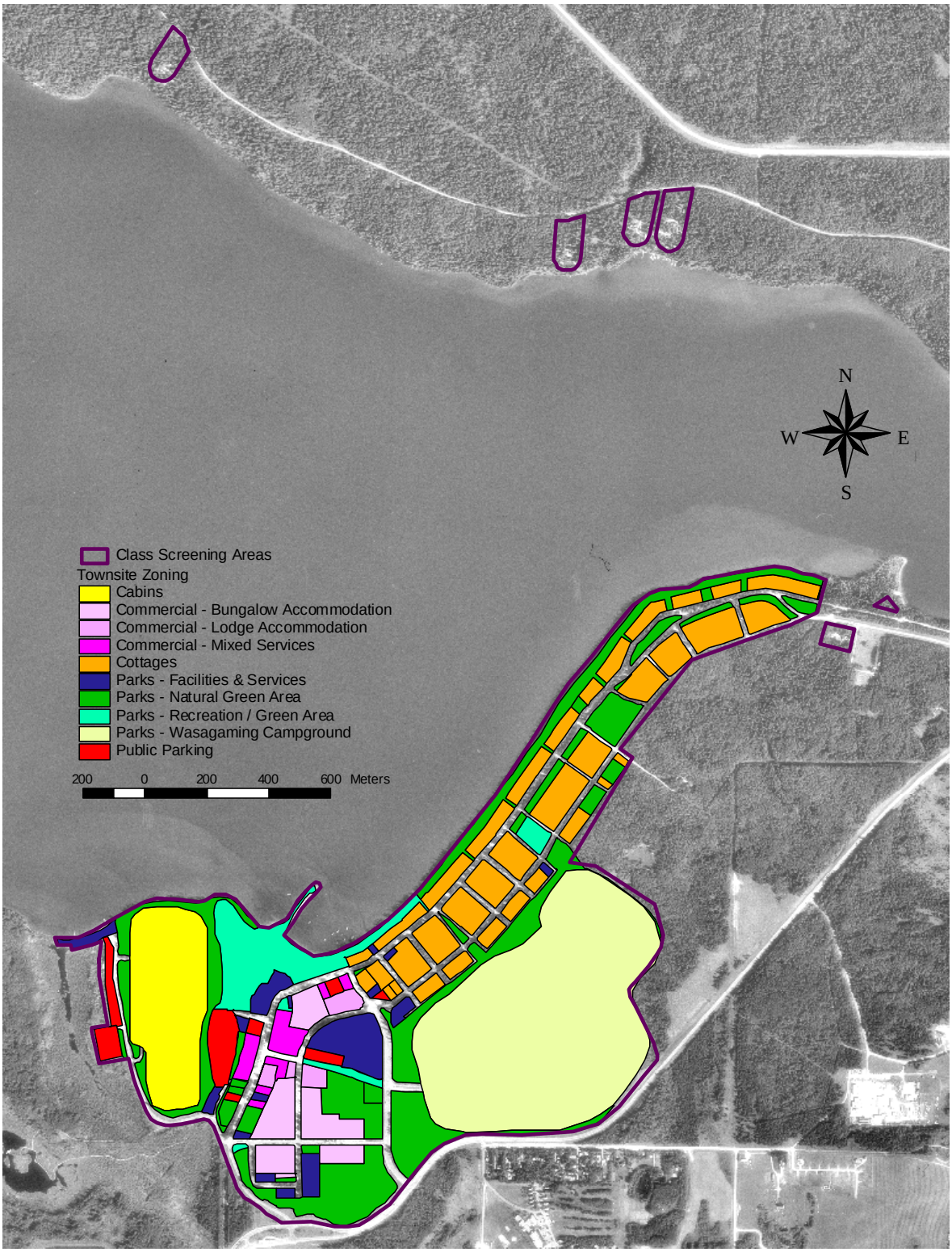

Figure 5.1 Class Screening Area and Zoning for Wasagaming

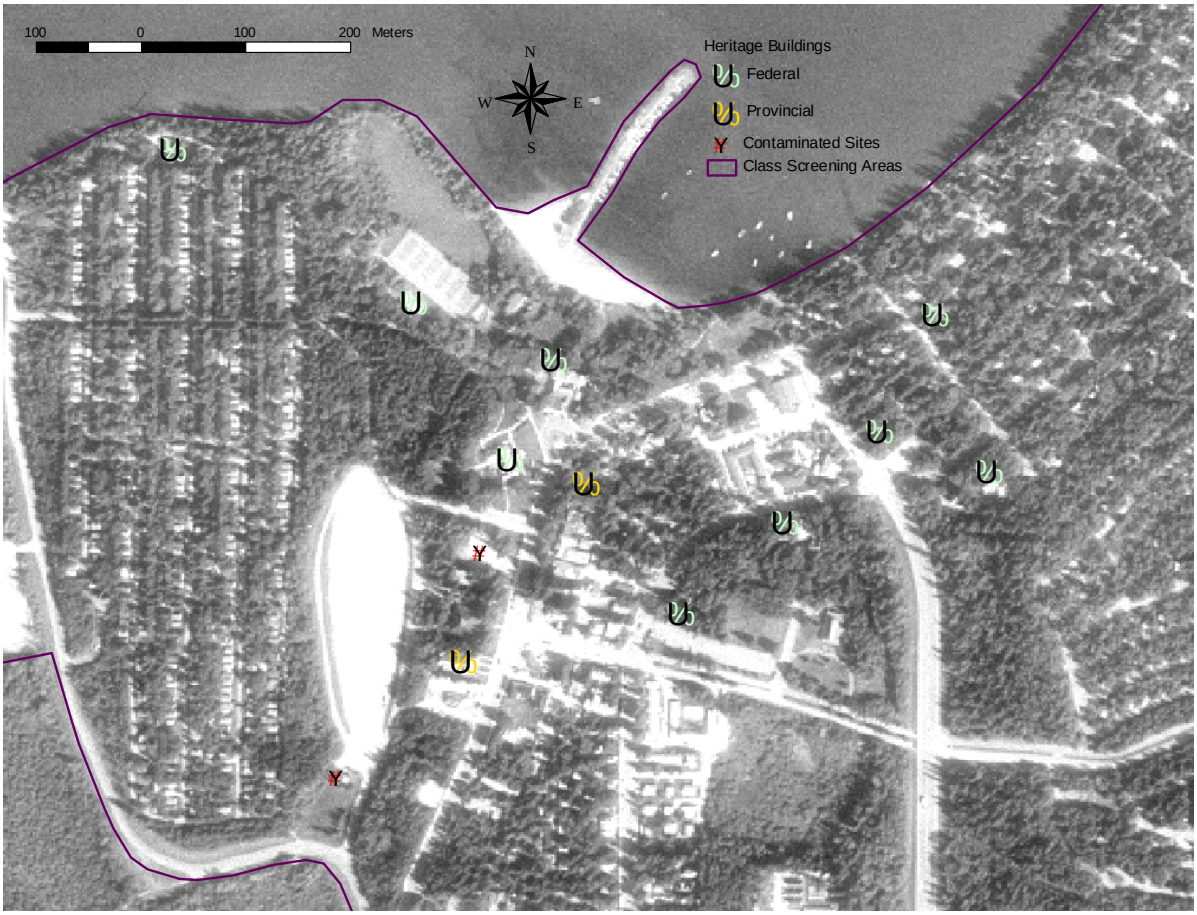

Figure 5.2 Cultural Resources and Contaminated Sites in Wasagaming.

Figure 5.3 Wildlife Movement Areas in Wasagaming

6. Waskesiu, Prince Albert National Park of Canada

6.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening for Routine Projects in Waskesiu includes projects that occur within legal townsite boundaries as identified in the Waskesiu Community Plan (2000).

This area will considered part of the Class Screening Area (CSA). Only routine projects within the CSA are covered by the MCSR.

6.2. Environmental Setting

The regional environmental setting will be described followed by a more detailed description of the local setting.

6.2.1. Regional Setting

The community of Waskesiu is located within Prince Albert National Park of Canada (PANP), approximately 90 km north of the city of Prince Albert in north central Saskatchewan. Covering an area of approximately 5.3 km^2 (530 ha), Waskesiu is situated on the southern shore of Waskesiu Lake near the park's eastern boundary and serves as the centre for visitors to PANP.

Prince Albert National Park is 3875 km^2 in area and is the largest protected wilderness area in Saskatchewan. The park is located within the Southern Boreal Plains and Plateau Natural Region as identified in the national parks system plan, and lies within the southern mixedwood region of the boreal forest zone. Mixedwood forests are dominant and occur throughout the park. Dominant forest species include trembling aspen, jack pine, white spruce, black spruce, and larch. In the southern portion of the park significant areas of fescue grassland occur in the drier locations.

Topography in PANP is dominated by the effects of glaciation, and is a mosaic of uplands and lowlands that range in altitude between 488 and 732 metres above sea level. Aquatic systems are extensive with seven watersheds and over 1500 lakes. Water bodies comprise approximately 10% of the total park area with six of the seven watersheds originating within and flowing out of the park.

The Biophysical Resource Inventory of Prince Albert Park (Gimbarzevky (1973) and Padbury et. al. (1978)) presents landform, soils and vegetation mapped at scales of 1:50,000, 1:125,000, and 1:250,000.

The Biophysical Resource Inventory of the Waskesiu Townsite (White 1990) was commissioned to assist with vegetation management, landscape rehabilitation and impact assessment within the townsite. The characterization of soil and vegetation types are similar to those identified in the park wide classification inventory, although at a finer scale (1:4000) and including some new soil and plant community types to describe landscapes with extensive human modification.

One hundred and twenty-six (126) areas or polygons were delineated in the 1990 assessment with each area representing a particular plant community or combination of communities and the associated soils and landforms.

6.2.2. Air Quality

Air quality within the town has not been noticeably affected by development to date. However, scientific studies have shown that contaminants have been transported long distances to the townsite area. For example, atmospheric pentachlorophenol concentrations have been found to be elevated due to long-range transport. No local sources are evidently contributing to this pollution (Waite and others 1997).

Local activities that have the potential to negatively affect air quality in the townsite include local land and lake vehicular traffic, residential and commercial heating units, campfires, wood-burning stoves, fireplaces and forest fires (including prescribed fire programs).

6.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

Within Waskesiu Townsite there are a number of wetland areas that are important for their diversity and natural filtration capabilities, but the most significant water body is Waskesiu Lake. The Community of Waskesiu is situated along the shore of Waskesiu Lake and the potential for impacts to Waskesiu Lake water quality and quantity are a significant concern. Waskesiu Lake is long and narrow and has an average depth of 11.1 m and a maximum depth of 24 m (Evans and Roberts 1999). The Waskesiu Lake basin is 967 km^2 in area and falls entirely within PANP. There are two main inflow streams (Beartrap Creek and Kingsmere River), a few smaller inflow streams and one outflow river, the Waskesiu River, which drains into Montreal Lake.

Several dams have been constructed over the decades to manage water levels on Waskesiu Lake. Beartrap Creek was dammed between 1915 and 1939. The Kingsmere River was dammed between 1936 and 2000. The Waskesiu River was dammed in 1938 or 1939 and the dam was upgraded in the early 1960s. The dam on the Waskesiu River was identified as a concern by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Therefore, in 2005 the dam was replaced with a permanent riffle weir, which allows full passage of fish. The riffle weir is an engineered structure which more naturally controls the level of the lake and is embedded in the streambed downstream of the lake outflow. The breakwaters at the main beach and main marina also disrupt the local circulation of water within the lake.

Although preliminary, a recent study of Waskesiu Lake (Evans and Roberts 1999) suggests that a small shift in trophic status may have occurred since the 1920's. Some impacts may have been caused by global or regional sources. For example, nitrogen deposition has been found to be higher in PANP than normal, possibly because prevailing winds carry the nitrogen from Edmonton and Calgary (Köchy and Wilson 2001). Measurements of pollutants in air and soil in 1993/1994 also indicate that insecticides, herbicides and industrial chemicals used outside the park are being deposited within the park (Waite 2002).

Human activity within the park over the past decades has likely influenced Waskesiu Lake water quality, although these impacts are not well understood. Higher concentrations of DDT found near the shore are likely from local use in the past to control pests (Evans 1997). The portable

cabins in the townsite did not have individual sewage and water services prior to 1996. Improper disposal of grey water is thought to have been common and may have entered the storm sewer system and ultimately the lake (Prince Albert National Park Environmental Audit Team 1994). These portable cabins have now been provided with sewage and water systems.

Waskesiu Townsite discharges treated effluent from a three-cell facultative lagoon through a wetland complex that connects with Beaver Glen Creek and Waskesiu Lake. The Waskesiu Townsite Sewage Treatment System is currently being upgraded to address concerns about the systems integrity and effectiveness. The upgrade includes the construction of two intermittent sand filters, the de-sludging of cell 3 and the lining of cell 3 to rectify groundwater contamination. Future anticipated upgrades (as yet unfunded) to the sewage treatment system include the de-sludging of cells 1 and 2, the construction of 2 additional intermittent sand filters and potentially the diversion of effluent to the Waskesiu Lake Golf Course. Historically, effluent quality occasionally violated Federal Effluent Quality Guidelines (for Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and ammonia) and consistently violated newly proposed Federal Effluent Quality Guidelines (TSS (Total Suspended Solids), BOD, ammonia, and phosphorus) (Stantec Consulting Ltd. 2001). Effluent has been released twice yearly since 1996, exceeding the current federal guideline of one release per year. An audit of the system in 1994 found millions of gallons more effluent was being pumped into the lagoon than being pumped out or being evaporated (Prince Albert National Park Environmental Audit Team 1994). Recent tests showing ground water contamination confirm that effluent was leaking out of the lagoons (PWGSC 2001). Ground water in the townsite area likely flows into Waskesiu Lake.

The storm sewer system collects runoff from portions of the townsite and deposits it directly into Waskesiu Lake. No tests have been conducted directly on the water released to the lake, but tests near one of the drains indicate that faecal coliforms were high after a summer rain storm (Golumbia 1988). Faecal coliform levels along the main beach of Waskesiu Lake during a subsequent monitoring program were not found to exceed the minimum levels for significant periods of time, however high levels have been observed for short periods. The effects of pesticides, hydrocarbons and other sources of contamination running off and into the ground water are not likely to be significant, but have not been measured. The contamination of ground water from known contaminated sites is improving, but impacts requiring mitigation still remain.

Waskesiu Townsite withdraws water from Waskesiu Lake for municipal purposes (i.e. drinking water) and golf course irrigation. The quantity of water withdrawn has been estimated at 133,000 m^3 per year for municipal use and between 45,000 m^3 and 114,000 m^3 per year for golf course irrigation. The annual withdrawal of water for townsite purposes has been estimated at less than 0.5% of the variation in total lake levels and as such is not considered significant (Cumming 2001).

6.2.4. Landforms and Soils

The townsite biophysical distinguishes two main sub-areas within the townsite, namely the area between the east shore beach of Waskesiu Lake and the Waskesiu by-pass road (Area 1); and the area from the eastern edge of the commercial area southwest to Prospect Point (Area 2).

6.2.4.1. Area One

The east shore of Waskesiu Lake consists of a well defined sandy beach and ice-push ridge behind which the land rises gradually from the lake elevation of 532 m ASL to an average height of 560 m ASL along the Waskesiu by-pass road. Within this zone, the general landform pattern progresses from beach, to ice-push ridge, backswamp, bog and upland. In the highly developed southern portion of Area 1, former low-lying areas have been filled in to develop a playground and parking lots.

6.2.4.2. Area 2

The area from the eastern edge of the commercial area west to Prospect Point is characterized by well drained undulating to hummocky morainal upland deposits. At Prospect Point the elevation rises sharply from the lake elevation of 532 m to over 560 m within a distance of about 100 m. At the eastern edge of the commercial area there is a steep rise of about 8 m at the shore and then a gradual rise to the south. The only significant poorly drained sites are in isolated kettles and in a poorly developed drainage-way where beaver activity has acted to reduce external drainage.

The soil orders found within the townsite area include: Brunisolic, Luvisolic, Gleysolic, Regosolic and Organic. Luvisolic soils predominate on the well to imperfectly drained sites, and Organic soils predominate in the very poorly drained bogs, fens, swamps and in some drainage channels. Soil orders are further sub-divided into soil series according to criteria such as colour, texture, origin, thickness, mineralogy and soil reaction. For mapping purposes, series have been combined into soil associations, which are defined as a group of related soil series developed on parent material of similar origin and chemical and physical characteristics, and occurring under similar climatic conditions.

6.2.5. Vegetation

A total of 31 plant communities have been identified in the Waskesiu Townsite including 26 forest communities, 4 grass, sedge and shrub communities and 1 community associated with ponds and flooded land. Areas adjacent to the townsite and undisturbed areas within the townsite are dominated by boreal spruce and conifer dominated mixed-wood stands, many of which are the result of extensive stand replacing forest fires that occurred in 1896, 1911, and 1919.

Much of the natural vegetation within the highly developed areas of the townsite have been removed or altered as a result of development. In certain instances, introduced species have been used to replace the natural vegetation. Exotic species including caragana, Manitoba maple, creeping red fescue, smooth brome, Russian toad flax and oxide daisy have the potential to invade ecosystems from Waskesiu Townsite. There is an active program underway in Waskesiu for the control and elimination of caragana. Each year, an area of caragana is mechanically removed and herbicide applied to the remaining rootstalk.

The implementation of the Waskesiu Community Fuel Break (selective removal of mature conifer tree species) in 2001 resulted in significant a change to the forested areas within and adjacent to the townsite. Further changes to the vegetation structure of the townsite are anticipated in the coming decade through the accelerated mortality of white spruce due to a regional spruce budworm outbreak. A townsite vegetation management strategy, including the aerial application of BTK pesticide, is currently under development and public consultation.

6.2.6. Wildlife Habitat and Population

The mixed-wood boreal forest provides habitat for many vertebrate and invertebrate species. Wildlife observed or likely to inhabit the townsite area include 34 mammal species, 5 amphibian and reptile species and 81 bird species (see Table 6.1). None of these species are currently considered threatened or endangered.

Table 6.1 Wildlife species in the community of Waskesiu.

FAMILY	# OF SPECIES IN AREA	COMMENTS
Shrew (Soricidae)	Five	Many different habitat types
Smooth faced Bats (Vespertilionidae)	five	Hoary, Red, Silver Haired, Keens, Little Brown
Rabbits and Hares (Leporidae)	one	Snow Shoe Hare
Squirrels (Sciuridae)	Five	American Red, Northern flying, Franklins Ground, Least Chipmunk, Woodchuck
New World Mice, Voles, and Lemmings (Chicetidae)	Four	Heather Vole, Deer Mouse, Gappers Red Backed vole, Meadow Vole
Porcupines (Erethizontidae)	One	American Porcupine
Bears (Ursidae)	One	American Black Bear
Weasel (Mustelidae)	Five	
Deer (Cervidae)	Three	White Tail deer, Elk, Moose
Cats Felidae	One	Lynx, very uncommon in project area
Dogs (Canidae)	Three	Coyote, Wolf, Red Fox
Toads (Bufonidae)	One	Canadian Toad
Frogs (Ranidae)	Two	Wood Frog, Northern Leopard Frog
Salamander (Ambystomatidae)	One	Grey Tiger Salamander
Chorus Frog, tree frogs (Hylidae)	One	Boreal Chorus Frog
Grouse (Phasianidae)	two	Ruffed grouse most common
Kites, Hawks, and Eagles (Accipitridae)	Five	Sharp-shinned, Cooper's, Broad-Winged hawk. Northern Goshawk, Merlin
Owls (Strigidae)	Six	
Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)	One	Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Woodpeckers (Picidae)	Seven	
Crows, Ravens, and Jays (Corvidae)	Five	All Common. Blue Jay not as common
Chickadees (Paridae)	Two	Boreal and Black Capped Chickadee

FAMILY	# OF SPECIES IN AREA	COMMENTS
Nuthatches (Sittidae)	Three	Red-breasted, white-breasted nuthatche, brown creeper
Wrens (Troglodytidae)	Two	Winter Wren, House Wren
Thrushes, Kinglets (Muscicapidae)	Five	Hermit and Swainson's thrush. American Robin, Ruby Crowned and Golden Crowned Kinglet
Waxwings (Bombycillidae)	One common	Cedar Waxwing
Wood Warblers (Parulinae)	Fourteen	
Blackbirds, Orioles (Icterinae)	Three	Brewers Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown Headed Cowbird
Sparrows, Redpoll's, Juncos, finches (Emberizinae)	Seventeen	
Vireo's (Vireonidae)	Two	Solitary and Red-eyed Vireo
Flycatchers, Phoebes, Kingbirds (Tyrannidae)	Four	Two Fly catchers, one phoebe and a Kingbird
Swallows (Hirundinidae)	Two	Tree and Barn Swallows

Two species of wildlife are of particular concern due to their potential for negative interactions with people: elk and black bears.

A resident elk herd frequent the townsite area for feeding, calving and the fall rut. The townsite is attractive habitat due to the abundance of forage, the limited number of predators, and the ease of escape into cover. It is during the breeding and calving seasons that a significant risk exists for human/elk interactions. These interactions have the potential to seriously injure the public. To reduce the hazard, trails within the townsite are frequently closed to the public during the calving season. The community fuel break implementation in 2001 has impacted elk movement and behaviour within the townsite; monitoring shows less elk in the townsite.

Black bears have been a source of wildlife viewing and conflict within the townsite for decades. The presence of bears within Waskesiu Townsite can lead to bear/human conflicts that are potentially very serious for both people and bears. Pro-active wildlife management practices include managing garbage, educating the public and live trapping/removing bears from the townsite area. Under prescribed circumstances it is deemed necessary to destroy problem bears. The population of black bears is not considered threatened.

6.2.7. Heritage Resources

The primary heritage resources in the townsite of Waskesiu are designated heritage buildings and known archeological sites. Designated heritage buildings within Waskesiu include the Assembly Hall, Community Hall, Superintendent's Residence, Superintendent's Garage, Waskesiu Golf Course Club House, Waskesiu Nature Centre, Waskesiu Information Building and the Grey Owl Youth Centre. Figure 6.1 provides locations of known archeological sites.

6.2.8. Socio-economics

Visitation to the park has remained relatively constant since 1998, but tourism is expected to grow regionally. The population of Waskesiu on summer weekends has remained constant with approximately 5000 people. The permanent population of Waskesiu has dropped from 200 to about 50 and changed from park employees to more commercial staff. Increasing pressures from outside Waskesiu include the development of a resort on the border of the park.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects that result directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in environmental assessment. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

6.2.9. Aesthetics

The lake setting, vegetation, sense of arrival, streetscapes and buildings are some of the key elements that contribute to the aesthetics of Waskesiu Townsite. The buildings have been developed in a unique architecture reflecting several different periods in the park's short history. Maintaining healthy and aesthetically pleasing vegetation within the Waskesiu Townsite has emerged as a high profile issue in response to a regional spruce budworm outbreak. Parks Canada is currently developing a community vegetation plan for Waskesiu to address this significant public concern which includes the aerial application of BTK pesticide.

6.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

6.3.1. Subclass 1 - Buildings

The following land use areas are all contained within the Waskesiu community boundary.

The Facility Appearance Guidelines apply to all buildings within the community. The Cabin guidelines apply to the seasonal cabin area. Both sets of guidelines strive to manage development within the community and ensure that buildings are in harmony with the natural surroundings.

Government Reserves are found throughout the community and include the administration building and grounds; compound buildings and grounds; staff accommodation on Montreal Drive, Elk Street and Prospect Point; water treatment plant on Willow Street; sewage lift stations and lagoons; RCMP detachment and grounds; and, parking lots on Waskesiu Drive. Most of these areas are relatively level sites that have been heavily modified.

Natural Areas are lands within the community boundary that are undeveloped. These lands are protected because of their natural quality and aesthetic importance. Only recreational uses such as walking and camping are permitted in these areas. The waterfront areas in front of the Lakeview Subdivisions and around Prospect Point are included in this designation.

Open Recreation zoned areas provide open spaces for recreational and cultural use. This includes the main day use area, main beach, tennis courts, lawn bowling green, library and grounds and the Lobstick Golf Course.

Campgrounds are limited to semi-serviced and full serviced campsites. Beaver Glen and Trailer Park Campgrounds are included in this area.

Seasonal Residential zoned areas only permit cottages and cabins. This includes the cottages in the Lakeview Subdivisions, cottages on Prospect Point and cabins in the Seasonal Cabin Area.

Staff Accommodation is used for people who work within Prince Albert National Park of Canada and have a need to reside within the park. This area includes the Seasonal Staff Trailer Park and the mobile home lots on Elk Street.

Commercial zoning is given to the commercial core of the community of Waskesiu. It provides basic and essential services for visitors and residents. This area includes commercial buildings on Waskesiu Drive, Lakeview Drive, Balsam Street and Wapiti Drive

Sole Use represents specific land-uses providing special services or facilities. In the community of Waskesiu, Baker's Bungalows, the Riding Stables (Lost Creek Cabins), Kapasiwin Bungalows and the block "SX" commercial storage areas fall into this category.

6.3.2. Subclass 2 - Service Lines

Utility service lines covered in this sub-class include:

- Water, stormwater and sanitary sewer service provided by Parks Canada
- Electrical power supplied by Saskpower
- Natural gas provided by SaskEnergy
- Propane provided by Third Party Suppliers
- Telephone service provided by Sasktel

Both underground and aboveground services are included. Underground services could include water, stormwater, sanitary sewer, telephone, natural gas, electricity and propane. Aboveground service includes electrical and telephone services.

6.3.3. Subclass 3 - Roads

Main roads in Waskesiu are paved and surfaced with asphalt. Main roads have sidewalks and gutters. Roads in the cottage areas are generally gravel and narrower than main roads. Roads in the Prospect point subdivision are paved, but do not have sidewalks. Roads in the cabin area are paved, but the pavement is in poor condition.

Ajawaan Drive connects Lakeview Drive with Highway 264 and is surfaced with asphalt with no sidewalks or gutters.

Tamarack Street provides access to the cabin area. It is surfaced with asphalt with no sidewalks or gutters. It is 4-5m wide.

There are several lanes/alleys in town which provide access to the rear of businesses, parking lots, loading bays or staff housing. These are gravel and narrow (3-4m wide).

Sidewalks are generally found along the main roads in the commercial section of Waskesiu and extend the length of Lakeview drive. They are 1-2 m wide and made of cement.

There is a pedestrian path that runs parallel to Lakeview drive. It extends from the Lobstrick golf course and runs to the community hall in the day use area.

There are 4 main parking lots in the community. The parking lot in the day use area can accommodate 150 cars. The Administration building and compound building both have parking lots that hold 20 and 60 cars respectively. There is also a public parking lot located on Waskesiu Drive adjacent to the post office. It holds approximately 80 cars.

6.3.4. Subclass 4 – Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds

There are two trailheads located within Waskesiu. The Kingfisher trailhead starts near the main beach at the breakwater and runs generally south along the shoreline around prospect point. The Lee trail is accessed from the trailhead on Highway 264.

Parks and recreation grounds in the community include:

- Main day use area fields and ball diamond including field adjacent to Community hall.
- Main beach
- Beaver Glen beach
- Hockey/curling rink
- Fields adjacent to the fire hall.
- Lobstick golf course
- Tennis courts
- Lawnbowling green
- Recreation Hall/Library grounds
- Outdoor playground at Baker's bungalows
- Open field adjacent to RCMP detatchment.

6.4. Cumulative Effects

6.4.1. Inside the Waskesiu Community Boundary

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Waskesiu (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Waskesiu Community Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Waskesiu. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment, was conducted on this plan which identified the potential for cumulative effects resulting from increased sewage waste, limited electrical power, obstruction to wildlife movement and wildlife-human conflicts. After considering the proposed mitigation and growth, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Waskesiu Community Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Waskesiu Community Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a CEA should be completed for the new community plan. If this is done, then cumulative effects assessments will continue not to be required for individual

projects so long as they conform to the current Waskesiu Community Plan. If the class screening does not apply to the project, an individual CEA will be required.

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Figure 6.1 Heritage buildings, Cultural Resources Management (CRM) sites and contaminated sites in Waskesiu.

Figure 6.2 Land use categories in the community of Waskesiu.

7. Waterton, Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada

7.1. Spatial Boundaries of the Class Screening Area

The Model Class Screening for Routine Projects in Waterton includes projects that occur within the boundary as defined in the 2000 Waterton Community Plan and as defined within the community boundaries in Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act of Canada.

The community of Waterton will be considered part of the Class Screening Area (CSA). Only routine projects within the CSA are covered by the MCSR.

7.2. Environmental Setting

The regional environmental setting will be described followed by a more detailed description of the local setting.

7.2.1. Regional Setting

Waterton Lakes National Park is located in the extreme southwest corner of Alberta, bordering on the 49th parallel to the south, and the province of British Columbia to the west. The park is an International Peace Park. It has also been designated internationally as both a Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site. The Waterton townsite is the only significant development within the dramatic park landscape. The Waterton townsite is located at the heart of Waterton Lakes National Park within the Montane Ecoregion of the Rocky Mountains. The townsite is the hub of exploration for the park and represents the only urbanized area occupying the Cameron Creek alluvial fan, deposited over thousands of years into Upper Waterton Lake. It lies between 1280 and 1300 meters elevation.

The townsite is bounded on the north side by Emerald Bay, on the east side by Upper Waterton Lake and the west side by steep mountain slopes. These natural imposed limits make it imperative that both protection of the natural resources and use by people is optimized through wise planning and control. The townsite encompasses an area of approximately 85 hectares or 210 acres, comprising less than 1 % of the total park area. The community has a mix of cottages, staff residences, park administration functions, commercial tourist services, recreational facilities, and associated service facilities.

Waterton's climate is typical of the region with long cold winters and short cool summers. Wind is the single most important climatic factor in the townsite. The weather in Waterton can rapidly change due to its foothills location and Pacific storm tracks descending with force onto the townsite area. The chinook winds in the area are predominantly southwesterly and are common throughout the autumn and winter months. Winds may reach gale force velocities of 130 km/hr or more during any season of the year. The high mountains flanking the Waterton Valley funnel the wind like a venturi across the townsite and onto the prairies. Waterton has one of the highest chinook frequencies in Alberta giving it the distinction of having the warmest winters and highest average annual minimum temperatures documented in Alberta. The severe winds impact vegetation, wildlife, people and facilities.

The townsite receives high annual amounts of both rain and snow. During the winter months, exposed areas in the townsite are often blown clear of snow cover even during the hardest of winters, providing good winter habitat for some ungulates. In other locations blowing snow can drift as high as the eaves on houses. The effect of the wind is pronounced along the south lakeshore as evidenced by the wind pruned trees and shrubs and in the overall 'lean' of the trees. Because of the rigorous climatic conditions, visitation to the park during the winter months is minimal.

7.2.2. Air Quality

Air quality within the town has not been affected by development to date. Idling tour buses and summer campground fires could contribute to decreased air quality. Current levels of air pollution do not appear to pose a threat to ecological integrity.

7.2.3. Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

Waterton townsite is built on an alluvial fan which reaches out the Upper Waterton Lake. This fan was formed over time by deposition from Cameron Creek, which, at one time, meandered back and forth over the accumulating fan. It is only since the 1920's that the creek has retained its existing alignment following channelization. Cameron Creek is generally quite turbulent and cold with a gravel and boulder substrate. The creek is quite shallow but its depth varies, on a seasonal basis, depending on available moisture and runoff conditions.

Cameron Creek drains the second largest drainage basin in the park, comprising an area of 31.6 square kilometres. As such, the stream is subject to extreme flood events which have occurred at least 6 times over the last 100 years. When this happens, the creek overflows its banks causing considerable damage to facilities.

In response to long term, incremental development on the fan and the potential for flood damage, the creek has been bermed with rock gabions to prevent or minimize washout of its banks. Although this does offer protection to townsite facilities, it also impedes the natural alluvial process which led to the formation of the fan itself.

The shoreline areas along the Upper Waterton Lake are highly susceptible to erosion caused by wind and wave action. The environmental conditions which cause Cameron Creek to flood also cause Waterton Lake to flood. These significant high water events cause flood damage and disruption to townsite areas near the lake.

7.2.4. Landforms and Soils

The townsite rests on an alluvial fan and has predominant slope features in the 0-5% range. However, slopes along the western perimeter have a gradient of up to 30 % or more depending on the presence of rock. The soils are organic and they tend to be weakly developed, moderately acidic to weakly alkaline and are formed on coarse to medium textured fluvial material which has been carried onto the site by Cameron Creek. The soil is well to moderately well drained with a coarse fragment content ranging from 20 - 60%. The soil typically ranges from Orthic to Cumulic Regosols, which have limited soil development due to erosion exceeding the rate of soil formation. The Orthic subgroup applies to immature soils that lack buried horizons and sediments and are often stratified with different sized particles in different layers. Black

Chernozem, Brunisol and Luvisol soil types are also situated within the townsite boundaries, located more on the west and northern areas. These soils can be quite productive.

Soil fertility is generally very low with available nitrogen levels of less than 5 lb/acre, phosphorus less than 5 lb and potassium at approximately 175 lb. The pH value is quite high at approximately 8.2. The depth and fertility of most soils is sufficient for grasses; however, soil amendments are desirable to support the planting of healthy trees and shrubs.

7.2.5. Vegetation

Vegetation within the community can be divided into two groups: natural and cultured. Within the Montane ecoregion, 3 ecosites have been identified which describe the natural features.

1. Belly River 1 ecosite encompasses the entrance area into the townsite the higher ground adjacent to the mountain slopes and extends south to Columbine Avenue. The dominant vegetation is a somewhat open conifer forest with Rocky Mountain Douglas fir as the dominant tree species. Coarse soil and greater wind protection encourages a forest cover over open grassland.

2. Belly River 8 ecosite covers the lower portion of the townsite fan or approximately 2/3 of the total townsite area. The primary vegetation type is Aspen Parkland, with the well-drained soils and high winds resulting in extensive open grasslands. Areas with a high ground water table close to the lakeshore have extensive stands of balsam poplar interspersed with white spruce. Balsam poplar trees are found along the eastern edges of the community along shoreline areas. The distribution of Balsam poplar in Alberta is declining. Limber Pine along the south shore is somewhat of an anomaly, and can be partially explained by the high winds creating a condition similar to the subalpine. It is also important to note that trees are difficult to establish in the townsite due to the very high winds which cause structural damage and desiccation. Browsing deer also aggravate young or newly planted trees.

3. The Lookout Butte 3 ecosite supports a mixed Conifer/Aspen Forest with a fairly dense understory of shrubs and forbs. Typical species include Rocky Mountain Maple, assorted willows and red osier dogwood. This ecosite, apart from some cottages, has not seen much development. Uphill avalanche slide paths are continually rejuvenating the vegetation cover making it attractive to bears.

The landscaping within the townsite can be described as mainly cultured with non-native plant and grass species. Over time, commercial development in particular has resulted in a greater percentage of the landscaped areas being covered by asphalt and gravel. Typical ornamental species introduced into the townsite include Russian Poplar Hybrids, European and Russian Mountain Ash, Sharpleaf and Laurel Leaf Willows, Colorado Spruce, Lilacs, Caragana, Cotoneaster and more. A concern lies with any invasive weedy species, including Diffuse Knapweed. The manicured turf areas throughout the townsite consist mainly of Kentucky Blue Grass and Creeping Red Fescue cultivars, which are not native to the park.

A *Noxious Weed Control Program* and a comprehensive *Developed Areas Vegetation Management Strategy* for the community are in place, applied in concert with the *Waterton Townsite Landscape Management Plan*.

7.2.6. Wildlife Habitat and Populations

A variety of mammal species frequent the Waterton townsite. Of special interest to visitors are bighorn sheep and mule deer. These animals are commonly seen in the community feeding on lush domesticated lawn grasses and they are generally protected from predators at this locale. These animals have become quite habituated to the presence of man. Moose and white tailed deer are rare visitors in the townsite and elk are not seen in the townsite.

Large predators frequent the community on an occasional basis. Black bears can be seen in late spring, summer and fall anywhere in the community, attracted by many things associated with an active townsite. Grizzly bears are rarely seen in the community. Cougar are attracted to the townsite to hunt for deer and sheep, but they are seldom seen during winter months. Cougar are known to kill and drag their prey underneath open decks or patios where they will spend time consuming their prey. Individual foxes and coyotes are known to come into town occasionally. Wolves are not known to spend time in the townsite. Although visitors derive pleasure from seeing the large predators, the park warden service is diligent about hazing or trapping them out of the townsite when appropriate to do so.

A host of small mammals can also be found throughout the community and their overall density rating is high. Columbian ground squirrels are common throughout, but golden mantled ground squirrels remain in and around the Cameron Falls area. Tree squirrels and chipmunks are prevalent. Badgers come into the community from year to year and prey on the smaller squirrel species, helping to keep their numbers in check. Skunks, bats and pack rats are all present and cause concern when they are in or around residential dwellings or commercial establishments.

The eastern margins of the townsite provide important habitat requirements to a variety of bird species and a high density of breeding birds has been recorded. This area is important for Pileated woodpeckers, Brown Creepers, Swainson's Thrush, Townsend's Warbler, and White-winged Crossbill. The Balsam Poplars also provide suitable nesting sites for several Owl species. The waters in immediate proximity to the townsite are not rated of high importance to migrating waterfowl.

7.2.7. Heritage Resources

One significant archaeological site is located within the townsite. The Emerald Bay beach area is a highly significant precontact archaeological site, a campsite with artifacts dating over the last 8000 years (Figure 7.1). Artifacts are often found eroding on the beach itself.

The built heritage resources in the community have been inventoried, evaluated and classified into two groups, heritage and heritage contributing (identified as most significant and important respectively in Figure 7.1). Twelve buildings have been identified as heritage value and 25 building are considered heritage contributing.

7.2.8. Socio-economics

The park is a popular tourist destination, especially during the summer months. In the peak season, approximately 1,900 people stay overnight in the park consisting of 300 residents and cottagers, 870 visitors in commercial accommodation and 720 campers. Another 4,000 visitors just come for the day. The winter resident population shrinks to approximately 100 persons.

Under CEAA, only those socio-economic effects that result directly from environmental effects need to be addressed in environmental assessment. To date this is not the case, therefore socio-economic issues are not specifically addressed further in the MCSR.

7.2.9. Aesthetics

The spectacular mountains and lake surrounding Waterton are the dominant aesthetic influences on the town. The buildings are scaled to ensure that they do not distract from the natural setting and complementary in appearance to the environment. The buildings are characterized by the late nineteenth century vacation cottage style. The result is a relaxed and informal feeling to the community. To protect the aesthetics of the community development must comply with the *Architectural and Motif Guidelines for Waterton Lakes National Park, Signage Guidelines for Waterton Lakes National Park,* and other guidelines described in the community plan.

7.3. Description of Current Infrastructure in Each Project Class

7.3.1. Sub-Class 1: Buildings

The following land use areas are contained within the Waterton Townsite boundary:

Commercial Retail District (C1) - The purpose of this district is to provide for commercial retail space, and visitor services within the town centre.

Commercial Accommodation District (C2) - The purpose of this district is to provide for commercial accommodation. Uses incidental to commercial accommodation may also be permitted.

Cottage District (R1) - The purpose of this district is to provide for cottage style dwellings and to retain the open, single family, low density character of the community.

Institutional District (I) - This designation is assigned to all non-residential, crown controlled, and other institutional properties such as churches and the school.

Recreational Reserve District (RR) - The purpose of this district is to provide open space for recreational and cultural activities. All development is prohibited except that necessary to support recreational and cultural uses.

Environmental Reserve District (ER) - The purpose of this district is to protect and preserve natural and cultural resources and to ensure public safety. Areas within this district will be held back from development.

The construction of new buildings occurs periodically within the Community of Waterton, with no more than 1 or 2 new buildings constructed each year. Approximately 14 cottage lots are within the 30 year (snow) avalanche zone below Bertha Mountain, and an additional four are within the 100 – 200 year avalanche zone. Although currently these cottages are usually occupied only in summer months, cottage redevelopment and upgrades may encourage increased winter occupancy. As demonstrated by the channelization of Cameron Creek, significant environmental impacts can occur in the attempt to create safe environments. Allowing winter occupancy of cottages within the avalanche area may result in a requirement to construct avalanche protection measures (e.g., deflection berms) to reduce risk of injury or fatality in structures within avalanche paths. Decommissioning and abandonment of Heritage Buildings is conducted according to FHBRO standards.

7.3.2. Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

Present services associated with the Community of Waterton are geared to provide for approximately 2000 overnight visitors, made up of 1300 tourists in commercial accommodation and 720 in the campground. In addition there are 300 permanent or seasonal residents or cottagers. All services have been designed to accommodate "peak" demand (i.e. 6000 people) on any given day.

There are approximately 250 km of service lines within the Community of Waterton, including 39 km of gas lines, 37.5 km of water lines, 32.5 km of sanitary sewer lines, 60 km of power lines, 56 km of telephone lines and 37.5 km of cable television lines.
Utility service lines covered in this sub-class include:

- Water and sanitary sewer services provided by Parks Canada;
- Natural gas services provided by Chief Mountain Natural Gas Co-op;
- Electric power transmission lines owned by Utilicorp and distribution lines owned by Aquila; and
- Communication services provided by Telus.

Both underground and above-ground services are included. Present utility services are provided for a resident population of 140 leases, 30 commercial leases and a potential 2000 overnight visitors in the summer.

7.3.2.1. Water Supply

Water is provided to all Community of Waterton facilities. The water quality needs to conform to the Standards and Guidelines for Municipal Water Supply in Alberta.

WLNP has a total of six water supplies that provide potable water to the staff and visitors. They are known as Townsite, Compound, Crandell, Maskinonge, Belly River and Cameron Lake systems. The following is a brief description of the largest system which is the Townsite system.

Townsite Water Supply System
The Townsite water system consists of approximately six km of water distribution piping and, a 500,000 imperial gallon reservoir that is supplied by three sub-surface pumps capable of providing 300 imperial gallons per minute each. These pumps are contained in well casings ranging from 80 to 100 feet in depth. The water produced from these wells is considered to be of

good quality. This system provides year round water to permanent residents (up to 100) as well as visitors (up to 3000 daily) to Waterton.

At the building housing the controls for this system, a hypochlorite solution (chlorine) is injected into the main collection header maintaining a desired free chlorine residual solution of 0.5 mg/l at the plant and 0.2 mg/l at the most remote points in the distribution system.

Every Monday on a weekly basis, a sample of water is collected and provided to Occupational and Environmental Health Services, Health Canada, to be tested for bacterial content.

The pumps and reservoir were installed in 1987.

7.3.2.2. Storm Water

There are approximately 2 km of storm sewer lines in the town, which flow into the Upper Waterton Lake. The pipes range in diameter from 200mm to 900mm. Storm water sewers typically run beneath roadways and are installed or repaired during road construction.

7.3.2.3. Sanitary Sewer (Waste Water Treatment)

Wastewater treatment services are provided and operated for the community of Waterton by Parks Canada. The wastewater treatment plant is located outside the townsite boundary at the upper compound.

Sanitary waste is collected via gravity feed from all residential and commercial areas in the Community of Waterton, and pumped to the sewage lagoons at the upper compound.

The wastewater treatment includes: two primary ponds and one secondary pond. Primary treatment is used for the settling of solids using aeration to propagate bacteria. The secondary pond is discharged annually to Waterton River at the Park Boundary.
There are 6 km of sanitary sewer lines, which range in diameter from 300mm for main lines to 150mm for feeder lines. All services are underground, typically following road alignments.

At present, the wastewater treatment plant is functioning within the parameters of the original design.

7.3.2.4. Natural Gas

Natural gas services are provided by the Chief Mountain Natural Gas Coop. All services are underground. There are approx. 6 km of polyethylene pipes ranging in diameter from 20 to 75mm. Average daily use is approximately 0.355 GJ per person per day if only residents are counted, or 0.001GJ per day if residents and visitors are included in the calculation.

7.3.2.5. Electricity

Transmission of Electricity is provided to all facilities in the townsite by Aquila with approximately 6 km of electrical lines inside the town boundary, including both above-ground and underground lines. Where existing lines are above-ground, these are maintained, but all new and replacement services within the town boundary are encouraged to be installed underground.

Primary high voltage lines of 25 kV provide power to the Town, with feeder lines being of lower voltage (120/240 volts). TransAlta owns and maintains the above-ground poles, which also support telephone wires.

7.3.2.6. Telephone

Telephone services are provided by Telus. There are approximately 6 km of telephone lines within the Town Boundary. Above-ground poles are shared with Aquila.

7.3.3. Sub-Class 3: Roads, Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots

In 2000 the Community of Waterton (including townsite campground) maintained approximately:

- 4.4 km of existing paved roads,
- 11.9 km of lanes (alleys), 10.2 km paved and 1.7 km gravel
- 3.7 km of sidewalks,
- 8 Parks Canada parking lots (all less than 75 stalls), and
- 3 bridges within the Community boundary (over Cameron Creek, 2 vehicle and 1 pedestrian only).

Roads are classified as major arterial, collector, and residential depending on the level of use. Roads are typically 9 to 12 m wide, surfaced with asphalt, curbed, guttered, and have sidewalks. They are within right-of-ways with widths of between 14 and 20 m. The majority of roads are two lanes wide. Main roads in the Town are shown on Figure 7.1.

Lanes (alleys) are typically 2.0 to 6.0 m in width and are paved or gravel surfaced. The shoulders are unpaved shoulders, and there are no curbs, gutters or sidewalks.

Sidewalks are typically 1.5 to 2.0 m in width, surfaced with paving stone, asphalt or cement and abut paved roads. They are scattered throughout the town, principally on arterial and collector roads. Sidewalks are rarely, if ever, decommissioned in Waterton.

Parking Lots typically accommodate less than 75 stalls and have an asphalt surface. Parking lots owned by Parks Canada are located in the downtown and along the lakeshore area. Privately owned parking lots are scattered throughout the Town. Parking lots are rarely, if ever, decommissioned in Waterton.

In winter, a mixture of sand and salt (3%) is used to maintain icy roads. No dust control products are used in summer.

7.3.4. Sub-Class 4: Trails, Parks, and Recreation Grounds

There are 5.8 km of trails within Waterton,1.2 to 1.5 meters in width. There is one main playground.

7.4. Cumulative Effects

Activities and development within the townsite of Waterton occur under the direction of the *National Parks Act* and *Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies.* Additionally, the approved *Waterton Lakes National Park Management Plan* and the *Waterton Community Plan* both serve as framework documents guiding the management of the Waterton townsite. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Waterton. New development proposals are subject to the *Development Review Process* and new activities are subject to 'appropriateness' under the Human Use Strategy.

The community boundary will remain fixed at its current extent. This prevents incremental expansion of the community. No new lands will be released for development, including currently undeveloped cottage lots. Some land use re-zoning will occur, with most redesignations reducing land use intensity. Commercial expansion is also restricted. Limited (eg. 2.9%) commercial development will be allowed through redevelopment of existing businesses, but no new land will be released for commercial purposes. Expansion is limited to retail services and no additional overnight accommodation is permitted.

In addition to avoiding increased impacts by restricting new development and down-zoning a number of sites, a number of initiatives in the plan promote a higher standard of environmental care. Examples include the promotion of more natural landscaping practises, avoiding backyard fencing, maintaining wildlife movement corridors, and fostering mechanisms to retain the heritage character of both public and private structures. Such practises will enhance both the natural and cultural heritage resources within the townsite.

There is a clear commitment in the Community Plan to environmental stewardship: to reduce the resources used by the community, reduce the community's wastes, and live in ways that do not compromise the ecological integrity of the natural environments. This is all directed towards reaching the goal of no net negative environmental impact.

Management actions address the main ecological and cultural resource concerns facing the townsite. Development controls, appropriate human uses, and new management strategies will move the community and the park closer towards improved ecological integrity.

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) for individual projects within the community of Waterton (which are screened under the MCSR) will be based on the Waterton Community Plan. The community plan identifies potential future projects and limits to the growth that may occur in the community of Waterton. An environmental assessment, including a cumulative effects assessment, was conducted on this plan which identified the potential for cumulative effects resulting from increased sewage waste, limited electrical power, obstruction to wildlife movement and wildlife-human conflicts. After considering the proposed mitigation and growth, the environmental assessment concluded that the cumulative effects were not significant and this conclusion is considered valid today. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that future projects that conform to the Waterton Community Plan will be unlikely to result in significant cumulative environmental effects and therefore do not require individual CEA.

If the Waterton Community Plan changes, and permitted densities of development or areas of commercial development increase, a CEA should be completed for the new community plan. If this is done, then cumulative effects assessments will continue not to be required for individual projects so long as they conform to the current Waterton Community Plan. If the class screening does not apply to the project, an individual CEA will be required.

7.5. References

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Wallis, C., Wershler, C. 1997. Waterton Lakes National Park Ecological Land Classification, Wildlife Component, Cottonwood Consultants Ltd., Calgary, AB.

Figure 7.1 Soils and other heritage resources in the community of Waterton.

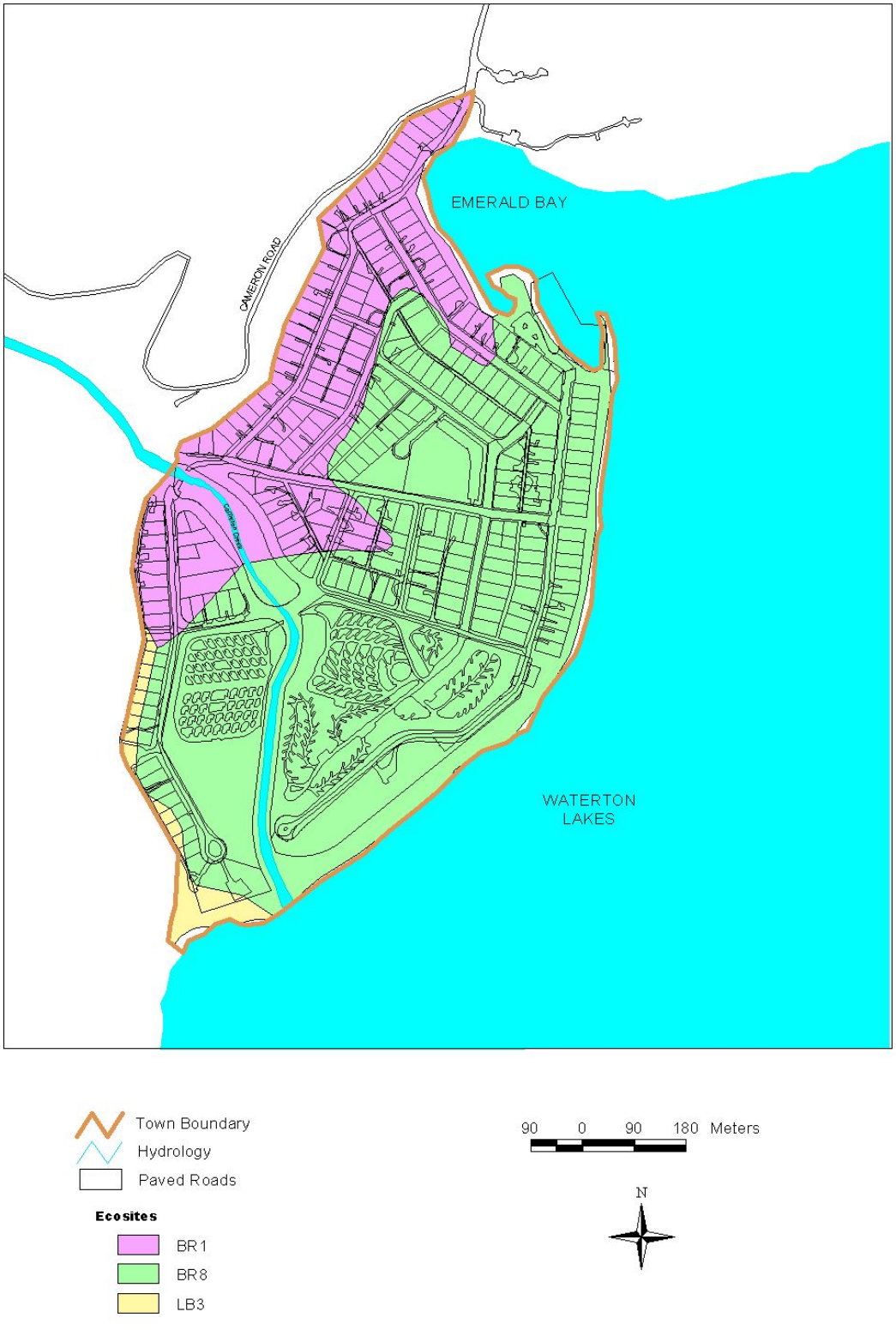

Figure 7.2 Vegetation in the community of Waterton (BR1 – Belly River 1, BR8 – Belly River 8, LB3 – Lookout Butte 3)

Figure 7.3 Wildlife habitat areas and wildlife corridors in the community of Waterton.

Figure 7.4 Natural hazards in the community of Waterton.

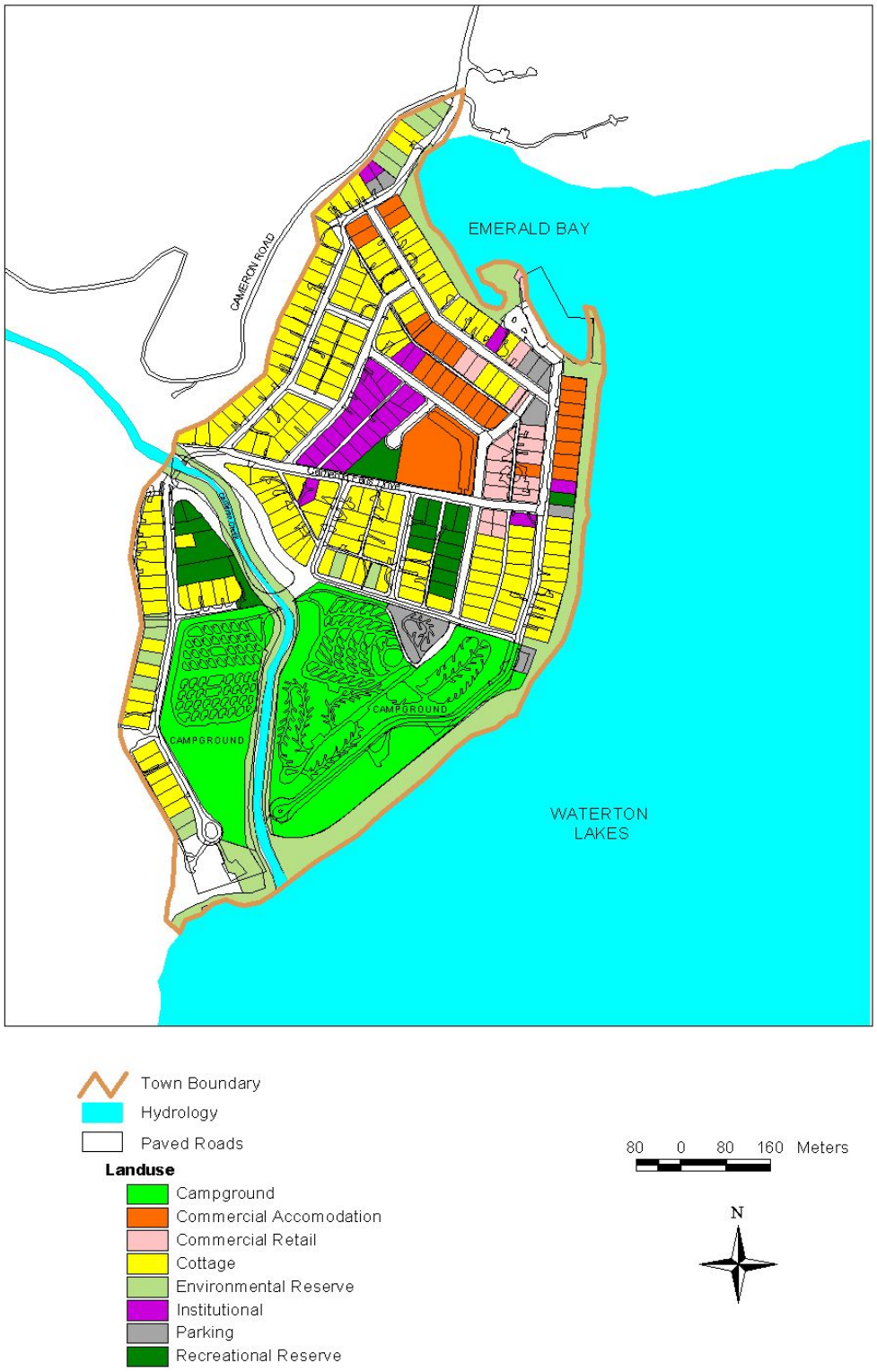

Figure 7.5 Landuse zoning in the community of Waterton.

8. SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

8.1. Description of Class of Projects – Buildings

This Sub-Class of the MCSR for Routine Projects in the Class Screening Area addresses the construction of structures, including buildings, and the operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing buildings and other structures, including Heritage Buildings, within the Class Screening Area (CSA) defined in Section 1.3 as permitted by plans, guidelines and directives in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2.

Parks Canada is the Responsible Authority (RA) under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (*CEAA*) for all development activities within the CSA. The plans, guidelines and directives listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 regulate the types of development activities permitted in each land use district within each community and outlying areas. They also define the maximum site coverage permitted and other building restrictions for each land use district. Private contractors often carry out construction activities, and are required to hold a valid National Park Business Licence.

Based on the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the following projects located inside the areas listed in *Schedules I, II, and III of the National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations of the Canada National Parks Act* require environmental assessment and are included in this sub-class:

- Construction of new structures;
- Operation of an existing structures, where a lease is to be issued;
- Modification, maintenance or repair, decommissioning and abandonment of existing structures, where the projects would:
  - Extend beyond the lands subject to an existing lease;
  - Increase the footprint or height of the building by > 10%;
  - Involve a heritage structure;
  - Are carried out in, on or over a water body;
  - Involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment (a polluting substance is a substance, either natural or man-made, that can potentially have adverse effects on the environment); or
  - Involve the cutting of indigenous trees.
  - ***Note:*** Where modification, operation, maintenance or repair, decommissioning and abandonment of existing buildings *does not* involve any of the above, the project does not require an environmental assessment under the *CEAA*.

Based on the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the following projects located outside the areas listed in Schedules I, II, and III of the *National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation*

Regulations of the *Canada National Parks Act* but inside the MCSR Class Screening Area require environmental assessment and are included in this sub-class:

- Only those operation, modification, maintenance or repair projects which involve the following are required to undergo an environmental assessment under the *CEAA*:
  - Require a new lease;
  - Increase the footprint or height of the structure;
  - Involve a heritage structure;
  - Change the method of sewage disposal, or increase the amount of sewage, waste or emissions beyond the volumes normally expected for the projects listed;
  - Involve any excavation beyond the footprint of the structure;
  - Create a need for related facilities such as parking spaces; or
  - Involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment.
  - ***Note:*** Where modification, maintenance or repair of existing buildings *does not* involve any of the above, the project does not require an environmental assessment under the *CEAA*.
- Construction of new structures outside the community boundaries but inside the CSA may not be covered by this MCSR and require an individual environmental assessment under the *CEAA*.
- New leases outside the boundary of the community of Jasper in Jasper National Park of Canada will not be included in this Sub-Class and require individual environmental assessments.
- Projects may be excluded from the class screening for reasons outlined in Section 1.7.3 and 1.7.4.

8.2. Typical Projects Associated with the Construction, Operation, Modification, Maintenance and Repair, and Decommissioning and Abandonment of New and Existing Buildings or Other Structures

Projects associated with construction, operation, modification, maintenance and repair, decommissioning and abandonment of buildings or other structures fall into a number of phases: pre-planning, site preparation, construction, site servicing, decommissioning and abandonment, site reclamation or restoration, and general activities, which includes material handling and storage, equipment operation and waste management.

- **Pre-planning** includes general planning procedures that are required prior to commencing any activities, and site investigation prior to construction to ensure there is no existing contamination on-site. This also includes geotechnical investigations,

which involve digging test pits or wells with backhoes or drilling rigs prior to construction.

- **Site Preparation** involves clearing of vegetation, grading and excavation, and disposal of cleared material including vegetation and overburden.
- **Construction** includes dewatering, and general construction activities such as pouring foundations, framing, cladding, roofing, constructing vapour barriers, adding insulation and interior finishing, and providing heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing and electrical systems. Painting and sandblasting buildings is also included. Dewatering involves the removal of excess water from the site using pumps, hoses and sediment traps. Projects that may have environmental impacts are dewatering, general construction activities, painting, sandblasting of buildings, and the use of paint strippers.
- **Site Servicing** involves providing utilities to buildings, including power, natural gas, telephone and cable television, and sanitary sewer, storm sewer and water lines. Trenching is the main project (see Sub-Class 2, Section 9).

  Installation of service lines typically occurs under the road right-of-way (RoW) and across development lots. This task involves digging trenches 1 to 3 m deep and 0.5 to 2 m wide by backhoe, installing conduit, pipe or cable, filling of the trench by backhoe, compacting of material by compactor and covering with asphalt or other wearing surface (as required). Cable or telephone lines can be installed by a trenching machine, which opens the trench, lays the line and closes the trench in one pass. These activities are covered in Sub-Class 2, Section 9.

  Site servicing also includes installing underground sewage and greywater holding tanks.

- **Operation** refers to the continued occupation and use of an existing structure or building.
- **Decommissioning or abandonment** of an existing building involves:
  - Disconnection of utilities, which may either be removed (requiring excavation) or left *in-situ*; and
  - Demolition activities and removal of foundations.
- **Site restoration or reclamation** involves backfilling, if necessary, and landscaping, grading, revegetating the disturbed site through seeding, planting and sodding, and herbicide and fertilizer use. Paving involves levelling of ground and pouring of asphalt or concrete driveways and pathways.
- **General activities** which apply to all stages of a project include:

- Material handling and storage: includes transportation and storage of building and excavated materials.

- Equipment operation: includes machinery used during all activities such as compactors, pumps, jackhammers, compressors, generators, cement mixers, backhoes, trenchers, and trucks. Accidental spills of fuel or oils may result during their transportation, handling, application and storage, and during regular operations, maintenance and refuelling of vehicles and equipment. Many of these hazardous products (including gasoline, diesel, lube oil, and aviation fuel) can move quickly through soil and contaminate groundwater sources. If these spills occur near open water, they can result in surface water and wetland contamination.

- Waste management: including waste production and disposal, which occurs during all phases of the project. This also includes the collection of all hazardous and non-hazardous waste and its removal to appropriate facilities, as well as re-use and recycling of building materials.

- Hazardous material collection and disposal: including oil-based paint, fuels, oils, lubricants and other petrochemical products.

8.3. Typical Seasonal Scheduling and Duration of Projects

Seasonal scheduling of projects:

- Construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of buildings or other structures can occur during all seasons of the year.

Duration of projects:

- Depending upon the size and complexity of the structure, the duration of **site preparation** and **construction** typically extends from 3 months for smaller residential dwellings up to 12 months for larger buildings including hotels, institutional, commercial or mixed-use developments.
- **Modification, maintenance or repair** projects, which often have the same activities as construction, typically have a shorter duration, except in the case of major renovations, when projects may take as long as a new building to complete.
- **Decommissioning and abandonment** typically has a duration of one week to one month.
- **Site reclamation and restoration** activities typically take one week to one month.

8.4. Description of Study Areas for Sub-Class 1

MCSR projects are conducted regularly and considered routine in nature, and the spatial and temporal extent of the impacts are well understood. Therefore, the potential size of the Study

Area for each project has been defined below. The Study Areas include all the environmental components that could be affected by the proposed project.

Sub-Class 1 - Buildings	**Spatial Extent[(a)]**	**Temporal Extent**
Construction, Operation, Modification, Maintenance or Repair, and Decommissioning and Abandonment of New and Existing Structures, including Heritage buildings	• For new construction activities, include development site, plus adjacent lands up to 100 m from the project • For modification, maintenance or repair activities, include development site, plus adjacent lands up to 100 m from the project • If there are impacts to water bodies, the water body potentially affected should be considered. • If there are impacts to air quality, the study area should include up to 500 m from the construction site.	• **Construction** - Duration of Construction Phase (e.g. 3 months [small residential building] to 12 months [larger building such as hotels, institutions]) • **Modification** - Duration of Modification Phase (e.g. 3 weeks to 12 months) • **Maintenance or Repair** - Duration of maintenance or repair (e.g. 1 to 6 months) • **Decommissioning, Abandonment, and Reclamation or Restoration** - Duration of Decommissioning and Abandonment Phase and time for site to re-establish vegetation for selected end land use (e.g. 3 weeks to 1 year)

[(a)] The size of the Study Area may need to be adjusted due to site-specific conditions as identified in the CSPR.

8.5. Typical Project Sites and Environmental Setting

Typical project sites and environmental setting for all the communities are described in Sections 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 6.2, 6.3, 7.2, 7.3.

8.6. Potential Environmental Effects of Building Projects

Based on the environmental conditions, location and other site-specific conditions at building sites, potential effects from building projects have been identified.

An environmental matrix (Table 8.1) has been used to identify which building projects will likely impact each environmental component. This matrix identifies the potential range of magnitude of the impacts that could result from building activities if no mitigation measures are implemented. Potential impacts are rated as high, moderate or low in magnitude, or none. Only those activities with impacts are included in the table.

The highest magnitude potential **pre-mitigation** environmental effects (those with moderate ratings or higher) as identified in Table 8.1 include:

- A general decrease in ambient air quality results from:
  - *Dust* due to site preparation and construction activities and transportation of building materials, and
  - *Emissions* from construction vehicles and equipment at construction sites and during transportation of materials in the confined spaces of a mountain valley.
- Impact on surface water quality from construction activities occurring close to, but not within 30 m, of a water body. Activities closer than 30 m to a water body are not

covered by the MCSR, and may require a separate environmental assessment. The 30 m is measured from the high water mark. Removal of water for operational purposes where applicable. Potential impacts to surface water include:

  - *Sedimentation* from site preparation, construction site dewatering into surface water, the storm water system or other inappropriate areas. Surface water runoff and increased sedimentation resulting from eroded soils can decrease the quality of surface waters that they enter. Changes in water quality can impact aquatic resources; and

  - *Contamination* from improper waste disposal or hazardous materials handling, use of herbicides, and vehicle and equipment leaks or spills during operation. Herbicides and fertilizers can contaminate surface waters by chemical spray drift, improper chemical disposal and from runoff. Aquatic organisms can be exposed to contaminants, either causing direct mortality or affecting their growth and reproduction.

- Possible drawdown of groundwater resulting from dewatering activities during construction, particularly in areas with high water tables, and operation.
- Potential impacts to soil, including:

  - *Soil erosion* during grading and excavation activities;

  - *Soil compaction* during equipment operation; and

  - *Soil contamination* from leaks and accidental spills from equipment operation and maintenance.

- Potential for loss or damage to adjacent vegetation from clearing activities during site preparation.
- Impact upon wildlife and wildlife habitat on the edges of town and proximate outlying areas including:

  - *Loss or fragmentation of habitat* where development occurs in or adjacent to previously undisturbed areas (including nesting, feeding and resting areas);

  - *Sensory disturbance* from noise and activity during site preparation, construction and equipment operation; and

  - *Disruption of wildlife movement corridors*, particularly in the locations identified in Sections 2 to 7.

- General negative aesthetic impacts due to construction activities, including visual and noise effects, loss of viewscapes, and loss of the wilderness experience.

Table 8.1 Matrix of the Magnitude of Potential Environmental Impacts from Building Construction and Decommissioning before Mitigation - Sub-Class 1.

Activities	Environmental Components							
	Air Quality	Hydrology, Water Quality[a], Groundwater and Aquatic Resources	Landforms and Soil	Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Heritage Resources	Socio-Economics	Aesthetics (Vision, Noise)
Pre-Planning								
Geotechnical investigation	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	L
Site Preparation								
Clearing of Vegetation	L-M	L-M	L	L-H	L-H	L	-	L-H
Grading and Excavation	L-M	L-M	L-H	-	L-M	-, L	-	L-H
Disposal of Cleared Material	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
Construction								
Dewatering	-	L-M	-	L	L	-	-	L
Construction (including painting/sand blasting)	L-M	L	-	-	L-M	-	-	L-M
Site Servicing (Subsurface)								
Trenching	-	L	L-M	-	L	-, L	-	-, L
Decommissioning and Abandonment								
Utilities Excavation and Removal	-	L	L-M	L	L	-, L	-	-, L
Demolition Activities/Foundation Removal	L	-	L	-	L	-	-	L
Site Reclamation or Restoration								
Grading	L-M	L	P	-	L	-	-	L-M
Revegetation	-	P	L	P	P	-	-	P
Paving	L	L	-	-	L	-	-	L-M
Herbicide/Fertilizer Use	L	L-M	L	L	L	-	-	P
General Activities								
Materials Handling/Storage	L	-	L-M	L	L	-	-	L
Equipment Operation and Maintenance	L-M	L-M	L-M	L	L-M	-	L	L-M
Waste Management	-	L-M	L	-	L	-	L	L-M
Hazardous Materials Collection and Disposal	-	L-M	L	L	L	-	-	

H = High Negative;
M = Moderate Negative
L = Low Negative
- = None
P = Positive

8.7. Mitigation Measures, Guidelines and Standards

Standard construction mitigation measures are available that significantly reduce the magnitude of these potential impacts.

Table 8.2 provides a summary of typical mitigation measures that should be used to reduce the magnitude of environmental impacts identified in Table 8.1. Mitigations associated with general activities should be fully considered in the pre-planning stage to ensure they are the most effective while on-site. It is important to recognize that appropriate mitigation measures will depend on site-specific environmental characteristics, which can be determined from Sections 2 to 7. Many of these recommended mitigation procedures are currently practised within the CSA.

Procedures, guidelines and other standards currently used are identified in Attachment 2. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with these recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

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

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Pre-planning		
Site investigation, including geotechnical investigation	Sensory disturbance, disturbance of archaeological resources, slope failure, sedimentation	1. Conduct Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, if not already completed for the site, and additional site surveys, test pits, bore holes etc. if necessary. 2. Minimize the time boreholes remain open to reduce small terrestrial wildlife mortality. Properly seal boreholes and fit PVC pipes as per provincial/federal standards. 3. Use existing roadways or disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site. 4. Follow appropriate excavation mitigation measures for geotechnical investigation (see mitigations for "Trenching"). 5. All wells must be registered as per provincial standards. 6. Drilling shields must be environmentally friendly. 7. Unsuccessful drill holes must be properly sealed and capped as per the provincial standards. 8. Collection containers are required for all drill cuttings. Drilling mud will not be disposed of in the park. 9. A copy of the drilling log will be submitted to Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Office when complete.
General planning activities specific to all building projects.	Runoff / sedimentation; soil contamination	10. Prepare an Emergency Response Plan for the worst case, i.e., heavy rainfall and runoff events, high winds, spills, fires, etc. 11. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 8.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 12. Ensure all activities are conducted at least 30 m from waterbodies.
	Dust production	13. Have a water source available to wet down exposed soil and dry areas.
	Wind and water erosion	14. Prepare a satisfactory Sediment and Erosion Control Plan covering all construction and restoration periods. 15. Acquire necessary sediment control equipment (i.e., straw bales, landscaping fabric, sediment fences, etc.) and install prior to construction. 16. Extra planning should be used for areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits.
	Compaction of soils	17. Identify soils susceptible to compaction (fine textured and organic soils). 18. In sensitive areas, use equipment of low bearing weight, low PSI tires, or tracked vehicles. 19. Building material storage must be contained in one area of the site and clearly flagged to prevent soil compaction and reduce area of disturbance.
	Slope failure	20. Assess slope stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth) and adjust activities to avoid these areas if possible. Use appropriate setbacks. 21. Pay particular attention when planning for slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where soils are shallow and likely to move with

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.8. Residual Impacts

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

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

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

- **Geographical Extent** refers to the geographical area potentially affected by the impact and may be rated as local (within CSA), or regional (within the national park) or provincial.
- **Degree of Reversibility** refers to the extent an adverse effect is reversible or irreversible over a 5 year period.
- **Degree of certainty** in assessing residual impacts.

If the appropriate measures identified in Table 8.2 are followed, most of the potential impacts identified in Table 8.2 and described in Section 8.6 should be reduced to insignificant levels. The degree of certainty in predicting the residual impacts and significance is high because these are well understood mitigations and in known environments. Potential residual impacts include:

- The effect on ambient air quality from vehicle and equipment emissions can be reduced through minimizing idling of vehicles, and ensuring engines are well tuned. Dust can also be reduced by appropriate measures, including covering building materials with tarps, both during on-site storage and transportation. Provided these mitigations, and others described in Table 8.2 are followed, the residual impact would be low, negative, short-term, intermittent, local and reversible and considered not significant.
- Minimizing unnecessary vegetation clearing, avoiding use of off-site storage and using only recognized access roads could reduce habitat loss. Fragmentation or encroachment on wildlife movement corridors is more difficult to mitigate. Working only during daylight hours can reduce sensory disturbance, and ensuring wildlife is not harassed if they approach a worksite. As wildlife habitat and movement corridors are located outside the perimeter of the communities, impacts from construction activities will likely occur in close proximity to the edge of town and in areas outside the town boundary that are included in the MCSR. Previously disturbed areas well inside the town boundary are unlikely to be impacted.
  Provided these mitigations, and the others included in Table 8.2 are followed, impacts from construction activity should be low to moderate (depending on the location), negative, short-term, intermittent, local, irreversible and not significant.
- Provided contractors use appropriate mitigations as described in Table 8.2 when operating in proximity to water bodies, including preparing a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan and controlling overland flow, the likelihood of sedimentation and contamination of surface water from dewatering, waste disposal, equipment operation and herbicide use should be minimized. Resulting effects would be low, negative, short-term, intermittent, local, reversible and not significant.
- As long as dewatering continues in the vicinity of the high water table, drawdown is likely to occur. Recharging of shallow aquifers may occur at a relatively slow rate. The residual effect is rated as low to moderate, negative, medium-term, continuous, local and reversible. The impact would be considered not significant.
- Mitigations during site preparation activities and equipment operation that can reduce soil impacts such as erosion, compaction and contamination include restricting vehicular traffic and other equipment operation to approved access routes, minimizing or halting construction activities during wet conditions, and preparing an appropriate spill response plan prior to site preparation. Provided these mitigations and others in Table 8.2 are followed, the residual impact to soil would be low, negative, short-term, local, reversible and not significant.

- Negative aesthetic impacts such as noise and visual impacts can be reduced by adhering to noise restrictions, reducing visual impacts by careful placement of facilities and leaving vegetation screens between access roads and construction sites. Provided appropriate measures described in Table 8.2 are followed, residual impacts from noise would be rated as low, negative, short-term, intermittent and reversible, while visual impacts are low, negative, short-term or long-term (depending on the effect), local, permanent and not reversible. Loss of viewscape and loss of the wilderness experience are less readily mitigated. These impacts would be considered not significant.

In summary, appropriate mitigation measures should be effective in minimizing impacts from construction projects to insignificant levels, except where activities occur in previously undisturbed areas.

8.9. Malfunctions and Accidents

The likelihood of accidents and malfunctions occurring that could cause negative environmental impacts is minimal, as the projects associated with building construction are routine and their effects predictable. Examples of unlikely accidents or malfunctions, and indications of how they should be addressed, include:

- Heavy rains during construction could lead to unexpected erosion and overflows of sediment traps. The best mitigation measures include careful planning and preparation, stopping work during heavy rains, and the use of straw bales, filter fencing and other appropriate erosion control measures to contain and direct flow.

- Spills of petroleum products from vehicles and construction equipment could impact surface water or soils. The best mitigation to prevent such events is careful planning, including a suitable Emergency Response Plan, immediate notification of spills, and onsite availability of standard spill containment kits and procedures.

- Fire could occur during construction, modification or decommissioning, due to such malfunctions as gas leaks, or possibly as a result of wild fires. The best mitigation to prevent such events is careful planning of appropriate prevention measures, including an Emergency Response Plan.

These actions should reduce the potential impacts of these unlikely events.

8.10. Effects of the Environment on the Project

Natural events including flooding, avalanches, forest fire, heavy wind or snow have the potential to affect construction projects, and, in extreme cases, create emergency situations. These issues and concerns are considered to be mitigable through use of careful planning and Emergency Response procedures. Such measures should be included in Emergency Response Plan, as recommended under Table 8.2, Pre-Planning.

8.11. Emergencies

The Agency has advised Parks Canada “that pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Act, an environmental assessment is not required of a project where the project is to be carried out in

response to an emergency and the project is carried out in the interest of preventing damage to property, the environment, or is in the interest of public health and safety. The scope and magnitude of actions taken by Federal Authorities in these circumstances will be defined by the powers that authorize the emergency actions. However, Federal Authorities should, as a matter of policy, attempt to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into their emergency response planning to the extent possible."

Emergencies, other than those of a national scale, include but are not limited to the actual occurrence of, and/or imminent threat of flooding, dam failure, extreme erosion, facility structural damage and forest fire, snow, rock or debris avalanche, natural gas leaks or explosions, train derailments and railway track failure, toxic materials release or spill, natural event blockage of the major highways or railways, and telephone or electrical failure to the communities. Initial actions or immediate containment will be approved but will require a post project environmental assessment and follow-up. If a longer-term project arises from the initial emergency, the normal environmental assessment protocol will apply to any further undertakings.

If a project would normally be covered by the MCSR, it would also be covered if it resulted from emergency situations that occur within the CSA. Projects that would not normally be covered by the MCSR will not be covered in an emergency situation.

8.11.1.Emergency Situation Environmental Assessment Procedure

Protocols in the event of one of the above-specified emergencies include calling Parks Canada and/or emergency responders at the numbers listed in Attachment 2. Inform Parks Canada of the nature and location of the emergency, initial action proposed and any subsequent follow-up.

The week following an emergency, a CSPR form must be completed and submitted to Parks Canada as outlined in Section 8.13.

8.11.2.Post Emergency Environmental Assessment

Should the emergency action require further long-term work already covered in the MCSR, a CSPR form may be used. When emergency repair is outside the activities included under the MCSR, an individual environmental assessment will be required.

8.12. Compliance and Follow-Up

Compliance monitoring is required to ensure compliance with project mitigations. Follow-up is used to track whether the recommended mitigations are effective in reducing predicted impacts.

8.12.1.Compliance Monitoring during Construction

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that construction and maintenance crews are familiar with the mitigations and any other conditions of approval of the MCSR, and how they are to be implemented. Training of crews will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional, or by a construction supervisor familiar with the project-specific mitigations and how they apply.

The Parks Canada environmental assessment coordinator or delegate will be responsible for project surveillance and insuring mitigation and training commitments are followed.

8.12.2.Long-term Monitoring Programs and Follow-up

As stated in Section 1.8.1 approvals will be given to these routine and repetitive projects with understood technology, recognized mitigation and no significant impacts. As a result, long-term site specific monitoring is not required. Each community has a No Net Negative Environmental Impact Framework which identifies indicators to be monitored. These long-term monitoring programs can assist in tracking the accuracy of predicted impacts and the effectiveness of required mitigations. Similarly, ongoing monitoring is committed to in the park management plans. Additional management initiatives or mitigations may be identified and implemented as a result of the monitoring.

8.13. Preparing the Class Screening Project Report

The information included in this MCSR provides the background environmental and project information necessary to prepare the Class Screening Project Report. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to provide site-specific information necessary for Parks Canada, the Responsible Authority (RA), to reach a decision on project approval. This information will be provided through completion of a Class Screening Project Report Form, which includes completion of Class Screening Form A-1.

Form A-1 will be completed by the proponent, and submitted to Parks Canada. Depending upon the expected environmental effects of the individual project, the project will receive approval based on the information in Form A-1, or the proponent will be requested to either provide additional information or will be required to undergo an individual environmental assessment.

The following are projects that will not receive approval under the MCSR but will be reclassified, and an individual assessment will be required. Parks Canada will specify the scope of assessment required for these projects:

- There is potential to cause a significant adverse effect that cannot be readily mitigated;
- The environmental effects are uncertain; or
- The project is excluded for reasons explained in section 1.7.3; or
- For other reasons, Parks Canada considers the project unsuitable to the class screening process.

When there are no outstanding issues, approval will be given within 14 calendar days of Form 1 being submitted, or notification of reclassification will be provided within 14 calendar days.

8.13.1.Completing Form 1

Form 1 is to be completed by proponents of projects for any new or existing building in the CSA. Below are the locations where forms and information can be obtained.

Field	**Wasagaming**
Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Government Compound, Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,	Riding Mountain National Park Development Office and Environmental Assessment Office Administration Building Wasagaming, Manitoba

AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403) 522-1255
Fax (403) 522-1223

R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Jasper

Jasper National Park Administration Office (Train Station) and Jasper National Park Compound – CEAA department.
PO Box 10
Jasper, AB
T0E 1E0

Waskesiu

Townsite Clerk
Box 100, Waskesiu Lake, SK
SOJ 2Y0
Prince Albert National Park of Canada
(306) 663-4520
(306) 663-5424 (fax)

Lake Louise

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

Waterton

Parks Canada Municipal Officer
Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer
Park Switch Board (403) 859-2224

8.14. Time Lines

Parks Canada, as the Responsible Authority, will review all projects and provide a response to the proponent within 14 calendar days of submission of all necessary information.

Field Class Screening Project Report Form 1-A

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Field or areas adjacent to the town. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Field (Appendix 1)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or other structure, including Heritage buildings, as allowed by Field Community Plan, Field Community Regulations, Field Land Use Directives, Yoho National Park of Canada Management Plan and Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Field Unit Development Guidelines.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. **Footprint** (area of land occupied by building at ground level) and **floor space** (all floors including basement), **height.**

	Footprint (include units)	**Floorspace (include Units)**	**Height (include units)**
Before Construction			
After Construction			
Net Change			

d. What will be the change in the number of people housed on-site?

e. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

f. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Fence removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Blocked view ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new building/structure ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing) ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. For a building foundation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. For post or footing holes only? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Outside the footprint of an existing building? ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

vi. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

i. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

k. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing structures/buildings:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Field please provide:

Street Address:

Town zoning (Refer to Attachment 3):

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.*, Fireside Ecosection 3 FR 3; Refer to Attachment 3)

i. Will a variance to any land use directive or development guidelines be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. If a variance is required does it involve site coverage or floor area ratio (FAR)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Will there be an increase in the amount of sewage? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. *Outside* the community of Field:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- The water reservoir
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Field Cemetery

ii. If your project is the modification of an **existing building/structure** located in one of the peripheral areas mentioned above, will there be:

A change in the method of sewage disposal? ☐ YES ☐ NO

An increase in the amount of sewage other wastes or emissions? ☐ YES ☐ NO

A need created for additional facilities, *e.g.*, parking, garbage bins? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e,* any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ UNSURE ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. Are any of the buildings on site listed in the *Field townsite, Yoho National Park : built heritage resource description and analysis*? Please contact the Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File name:

Jasper Class Screening Project Report Form 1-B

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Jasper National Park P.O. Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0 Fax (780) 852-1873	Parks Canada Administration Office Train Station, Connaught Drive or Parks Canada Compound CEAA Shop

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you may call the Development Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (780) 852-6162. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Jasper or areas adjacent to the town located in the class screening area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Jasper (Appendix 3)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology, Contaminated Sites and Land Use Districts (Figures 3.1 to 3.6)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 2)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building, including Heritage buildings, within allowable Development Regulations outlined in the Regulations Respecting the Use of Land in the Town of Jasper, and Jasper National Park of Canada Management Plan.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. **Footprint** (area of land occupied by building at ground level) and **floor space** (all floors including basement), **height.**

	Footprint (include units)	**Floorspace (include Units)**	**Height (include units)**
Before Construction			
After Construction			
Net Change			

d. What will be the change in the number of people housed on-site?

e. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

f. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i.	Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	Fence removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Blocked view	☐ YES	☐ NO

g. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i.	The construction of a new building/structure	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s)	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s)	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing)	☐ YES	☐ NO

h. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i.	For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	For a building foundation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	For post or footing holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Outside the footprint of an existing building?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
vi.	What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

i. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

k. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing structures/buildings:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Jasper please provide:

Street Address:

Town zoning (initials and name):

i. Will a variance to any town regulations or guidelines be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. If a variance is required, does it involve site coverage? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. *Outside* the community of Jasper:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Pine Bungalows
- Tekarra Lodge
- Alpine Village
- Becker's Roaring River Chalets
- Pyramid Riding Stables
- Jasper Park Lodge
- Whistler's Campground
- Wapiti Campground
- Jasper House Bungalows
- Patricia Lake Bungalows
- Pyramid Lake Resort
- Jasper Cemetery

ii. If your project is the modification of an **existing building/structure** located in one of the peripheral areas mentioned above, will there be:

A change in the method of sewage disposal? ☐ YES ☐ NO

An increase in the amount of sewage other wastes or emissions? ☐ YES ☐ NO

A need created for additional facilities, *e.g.*, parking, garbage bins? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES ☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES ☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES ☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES ☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland)	☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Does your building have a built heritage designation? (You can get information on built heritage designations from the Parks Administration office, 852-6162). ☐ "A" Listed ☐ " B" Listed ☐ "C" Listed ☐ No

h. Will your project change or destroy a Built Heritage resource? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Proponents must notify the environmental management specialist (780-852-6224) of the proposed work schedule, at least two weeks in advance, so a project surveillance officer (ESO) can be appointed, and any surveillance activities accommodated. If stipulated by the environmental surveillance officer, a start-up meeting will be held on site involving the proponent, engineering staff, project contractor(s) and the ESO. The meeting is to ensure key construction personnel are aware of the environmental concerns, laws, rules and regulations in Jasper National Park. No work may commence before all necessary approvals and permits have been obtained from Parks Canada. All park regulations, relevant federal and provincial acts, regulations, guidelines and codes of good practice will apply to all work and activities associated with this project.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Recommended: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use Manager

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: **File Name:**

Lake Louise Class Screening Project Report Form 1-C

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, an approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Lake Louise or areas adjacent to the town within the class screening area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Lake Louise (Appendix 4)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 4.1 to 4.5)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or other structure, including Heritage buildings, as allowed by Lake Louise Community Plan, Lake Louise Community Plan Implementation Guidelines, Lake Louise Lake Use Directives, Banff National Park of Canada Management Plan and Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Field Unit Development Guidelines, Banff National Park Development Guidelines.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. **Footprint** (area of land occupied by building at ground level) and **floor space** (all floors including basement), **height.**

	Footprint (include units)	**Floorspace (include Units)**	**Height (include units)**
Before Construction			
After Construction			
Net Change			

d. What will be the change in the number of people housed on-site?

e. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

f. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Fence removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Blocked view ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new building/structure ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing) ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. For a building foundation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. For post or footing holes only? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Outside the footprint of an existing building? ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

vi. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

i. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

k. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing structures/buildings:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Lake Louise please provide:

Street Address:

Town zoning (Refer to Attachment 3):

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.*, Bow Valley Ecosection BV1; Refer to Attachment 3)

i. Will a variance to any land use directive or development guidelines be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. If a variance is required does it involve site coverage or floor area ratio (FAR) Is this relevant? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Will there be an increase in the amount of sewage? ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. *Outside* the community of Lake Louise:
If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Government Horse Corrals

If your project is the modification of an **existing building/structure** located in one of the peripheral areas mentioned above, will there be:

i. A change in the method of sewage disposal? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. An increase in the amount of sewage other wastes or emissions? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. A need created for additional facilities, *e.g.*, parking, garbage bins? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The perimeter of town ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3) ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek) ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Are any of the buildings on site listed in the *Lake Louise : built heritage resource description & analysis*? Please contact Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach aseparate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: **File Name:**

Wasagaming Class Screening Project Report Form 1-D

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the Riding Mountain National Park Development Office or Environmental Assessment Office in the Administration Building in Wasagaming. Once completed, forms should be returned to the Development Office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Riding Mountain National Park
Environmental Assessment Office
Administration Building
Wasagaming, Manitoba, R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, a signed document, called the "Environmental Screening Approval Report" will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the MCSR or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within the Wasagaming or areas adjacent to the town. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**:Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**:Specific mitigation information for Wasagaming (Appendix 6)
- **Attachment 3:**Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 to 5.3)
- **Attachment 4** :Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 5)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or other structure, including Heritage buildings, allowed by the Wasagaming Community Plan and Riding Mountain National Park Management.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. **Footprint** (area of land occupied by building at ground level), **floor space** (all floors including basement), **height, hard surfaces** (paved, gravel or other hard surfaces).

	Footprint (include units)	**Floorspace (include units)**	**Height (include units)**	**Hard Surfaces (include units)**
Before Construction				
After Construction				
Net Change				

d. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

e. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Fence removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Blocked view ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Drainage ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new building/structure ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing) ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. For a building foundation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. For post or footing holes only? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Outside the footprint of an existing building? ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

vi. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing buildings/structures:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Wasagaming please provide:

Street Address, Lot and Block:

Town zoning (Refer to Attachment 3):

b. *Outside* the community of Wasagaming:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision
- Deep Bay cabin site
- 320 Tawapit site

ii. If your project is the modification of an **existing building/structure** located in one of the peripheral areas mentioned above, will there be:

A change in the method of sewage disposal? ☐ YES ☐ NO

An increase in the amount of sewage other wastes or emissions? ☐ YES ☐ NO

A need created for additional facilities, *e.g.*, parking, garbage bins? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES ☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES ☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES ☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES ☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

Waskesiu Class Screening Project Report Form 1-E

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the Parks Canada Administration Building. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Townsite Officer Prince Albert National Park P.O. Box 100 Waskesiu, SK S0J 2Y0 Fax (306) 663-5424	Parks Canada Administration Office Waskesiu

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Townsite Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (306) 663-4520. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waskesiu townsite boundaries (class screening area). It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waskesiu (Appendix 8)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 6.1 and 6.2)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 7)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or other structure, including Heritage buildings, within allowable Waskesiu Community Plan, Prince Albert National Park of Canada Management Plan.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Fence removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Blocked view	☐ YES	☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new building/structure	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s)	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s)	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing)	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing building/structure what, if any, will be the percentage increase in the footprint and/ or the height of the new building/structure?

i. Percentage increase of footprint	_____ %
ii. Percentage increase in height	_____ %

g. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. For a building foundation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. For post or footing holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Outside the footprint of an existing building?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
vi. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		
	_____	

h. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing structures/buildings:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use?	☐ YES	☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Waskesiu please provide:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The perimeter of town ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland) ☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____

Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

i. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Does your building have a built heritage designation? ☐ "A" Listed ☐ " B" Listed ☐ "C" Listed ☐ No

h. Will your project change or destroy a Built Heritage resource? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.
Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: **File Name:**

Waterton Class Screening Project Report Form 1-F

Sub-Class 1: Buildings

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained from the Parks Canada Municipal Officer.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the park switchboard at (403) 859-2224. Forms are to be returned to:

Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer

Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, a signed document, will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waterton. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 8.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waterton (Appendix 9)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5)

SUB-CLASS 1: BUILDINGS

Projects in Sub-Class 1 include construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair and decommissioning and abandonment of a building or other structure, including Heritage buildings, as allowed by Waterton Lakes National Park 2000 Waterton Community Plan and the Waterton Community Land-Use Directive contained within it.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any demolition or excavation. (Example: Tear down old house and build a new one.) Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. **Footprint** (area of land occupied by building at ground level) and **floor space** (all floors including basement), **height.**

	Footprint (include units)	**Floorspace (include Units)**	**Height (include units)**
Before Construction			
After Construction			
Net Change			

d. What will be the change in the number of people housed on-site?

e. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

f. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Fence removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Blocked view ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new building/structure ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The demolition of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing building(s)/structure(s) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Geotechnical investigation (drilling/soil testing) ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. For a building foundation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. For post or footing holes only? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Outside the footprint of an existing building? ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

vi. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

i. Will a new lease be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If a lease is required, will the building use remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO

k. Does your project involve any of the following changes to the existing structures/buildings:

i. Increasing the footprint by greater than 10%, or ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Redevelopment, or a change of use? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 1 (Buildings) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

a. Please provide the following:

Street Address:

Town zoning (Refer to Attachment 3):

i. Will a variance to any land use directive or development guidelines be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. If a variance is required does it involve site coverage or floor area ratio (FAR) ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Will there be an increase in the amount of sewage? ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the buildings now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials in the building(s) on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the age of the building or the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)?

f. Are any of the buildings on site listed in the Waterton Built Heritage Resource Description and Analysis? Please contact Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-1? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form.

Table SC-1: Potential environmental effects from building projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: **File Name:**

9. SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

9.1. Description of Class of Projects

This Sub-Class addresses the construction of new service lines including underground natural gas, water, storm water, sewage, power and communication and aboveground power and communication. It also addresses the modification, operation, maintenance and repair, and abandonment and decommissioning of existing underground and aboveground lines. The MCSR covers the areas of the CSA as described in Section 1.3.

Parks Canada is the Responsible Authority under the Act for all construction, modification, operation, maintenance or repair, and abandonment and decommissioning projects in the park communities. The plans, directives, and guidelines in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 describe the capacities of services permitted in each community related to various land use districts.

Based on the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the following projects are included in this sub-class (for more details on projects covered by this class screening see Section 1.7):

- Construction of all new service lines,
- Modification, operation, maintenance or repair of existing lines within the areas listed in Schedules I, II, and III of the *National Parks Lease and Licence of Occupation Regulations* of the *Canada National Parks Act* where the projects:
  - Take place in areas that are not built-up;
  - Involve the cutting of indigenous trees;
  - Involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment (A polluting substance is a substance, either natural or man-made, that can potentially have adverse effects on the environment);
  - Increase the operating capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines; or
  - Present risk of physical harm to mammals.

  Note: Modification, operation, maintenance or repair of existing lines that do not involve any of the above do not require environmental assessment under the Act.
- Abandonment and decommissioning of existing lines.

  Note: Any project and its associated activities that are carried out in or on or within 30 m of a water body may not be within the MCSR and therefore may require an individual environmental assessment. Any project that may impact sensitive resources or take place on a contaminated site may require an individual environmental assessment. For more details on projects covered by this class screening see Section 1.7.

9.2. Typical Projects Associated with the Provision of Service Lines

Both underground and aboveground service lines for water, sanitary waste, storm water, natural gas, power and communication are present in the CSA. Most new construction will be

underground and many aboveground services will be replaced with belowground when appropriate.

Utilities, including water, sanitary sewer, storm water, and natural gas, which are provided in pipes, are usually located under roadways, or across development properties. Utilities provided in electrical cable are usually provided together in a conduit wherever feasible, frequently following roadways, either above or underground.

All projects in this sub-class involve a pre-planning component. Pre-planning activities include the preparation of Emergency Response Plans for potential contamination, Sediment and Erosion Control Plans and scheduling work such that it does not conflict with peak usage times and critical wildlife life stages.

9.2.1. Underground Services

The following projects occur during construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of underground service lines:

- **Site Preparation** includes:
  - Surveying and clearing of vegetation in the right-of-way;
  - Thawing of frozen ground during the winter through burning of propane;
  - Grading to reduce steep slopes;
  - Excavation of trenches by open cutting with backhoes, usually 1 to 3 m deep and 1 to 2 m wide, depending on the utility being installed. Smaller lines, such as electrical or phone lines, can use a trenching machine, which is less disturbing than a backhoe. Main line sewer, water lines, and storm sewers require larger trenches; and
  - Dewatering involves the removal of excess water from the site using pumps, hoses and sediment traps, and redirecting to stable vegetation.

- **Installation** of new utility lines, including electricity, natural gas, telephone and cable television, sanitary sewer, storm water, and water lines includes installing conduit, pipe or cable (for pipe this includes hauling, stringing, bending, welding, coating and placement). Trench breakers and subdrains are installed to prevent the movement of water down the trench. Cathodic protection to prevent corrosion along the line is attached to metal natural gas lines. Projects that potentially have environmental impacts include:
  - Trenching, back filling and compacting: overburden is placed in the trench over the pipe, compacted and crowned over the trench to allow for subsidence. Final grading recontours the surface; and
  - Cable or telephone lines can be installed with a trenching machine, which opens the trench, lays the line and closes the trench in one pass.

- **Maintenance and Repair** of existing lines includes many of the same projects described under site preparation and installation. Additional projects include:

  – Annual inspection of lines and facilities for breaks, leaks or other malfunctions, and replacing damaged or broken lines, which includes the same activities as described above, but usually on a smaller scale;

  – Maintaining the right-of-ways, including mowing and removal of danger trees; and

  – Stormwater system maintenance, including cleaning storm sceptors and disposing of any sediment and trapped oils.

  – Inspection and maintenance and replacement of transformers

- **Decommissioning and Abandonment** includes:

  – Disconnecting and **either** removing and disposing of underground line or pipe, **or** capping/sealing to leave the disconnected line or pipe in place.

9.2.2. Aboveground Services

The following projects occur during construction, operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of aboveground service lines:

- **Site Preparation** includes:

  – Surveying and clearing of vegetation in the right-of-way;

  – Thawing of frozen ground during the winter through burning of propane;

  – Grading to reduce steep slopes;

  – Dewatering involves the removal of excess water from the site using pumps, hoses and sediment traps, and redirecting to stable vegetation.

- **Installation** of new utility lines aboveground includes:
  – digging holes for poles, planting poles, and stringing.

- **Maintenance and Repair** activities include:

  – Replacing poles and lines as necessary, including removing old poles, digging holes for new poles, planting poles, stringing, and replacing light bulbs; and

  – Maintenance of right-of-ways (outside town boundary), including mowing, clearing of shrubs, possible use of herbicides, and pruning or removal of danger trees.

- **Decommissioning and Abandonment** occurs when aboveground lines are replaced by underground service lines. This process involves:

  - Removal and disposal of aboveground poles and lines; and

- Re-installation of underground services (see Section 9.2.1).

9.2.3. Aboveground and underground services

The following activities are applicable to aboveground and underground services.

- **Restoration or Reclamation** includes the overall clean up and reclamation of the site after construction or decommissioning and abandonment, involving:
  - Removal of all garbage and debris, and
  - Revegetation by seeding, sodding or planting of native trees and shrubs.

- **General activities**, including:
  - Materials Handling/Storage includes stockpiling overburden for use during filling and compacting.
  - Equipment Operation occurs during all phases. For aboveground lines, it includes the use of bucket trucks for pruning and line work. For underground services, it includes the use of jackhammers, compressors, compactors, backhoes, trenchers, trucks, vacuum trucks, water pumps and gas rectifiers.
  - Waste Production and Disposal occurs during all phases of the project. This involves the collection of all waste and its removal to appropriate facilities. Vegetative material will be chipped and re-used, or composted. Diseased vegetation may be burned, and a burning permit is required.

9.2.4. Typical Seasonal Scheduling and Construction Duration

Service line activities can occur during all seasons of the year. However, most planned activities occur between April and November, when the ground is thawed. If necessary, ground can be thawed during the winter months by burning propane on the surface, although this is usually only done for emergency underground repair activities. Aboveground repair activities can be carried out at all times of the year. Scheduled vegetation removal on rights of way is usually scheduled to occur during the winter season when the ground is frozen.

Duration of activities varies depending upon the type and size of the project. Construction of new service lines may take up to two months to complete for major projects, major repairs may also take this long. Maintenance and minor repair activities can be done in a short period of time.

9.3. Description of Study Areas for Sub-Class 2

The MCSR is being prepared for projects that are conducted regularly and considered routine in nature, and the spatial and temporal extent of the impacts are well understood. Therefore, the potential size of the Study Area for each project subject to the MCSR has been defined below. The Study Areas are defined to include all the environmental components that could be affected by the proposed project.

Sub-Class 2 - Service Lines	**Spatial Extent[(a)]**	**Temporal Extent**
Construction of New Service Lines, and Modification, Operation,	• Include linear corridor that extends the length of the	• **Construction** - Duration of Construction Phase

Maintenance and Repair, and Decommission and Abandonment of Existing Lines	service line • Include width of Right-of-Way (for power and communication lines), or width of Right-of-Way plus 20 m from centre line on either side of Right-of-Way (for gas, sewage and water lines)	(e.g. 3 weeks to 1 year) • **Modification, Operation, Maintenance or Repair** - Duration is Life of Service Line operation, or duration of modification, maintenance or repair (e.g. 1 day to 2 weeks) • **Decommission and Abandonment, Reclamation or Restoration** - Duration of Decommissioning and Abandonment Phase and time for site to re-establish vegetation for selected end land use (e.g. 3 weeks to 1 year)

(a) The size of the Study Area may need to be adjusted due to site-specific conditions as identified in the CSPR.

9.4. Typical Project Sites and Environmental Setting

Potential project sites are located within different ecosystems in the CSA. The environment in the CSA and their environmental characteristics and sensitivities are described in Sections 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, and 7.2.

9.5. Potential Environmental Effects of Projects Associated with Service Lines

Based on the environmental conditions, location and other site-specific conditions in each ecosite in the CSA, potential effects of project activities have been identified.

An environmental matrix (Table 9.1) has been used to identify which project activities will likely impact each environmental component. The matrix identifies the potential range of magnitudes of the impacts that could result from construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of service lines if no mitigation measures are implemented. Potential impacts are rated as high, moderate or low magnitude, or none. Only those activities with impacts are included in the table.

The highest magnitude potential **pre-mitigation** environmental effects as identified in Table 9.1 include:

- Impact on surface water quality from installation of underground service lines close to water bodies (but not closer than 30 m) and sedimentation from run-off during clearing and excavation activities, and dewatering into water bodies. Surface water runoff and increased sedimentation resulting from eroded soils can decrease the quality of surface waters that they enter. Changes in water quality can impact aquatic resources. Activities closer than 30 m to a water body are not covered by the MCSR, and require a separate environmental assessment;
- Potential impacts to soil, including:
  - Soil erosion during grading and excavation activities;

  - Soil compaction during equipment operation; and

  - Soil contamination from accidental spills and leaks from equipment operation and maintenance.

- Potential for loss or damage to adjacent vegetation from site clearing activities during site preparation.

- Impact on wildlife and wildlife habitat in previously undeveloped areas, including:

  - *Loss or fragmentation of habitat* where development occurs in or adjacent to previously undisturbed areas (including loss of nesting/seeding/resting areas);

  - *Sensory disturbance* from noise and activity during site preparation, installation and equipment operation; and

  - *Disruption of wildlife movement corridors*, where present.

- General negative aesthetic impacts including visual, noise and odour effects, and loss of the wilderness experience.

Table 9.1 Matrix of the Magnitude of Potential Environmental Impacts from the Provision of Service Lines - Sub-Class 2.

Activity and Development Phase	Environmental Components					
	Air Quality	**Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources**	**Landforms and Soil**	**Vegetation**	**Wildlife Habitat and Populations**	**Aesthetics (Vision, Noise)**
Underground and Aboveground Services						
Site Preparation						
Clearing of vegetation	L	L-M	L	L-H	L-M	L-H
Thawing	L	—	L	—	—	L-M
Grading and excavation	L	L-M	L-H	L-M	L-M	L-H
Dewatering		L	L	L	L	L
Underground Services						
Installation, Maintenance and Repair						
Trenching, backfilling, compacting, grading	L	L	L-H	—	L-M	L
Right-of-way maintenance	L	L	—	L	L	—
Cleaning storm sceptors	—	L	L	—	—	—
Decommissioning and Abandonment						
Disconnection and removal of pipes/cables	—	L	L	—	L	L
Aboveground Services						
Installation, Maintenance and Repair						
Removal of poles and lines	—	P	L	—	L	P
Digging holes for replacement poles	—	L-M	L	L	L	—
Planting poles and stringing	—	L-M	L	—	L	L-H
Right-of-way maintenance	L	L	—	L	L	—
Decommissioning and Abandonment						
Removal of wires and poles, refilling holes	—	—	P	P	P	P
Reclamation and Restoration[(b)]						
Revegetation	—	P	L	P	P	P
Underground and Aboveground Services						
General Activities [(c)]						
Materials handling/storage	L	L	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M
Equipment operation and maintenance	L	L-M	L-M	L	L-M	L
Waste management	—	—	L	—	L-H	L-M

Potential Magnitude of Impacts:
H = High
M = Moderate
L = Low
P = Positive
— = None

9.6. Mitigation Measures, Guidelines and Standards

Standard guidelines and procedures are available which significantly reduce the magnitude of these potential impacts.

Table 9.2 provides a summary of typical mitigation measures that should be used to address the potential environmental effects identified in Table 9.2. Mitigations associated with general activities should be fully considered in the pre-planning stage to ensure that they are the most effective while on-site. It is important to recognize that appropriate mitigation measures will depend on site-specific environmental characteristics, which can be determined from Table 9.1. Many of these outlined mitigation procedures are currently practised within the CSA.

Parks Canada and the utility companies operating the communities have documented specific mitigation measures (listed in Attachment 2) to be used during project activity. Utility companies and contractors in the CSA are required to be familiar with these recommended construction techniques, and to use them at all times to minimize the impact of their projects.

Table 9.2 Sub-Class 2: Service Lines - Mitigation for Reducing Impacts of Service Line Projects

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Underground and Aboveground Services		
Pre-Planning		
General activities	Runoff / sedimentation; soil contamination	1. Prepare an Emergency Response Plan for the worst case, i.e., heavy rainfall and runoff events, high winds, spills, fires, etc. 2. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 9.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 3. Ensure all activities are conducted at least 30 m from waterbodies.
	Dust production	4. Have a water source available to wet down exposed soil and dry areas.
	Wind and water erosion	5. Prepare a satisfactory Sediment and Erosion Control Plan covering all construction and restoration periods. 6. Acquire necessary sediment control equipment (i.e., straw bales, landscaping fabric, sediment fences, etc.) and install prior to construction. 7. Extra planning should be used for areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits.
	Compaction of soils	8. Identify soils susceptible to compaction (fine textured and organic soils) 9. Wherever possible, use equipment of low bearing weight, low PSI tires, or tracked vehicles, especially in sensitive sites. 10. Building material storage must be contained in one area and clearly flagged to prevent soil compaction and reduce area of disturbance.
	Slope failure	11. Assess slope stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth) and adjust activities to avoid these areas if possible. Use appropriate setbacks. 12. Pay particular attention when planning for slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where soils are shallow and likely to move with disturbance.
	Habitat loss and fragmentation or encroachment on wildlife movement corridor	13. Identify wildlife habitat that may be impacted by activities and avoid sensitive areas. 14. Identify and avoid wetlands. 15. Ensure only necessary vegetation is removed and delineate areas to be avoided with biodegradeable flagging tape and/or temporary fences.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	When working adjacent to natural areas: 16. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 17. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2. 18. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas were wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur. 19. Educate workers to not harass or attract wildlife, keep the site free of food scraps, and dispose of garbage in bear proof containers.
	Disturbance of archaeological resources	20. Determine whether there are archaeological sites in the area (see attached maps). 21. Consult with Parks Canada if sites are identified. 22. If potential archaeological sites may be subject to ground disturbance, adapt activities to avoid them. 23. Educate workers to stop work immediately and to notify site supervisor upon finding any archaeological artefacts. Contact Parks Canada immediately.
	Public safety	24. Outline traffic control measures and assess the need for flagging personnel. 25. Call utility line companies to identify infrastructure locations.
	Reduced aesthetics (visual and noise)	26. Evaluate the site layout, access routes and construction activities to minimize their visual impact. 27. Plan work schedule to confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.
Site Preparation		
Clearing of vegetation	Dust production	28. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 29. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Runoff / sedimentation	In all ecosites and on areas with a slope class of 5 (5-15%) or greater: 30. Minimize vegetation cover removal. 31. Assess slopes stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth). 32. Use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. 33. To minimize site runoff, control overland flow up and down gradient of exposed areas by use of diversion ditches, bales, vegetative filter strips, and/or sediment traps. 34. When possible, hand clear slopes > 35%. Wait to clear steep sloped areas until immediately before scheduled construction and reclaim immediately afterwards. 35. Regularly inspect and repair erosion control structures.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Wind and water erosion	Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits: 36. Clear minimum area necessary in ROW. Where possible, leave stumps and roots in place. 37. Protect exposed soils with granular materials, mulches, or straw. 38. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 39. Minimize grubbing. 40. Where possible schedule clearing in winter to minimize soil disturbance.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	To protect areas adjacent to development site: 41. Minimize area cleared. Clearly mark area to be cleared with biodegradable flagging tape and/or temporary fences. 42. Ensure sensitive resources identified in Attachment 3 and 4 (if applicable) are protected. 43. See Attachment 2 for replanting directions. 44. Fencing around trees to be retained must be installed beyond the tree's drip line before starting work on site. 45. Where required obtain permit before removing any trees. See Attachment 2 for details. 46. Ensure excavated material does not damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the site or in adjacent areas. 47. Trees are to be cut so they fall inside the cleared perimeters. 48. Care must be taken during grubbing and stripping to ensure trees and roots on the edge of the cleared area are not disturbed. 49. Grubbing and stripping may not be permitted on steep slopes to reduce the potential for erosion.
	Habitat fragmentation and wildlife corridor encroachment, loss of wilderness quality	When working adjacent to undeveloped areas and areas bordering natural habitat: 50. Clear only the minimum area required for construction activities. 51. Retain vegetation barriers where possible, especially trees and shrubbery.
Thawing	Decrease in ambient air quality due to emissions	52. Only use ground thawing measures in emergency situations. 53. Minimize use of propane for thawing by scheduling activities for spring/summer/fall.
Grading and excavation	Dust production / aesthetics	54. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 55. Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material. 56. Minimize grading and excavation on windy days to limit dust production.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Runoff/ sedimentation	57. Halt construction activity on exposed soil during events of high rainfall intensity and runoff. 58. Assess slopes stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth). 59. Use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. 60. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. Sites close to waterbodies, but not closer than 30 m: 61. To ensure site runoff is minimized, control overland flow up and down gradient of excavated areas by use of effective diversion ditches, bales, vegetation filter strips, or sediment traps.
	Wind and water erosion	Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits: 62. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw. 63. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover.
	Loss of top soil and/or top soil/subsoil mixing	64. Topsoil separation is required. 65. Topsoil will be stored away from any slopes, subsoils, spoil material, construction activities and day-to-day operations.
	Slope failure	66. Avoid work on steep slopes, especially areas with slope Class 6 (15-30%) or greater. 67. Assess slopes stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth). 68. Use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. 69. Topsoil will be stored away from any slopes, subsoils, spoil material, construction activities and day-to-day operations.
	Non-point source hydrocarbon contamination	70. When constructing and upgrading storm sewers, install oil sumps.
Dewatering	Runoff / sedimentation	71. Dewatering is not permitted into any waterbody. 72. Dewatering is permitted on previously disturbed vegetation or natural vegetation if the following conditions are met: • sediment controls are used (i.e., silt fences, silt bags, etc.). • water velocity is controlled to dissipate energy, prevent soil erosion and allow for infiltration. • dewatering structures are continuously monitored to ensure no damage is being done to soil or vegetation. 73. Dewatering into the sanitary or stormwater system is restricted as indicated in Attachment 2. 74. Sediment from the traps may be used as fill on the construction site.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	75. For undeveloped areas adjacent to development site, ensure water and sediment is directed away from natural areas.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	When working adjacent to natural areas: 76. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 77. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2. 78. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas were wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur. 79. Educate workers to not harass or attract wildlife.
Underground Services		
Installation, Maintenance and Repair		
Trenching, backfilling, compacting, grading	Dust production / aesthetics	80. Minimize the amount of open trench at any given time. 81. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 82. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 83. Minimize trenching, backfilling and compacting on windy days.
	Runoff / sedimentation	84. Assess slopes stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth). 85. Use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes. 86. All excavations will remain free of water (see mitigations for "Dewatering"). Sites close to waterbodies, but not closer than 30 m: 87. To ensure site runoff is minimized, control overland flow up and down gradient of excavated areas by use of effective diversion ditches, bales, vegetation filter strips, or sediment traps. 88. Stockpiles related to excavations will be stored a minimum of 2 m from embankments, slumps, water bodies and containment sources to prevent material loss or degradation. 89. Following excavations, lightly tamp disturbed areas to minimize slumping and potential pooling or water.
	Non-point source hydrocarbon contamination	90. When constructing and upgrading storm sewers, install oil sumps.
	Erosion (wind and water)	91. Install trench breakers of impervious material to direct groundwater seepage to the surface. 92. Minimize the length of exposed trench and the time of excavated soil exposure. 93. Use interceptor ditches or berms (bales) upgradient of construction to divert overland flow around exposed soil surfaces. 94. Line steep ditches with filter fabric, rock or polyethylene lining to prevent channel erosion.
	Trench collapse	95. Delay trenching until just prior to lowering-in pipeline. 96. Use trench reinforcement device (i.e. cage), if possible.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Compaction	97. Compact soil to approximate preconstruction conditions while allowing for settling.
	Habitat loss, fragmentation, wildlife mortality	98. Minimize the length of open trench, and the time a trench is open to reduce its affect as a barrier or trap for terrestrial wildlife. 99. Fence trench if it is to be left unattended over night.
Right-of-way maintenance (outside community boundaries)	Dust production / aesthetics	100. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 101. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material. 102. Minimize trenching, backfilling and compacting on windy days.
	Loss of wilderness quality	103. Retain vegetation barriers where possible, especially trees and shrubbery. 104. Minimize the amount of vegetation removed.
	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	105. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during right-of-way maintenance. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 106. Avoid herbicide/fertilizer use in proximity to, or where runoff may reach waterbodies.
	Wind and water erosion	107. Where possible schedule vegetation clearing in winter to minimize soil disturbance.
Cleaning storm sceptors (stormwater sewers)	Sedimentation/ contamination of water	108. Ensure stormwater storm sceptors are cleaned regularly. 109. Dispose of sediment and trapped oils and debris at appropriate facilities.
Decommissioning and Abandonment		
Disconnection and removal of pipes/cables	Runoff / sedimentation	110. Stockpiles related to excavations will be stored a minimum of 2 m from embankments, slumps, water bodies and containment sources to prevent material loss or degradation. 111. Following excavations, lightly tamp disturbed areas to minimize slumping and potential pooling or water.
	Wind and water erosion	112. Begin revegetation immediately. 113. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw.
	Compaction	114. Select appropriate equipment, especially in erosion/slump prone areas. If possible, use wide tracked equipment, rubber tired vehicles and low bearing pressure weight equipment in sensitive areas.
	Other	115. Pipes to be abandoned must be pressure tested for leaks and sealed with no part of the line exposed above the surface. 116. The proponent will retain responsibility for the line until it is removed.
Aboveground Services		
Installation, Maintenance and Repair		

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Removal of poles and lines	Compaction	117. Compact soil to approximate precondition conditions while allowing for settling. 118. Select appropriate equipment, especially in erosion/slump prone areas. If possible, use wide tracked equipment, rubber tired vehicles and low bearing pressure weight equipment in sensitive areas.
Digging holes for poles	Slope failure	119. Assess slopes stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth). 120. Use appropriate geo-technical control measures to stabilize slopes.
	Loss of or damage to vegetation, weed invasion	121. Protect undisturbed land by only stockpiling materials on heavy canvas or polypropylene tarpaulins to protect native vegetation. Excavated material should not be permitted to damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the RoW or in adjacent areas.
Planting poles and stringing	Heavy equipment and excavation activities may result in soil compaction, loss of organic matter, erosion and loss of topsoil	122. Soil that has been temporarily moved away from poles and placed on tarps will be shovelled back against the pole and lightly tamped to prevent slumping or pooling of water.
	Reduced aesthetics (noise)	123. Confine “noise” activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.
Right-of-way maintenance	Dust production / aesthetics	124. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 125. Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	126. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during right-of-way maintenance. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 127. Avoid herbicide/fertilizer use in proximity to, or where runoff may reach waterbodies.
	Loss of wilderness quality	128. Retain vegetation barriers where possible, especially trees and shrubbery. 129. Minimize the amount of vegetation removal.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Decommissioning and Abandonment		
Removal wires and poles, refilling holes	Heavy equipment and excavation activities may result in soil compaction, loss of organic matter, erosion and loss of topsoil.	130. Soil that has been temporarily moved away from poles and placed on tarps will be shovelled back against the pole and lightly tamped to prevent slumping or pooling of water.
	Weed invasion	131. See mitigations for "Revegetation".
	Sensory disturbance	When working adjacent to natural areas: 132. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 133. Educate workers to not harass wildlife. 134. Trade waste will be disposed of at appropriate facilities.
Revegetation	Runoff/ sedimentation, wind and water erosion	135. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas immediately after construction is completed. 136. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw. 137. Use stockpiled topsoil to facilitate reclaimation.
	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	138. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during right-of-way maintenance. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 139. Do not use fertilizers and herbicides in areas where residue or runoff may enter a waterbody or drainage pathway. 140. Do not over water.
	Compaction	141. Cultivate affected areas before reclaiming, especially areas with fine textured or organic soils.
	Weed invasion	142. Revegetate exposed areas at first opportunity. 143. Ensure topsoil is clean and weed free. If clean fill is unavailable, monitor the site, and treat as needed, to ensure appropriate weed control for 3 years following landscaping (applicable to construction crews only). 144. Revegetate with Parks Canada approved grass seed mix, if applicable, or the Town seed mix for landscape rehabilitation (see Attachment 2). 145. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place.
	Habitat loss, fragmentation and wildlife corridor encroachment.	146. Revegetate exposed areas at first opportunity.
	Attraction of wildlife to palatable, non-native species	147. Seed with Parks Canada-approved seed mix (see Attachment 2) and native plants that are non-palatable to wildlife.
Underground and Aboveground Services		

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
General Activities		
Materials handling/storage	Dust production	148. Wet down dry soil or cover with tarp. 149. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Runoff/ sedimentation	150. Cover stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	151. Excavated material will not be permitted to damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the site or in adjacent areas. 152. Protect undisturbed land by only stockpiling materials on heavy canvas or polypropylene tarpaulins to protect native vegetation. Excavated material should not be permitted to damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the construction site or in adjacent areas.
Equipment operation and maintenance	Decrease in ambient air quality due to emissions	153. Ensure all equipment is properly tuned, free of leaks, in good operating order, and fitted with standard air emission control devices. 154. Minimize idling of engines at all times.
	Dust production	155. Wet down dry and dusty roads. 156. Do not use oil-based dust suppressants. 157. Reduce speeds. 158. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill	159. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 9.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 160. Avoid work in high risk areas, particularly in areas of high water table, steep slopes or in close proximity to streams. 161. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies (to clean up 110% of the site's largest possible fuel/chemical spill) will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use. 162. Ensure all construction equipment is free of leaks from oil, fuel or hydraulic fuels. 163. The crossing of any waterbody (including wetlands) by construction equipment, or the use of such equipment within waterbodies is strictly prohibited unless prior approval has been confirmed. 164. Designate refuelling areas at least 100 m away from any water body. Stationary stores of fuel will be bermed with an impermeable liner to contain 125% of the anticipated fuel quantity. Any contaminated rainwater will be moved out of the park. 165. Refuelling activities should not be conducted where run-off could carry contaminants into drainage pathways (including storm sewers). 166. Equipment will be fuelled on hardened surfaces. 167. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal will be provided to Parks Canada.
	Compaction of soils	168. Restrict vehicular travel and other equipment operation to the construction site and approved access routes. 169. Vehicle parking will be restricted to specialized areas on the construction site. 170. Minimize or halt construction traffic during wet conditions when the soil shows signs of ponding or rutting. Use low impact equipment when possible and repair rutted areas with approved methods 171. In sensitive areas, if possible, use equipment that minimizes surface disturbance including low ground pressure tracks/tires, blade shoes and brush rake attachments.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	Undeveloped areas adjacent to development site: 172. Careful machine operation is required to ensure that damage to surrounding vegetation does not occur. 173. Excavated material must not be permitted to bury plant material that is to be retained. Snow fences may be used to prevent excavated material escaping into the surrounding forest.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Weed invasion	174. All construction equipment from outside a national park will be steam cleaned prior to arrival to minimize the risk of introducing weeds. 175. Construction equipment from outside the park will not be washed while in the park.
	Sensory disturbance to wildlife	All undeveloped areas and areas bordering natural habitat, especially wildlife movement corridors and natural wetlands: 176. Use existing roadways, pathways and previously disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site. 177. Educate workers not to enter wildlife corridors. 178. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.
	Increased traffic levels	179. Time construction activities to minimize vehicle conflicts on access roads and/or use flagging personnel.
	Public Safety	180. If equipment infringes on driving lane, flag persons are required. 181. All roadway signage must be in accordance with provincial standards. Signs must be bilingual or symbolic. 182. The proponent is responsible for site security at all times.
	Aesthetics	183. All heavy equipmen6t operating on paved surfaces should be equipped with street pads. Damage to paved surfaces will be restored to original conditions.
Waste management (general)	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill or improper disposal	184. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, storm or sanitary sewer, or other water course. Excess material will not be disposed of on or adjacent to the site.
	Aesthetics (visual and smell)	185. Collect all waste, store appropriately and dispose of trade waste at appropriate landfills. 186. All garbage and food must be stored in bear-proof bins. 187. Keep site maintained in a tidy condition, free from the accumulation of waste products, debris and litter. 188. Construction sites must undergo thorough clean-up, including removal of general litter, survey stakes and flagging tape at project completion.

9.7. Residual Impacts

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

The potential residual impacts likely to result from Sub-class 2 projects have been defined using the following terms:

- **Magnitude of Impact** refers to the percentage of a population or resource that may be affected. High, medium or low are the terms identified.
- **Direction** refers to whether an impact to a population or resource is considered to be positive, negative or neutral.
- **Duration** refers to the time it takes a population or resource to recover from the impact. It can be identified as short-term (< 3 to 6 months), moderate-term (6 months to 2 years) and long-term (> 3 years).
- **Frequency** refers to the number of times an activity is likely to occur and can be identified as once, intermittent, or continuous.
- **Geographical Extent** refers to the geographical area potentially affected by the impact and may be rated as local (within CSA), or regional (within the national park) or provincial.
- **Degree of Reversibility** refers to the extent an adverse effect is reversible or irreversible over a 5 year period.

- **Degree of certainty** in assessing residual impacts.

If the appropriate measures are followed, most of the potential impacts identified in Table 9.1 and described in Section 9.5 should be reduced to insignificant levels. The degree of certainty in predicting the residual impacts and significance is high because these are well understood mitigations and in known environments.

After appropriate mitigation measures are taken, the following residual impacts may remain:

- Sedimentation from site preparation and dewatering activities and contamination of surface water from equipment operation should be reduced provided contractors use appropriate mitigations as described in Table 9.2. These mitigations address equipment operation in proximity to water bodies, including using geotextile materials on steeper slopes, halting activities on steep slopes during heavy rainfall events, and ensuring an appropriate spill response plan is in place prior to operating equipment. Resulting effects would be low, negative, short-term, intermittent, local, reversible and are not considered not significant.
- Following the mitigations in Table 9.2 during site preparation activities and equipment operation can reduce soil impacts such as erosion, compaction and contamination. Mitigations include restricting vehicular traffic and other equipment operation to designated areas and using equipment of low bearing weight, where possible. Provided these and other mitigations are followed, the residual impact to soil would be low, negative, short term, local, reversible and are not considered significant.

- Minimizing vegetation clearing and avoiding use of off-site areas for material storage or access can reduce loss of wildlife habitat. Fragmentation or encroachment on wildlife movement corridors from project activities is more difficult to mitigate. The major residual impacts to wildlife will occur in and in close proximity to previously undisturbed areas. Impacts in these areas will be low to moderate (depending on the specific location), negative, short-term, intermittent, local and reversible.

- Negative aesthetic impacts can be greatly reduced by adhering to noise restrictions and reducing facility-related visual impacts by careful placement. If this is done, aesthetic impacts should be insignificant. Aesthetic impacts during site preparation will be negligible, negative, short term, local, reversible and are not considered significant.

In summary, appropriate mitigation should be effective in reducing potential impacts from service line projects to insignificant levels, except in or adjacent to previously undisturbed areas.

9.8. Malfunctions and Accidents

The likelihood of accidents and malfunctions occurring that would cause negative environmental impacts is minimal, as the projects associated with service lines are routine and their effects predictable. The likelihood of malfunctions occurring is reduced through use of appropriate operation and maintenance procedures. Examples of unlikely accidents or malfunctions that may occur include:

- Damage to or breakage of underground service lines during operation could result in flooding, gas leaks, explosions, etc. Normal safety procedures would reduce the likelihood of this occurring, and Emergency Response Plans minimize any environmental effects.

- Trees falling onto the line, lightning, and extreme ice and wind loading, and impacts from vehicles or birds could damage aboveground power lines. This could result in personal safety concerns.

- Wood pole structures can malfunction due to extreme weather situations. Wood poles can also malfunction due to loss of strength through rot.

- Substation malfunctions typically occur through mechanical failure.

- Heavy rains during construction or maintenance could lead to unexpected erosion and overflow of sediment traps or exposure of pipeline or cable. Possible mitigation measures include the use of erosion control devices to contain and direct flow.

- Spills of petroleum products from equipment. Possible mitigation includes having Emergency Response Procedures and standard spill containment kits available at all times and cleaning up spills.

9.9. Effects of the Environment on the Project

Natural events including flooding, avalanches, forest fire, heavy wind or snow have the potential to affect projects associated with service lines, and, in extreme cases, create emergency situations. These issues and concerns are considered to be mitigable through use of careful planning and Emergency Response procedures. Such measures should be included in Emergency Response Plan, as recommended under Table 9.2.

9.10. Emergencies

The Agency has advised Parks Canada "that pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Act, an environmental assessment is not required of a project where the project is to be carried out in response to an emergency and the project is carried out in the interest of preventing damage to property, the environment, or is in the interest of public health and safety. The scope and magnitude of actions taken by Federal Authorities in these circumstances will be defined by the powers that authorize the emergency actions. However, Federal Authorities should, as a matter of policy, attempt to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into their emergency response planning to the extent possible."

Emergencies within these national parks, other than those of a national scale, include but are not limited to the actual occurrence of, and/or imminent threat of flooding, dam failure, extreme erosion, facility structural damage and forest fire, snow, rock or debris avalanche, natural gas leaks or explosions, train derailments and railway track failure, toxic materials release or spill, natural event blockage of highways or railways, and telephone or electrical failure. Initial actions or immediate containment will be approved but will require a post project environmental assessment and follow-up. If a longer-term project arises from the initial emergency, the normal environmental assessment protocol will apply to any further undertakings.

If a project would normally be covered by the MCSR, then it would also be covered if it resulted from emergency situations that occur within the CSA. Projects that would not normally be covered by the MCSR would not be covered in an emergency situation.

9.10.1. Emergency Situation Environmental Assessment Procedure

Protocols in the event of one of the above-specified emergencies include calling Parks Canada and/or emergency responders at the numbers listed in Attachment 2. Inform Parks Canada of the nature and location of the emergency, initial action proposed and any subsequent follow-up.

The week following an emergency, a CSPR form must be completed and submitted to Parks Canada as outlined in Section 9.12.

9.10.2. Post Emergency Environmental Assessment

Should the emergency action require further long-term work already covered in the MCSR, a CSPR form may be used. When emergency repair is outside the activities included under the MCSR, an individual environmental assessment will be required.

9.11. Compliance and Follow-Up

Compliance monitoring is required to ensure compliance with project mitigations. Follow-up is used to track whether the recommended mitigations are effective in reducing predicted impacts.

9.11.1.Compliance Monitoring during Construction

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that construction and maintenance crews are familiar with the mitigations and any other conditions of approval of the MCSR, and how they are to be implemented. Training of crews will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional, or by a construction supervisor familiar with the project-specific mitigations and how they apply.

The Parks Canada environmental assessment coordinator or delegate will be responsible for project surveillance and insuring mitigation and training commitments are followed.

9.11.2.Long-term Monitoring Programs and Follow-up

As stated in Section 1.8.1 approvals will be given to these routine and repetitive projects with understood technology, recognized mitigation and no significant impacts. As a result, long-term site specific monitoring is not required. Each community has a No Net Negative Environmental Impact Framework which identifies indicators to be monitored. These long-term monitoring programs can assist in tracking the accuracy of predicted impacts and the effectiveness of required mitigations. Similarly, ongoing monitoring is committed to in the park management plans. Additional management initiatives or mitigations may be identified and implemented as a result of the monitoring.

9.12. Preparing the Class Screening Project Report

The information included in this report provides the background environmental and project information necessary to prepare the Class Screening Project Report. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to provide site-specific information necessary for Parks Canada, the Responsible Authority (RA), to reach a decision on project approval. This information will be provided through completion of a Class Screening Project Report, which includes completion of Class Screening Form A-2.

Form A-2 will be completed by the proponent, and submitted to Parks Canada. Depending upon the expected environmental effects of the individual project, the project will receive approval based on the information in Form A-2, or the proponent will be requested to either provide additional information or will be required to undergo an individual environmental assessment..

The following are projects that will not receive approval under the MCSR but will be reclassified, and an individual environmental assessment will be required. Parks Canada will specify the scope of assessment required for these projects:

- Where there is potential to cause a significant adverse effect that cannot be readily mitigated;
- When the environmental effects are uncertain; or
- When the project is excluded for reasons explained in section 1.7.3; or
- For other reasons, Parks Canada considers the project unsuitable to the class screening process.

When there are no outstanding issues, approval will be given within 14 calendar days of Form 2 being submitted, or notification of reclassification will be provided within 14 calendar days.

9.12.1.Completing Form 2

Form 2 is to be completed by proponents of projects for any new or existing building in the CSA. Below are the locations where forms and information can be obtained.

Field

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Government Compound, Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise, AB, T0L 1E0, Phone (403) 522-1255 Fax (403) 522-1223

Wasagaming

Riding Mountain National Park Development Office and Environmental Assessment Office Administration Building Wasagaming, Manitoba R0J 2H0 Phone (204) 848-7213 Fax (204) 848-2596

Jasper

Jasper National Park Administration Office (Train Station) and Jasper National Park Compound – CEAA department. PO Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0

Waskesiu

Townsite Clerk Box 100, Waskesiu Lake, SK SOJ 2Y0 Prince Albert National Park of Canada (306) 663-4520 (306) 663-5424 (fax)

Lake Louise

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Government Compound, Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise, AB, T0L 1E0, Phone (403-522-1255) Fax (403-522-1223)

Waterton

Parks Canada Municipal Officer Superintendent, Waterton Lakes National Park, P.O.Box 50, Waterton Park, AB, T0K 2M0 Attn: Municipal Officer Park Switch Board (403) 859-2224

9.13. Time Lines

Parks Canada, as the Responsible Authority, will review all projects and provide a response to the proponent within 14 calendar days of submission of all necessary information.

Field Class Screening Project Report Form 2-A

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Field or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Service Line Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Field (Appendix 1)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

iii. The construction of a new service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. The disconnection of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. The modification of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

vi. The removal of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Field please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.*, Fireside Ecosystem 3 FR 3; Refer to Attachment 3)

c. *Outside* the community of Field:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing services in or to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- The water reservoir
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Field Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Field townsite, Yoho National Park : built heritage resource description and analysis* be affected by your project? Please contact the Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

c. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

d. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File name:

Jasper Class Screening Project Report Form 2-B

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Jasper National Park P.O. Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0 Fax (780) 852-1873	Parks Canada Administration Office Train Station, Connaught Drive or Parks Canada Compound CEA Shop

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you may call the Development Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (780) 852-6162. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Jasper or areas adjacent to the town located in the class screening area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments may be provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Service Line Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Jasper (Appendix 3)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 3.1 to 3.6)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 2)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by Tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The disconnection of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. The removal of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. Within the community of Jasper please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.*, Patricia Ecosite 4 (PT4) Refer to Attachment 2)

b. *Outside* the community of Jasper:

iii. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Pine Bungalows
- Tekarra Lodge
- Alpine Village
- Becker's Roaring River Chalets
- Pyramid Riding Stables
- Jasper Park Lodge
- Whistler's Campground
- Wapiti Campground
- Jasper House Bungalows
- Patricia Lake Bungalows
- Pyramid Lake Resort
- Jasper Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 3?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 3 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The perimeter of town ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3) ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek) ☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site constructed?

_____

Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will any building with a built heritage designation be affected by your project? If yes, which list is it on? (You can get information on built heritage designations from the Parks Administration office, 852-6162). ☐ "A" Listed ☐ " B" Listed ☐ "C" Listed ☐ No

h. Will your project change or destroy a Built Heritage resource? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If you answered **YES** to 3(i)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(i), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Proponents must notify the environmental management specialist (780-852-6224) of the proposed work schedule, at least two weeks in advance, so a project surveillance officer (ESO) can be appointed, and any surveillance activities accommodated. If stipulated by the environmental surveillance officer, a start-up meeting will be held on site involving the proponent, engineering staff, project contractor(s) and the ESO. The meeting is to ensure key construction personnel are aware of the environmental concerns, laws, rules and regulations in Jasper National Park. No work may commence before all necessary approvals and permits have been obtained from Parks Canada. All park regulations, relevant federal and provincial acts, regulations, guidelines and codes of good practice will apply to all work and activities associated with this project.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Recommended: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use Manager

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

Lake Louise Class Screening Project Report Form 2-C

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Lake Louise or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Service Line Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Lake Louise (Appendix 4)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 4.1 to 4.5)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication

lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The disconnection of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. The removal of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Lake Louise please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Bow Valley Ecosection BV1; Refer to Attachment 3)

b. *Outside* the community of Lake Louise:
If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing services in or to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Government Horse Corrals

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Lake Louise : built heritage resource description & analysis* be affected? Please contact Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File name:

Wasagaming Class Screening Project Report Form 2-D

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the Riding Mountain National Park Development Office or Environmental Assessment Office in the Administration Building in Wasagaming. Once completed, forms should be returned to the Development Office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Riding Mountain National Park
Environmental Assessment Office
Administration Building
Wasagaming, Manitoba, R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, a signed document, called the "Environmental Screening Approval Report" will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the MCSR or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within the Wasagaming or areas adjacent to the town. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**:Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**:Specific mitigation information for Wasagaming (Appendix 6)
- **Attachment 3:**Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 to 5.3)
- **Attachment 4**:Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 5)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Drainage	☐ YES	☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new service line	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The disconnection of an existing service line	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification of an existing service line	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. The removal of an existing service line	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. Within Wasagaming please provide:
Street Address, Lot and Block:

b. *Outside* of Wasagaming:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing services in or to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision
- 320 Tawapit site
- Deep Bay cabin site

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site _____

constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth ☐ YES ☐ NO

etc?

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File name:

Waskesiu Class Screening Project Report Form 2-E

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Townsite Officer Prince Albert National Park P.O. Box 100 Waskesiu, SK S0J 2Y0 Fax (306) 663-5424	Parks Canada Administration Office Waskesiu

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Townsite Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (306) 663-4520. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waskesiu townsite boundaries (class screening area). It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waskesiu (Appendix 8)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology, Contaminated Sites and Land Use Districts (Figures 6.1 and 6.2)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 7)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power and communication lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The disconnection of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. The removal of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

h. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Waskesiu please provide:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 3 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES ☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES ☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES ☐ NO
iv.	Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland)	☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e,* any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

1 and 2?

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File name:

Waterton Class Screening Project Report Form 2-F

Sub-Class 2: Service Lines

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained from the Parks Canada Municipal Officer.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the park switchboard at (403) 859-2224. Forms are to be returned to:

Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer

Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waterton. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Service Line Projects (Table 9.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waterton (Appendix 9)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5)

SUB-CLASS 2: SERVICE LINES

Projects in Sub-Class 2 include construction of new service lines (underground gas, water, sewage, electricity and communication [e.g. telephone and cable] and aboveground power lines and communication lines), and operation, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of existing lines (only applies when activities occur outside the town, or within the town and are carried out within 30 m of a waterbody; involve the likely release of a polluting substance into the environment; increase the operating capacity of the line; or involve a risk of physical harm to mammals.)

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. (Example: decommission septic field and put in septic tank. Trench line to house). Please attach a one-page site plan showing the proposed development including associated service lines.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

d. i. Will you be cutting any trees for the service lines? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

e. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The disconnection of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The modification of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. The removal of an existing service line ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. If your project is the modification of an existing service line, will your project increase the carrying capacity of the water, sewer, gas, electricity or telephone service lines? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project require excavation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES,

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

i. Will a new lease or a new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If a lease is required, will the use of the site remain the same? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 2 (Service Lines) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

a. Please provide the following:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 metres of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities/service lines now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following?

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site or in the soil (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified below in Table SC-2? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If you answered **YES** to 3(g)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-2: Potential environmental effects from service line projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(g), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

10. SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

10.1. Description of Class of Projects

This Sub-Class of the routine projects in the MCSR addresses the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads in the CSA and the construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. The CSA is defined in Section 1.3

Parks Canada is the Responsible Authority under the Act for all construction activities within the CSA. All contractors must hold a valid Business Licence.

Based on the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, projects included in this sub-class are:

- Modification of existing roads, including upgrading (e.g., paving of gravel roads), and the widening or moving of existing roads within the existing right-of-way. Construction of new roads requires individual assessment.

- Maintenance and repair of existing roads where the project may:
  - Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body (A polluting substance is a substance, either natural or man-made, that can potentially have adverse effects on the environment),
  - Involve the application of a dust control product (oil or calcium chloride) or salt to the road, or
  - Involve the application of a control product (*i.e.*, herbicides/fertilizers) to the areas adjacent to the road.

  Note: Maintenance and repair projects of existing roads, which do not involve any of the above, do not require environmental assessment under the Act (Schedule II, #6 of the *Exclusion List Regulation*).

- Construction, modification, abandonment and decommissioning of sidewalks and boardwalks. Maintenance and repair activities for existing sidewalks or boardwalks do not require environmental assessment under the Act (Schedule II, #3 of the *Exclusion List Regulation*).

- Construction, modification, abandonment and decommissioning of parking lots up to 75 stalls. Parking lots proposed for undisturbed areas are not included in this sub-class and will require an individual environmental assessment. Maintenance and repair activities for existing parking lots do not require environmental assessment under the Act (Schedule II, #3 of the *Exclusion List Regulation*).

- Any project and its associated activities that are carried out in or on or within 30 m of a water body may not be within the MCSR and therefore may require an individual environmental assessment. Any project that may impact sensitive resources or take

place on a contaminated site may require an individual environmental assessment. For more details on projects covered by this class screening see Section 1.7.

10.2. Projects Associated with the Modification, Maintenance and Repair of Roads, and the Construction, Modification, Decommissioning and Abandonment of Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots

Modification of existing roads includes the realignment of roads within the right-of way, the paving of gravel surface roads and the widening of existing roads within their right-of-way. Both gravel and paved roads are included. Project activities include:

- Re-surfacing of gravel roads and grading, including the removal of rocks or debris.
- Material stripping and excavation during the repair of subgrade, or during the installation or repair of storm sewers or culverts.
- Road shoulder modification (upgrading and reshaping) through grading and patching.
- Modification or replacement of roadway water drainage systems, including changes to ditches and culverts, through excavation, installation and backfilling by machine.
- Surfacing of gravel or resurfacing of asphalt roads involves the removal of the existing surface, surface preparation (including stripping or scarifying the asphalt surface) and the laying of asphalt. Asphalt material may be either pre-mixed or, on larger projects, prepared on-site.
- Painting involves the painting of centre and edge lines by machine.
- Post installation using wooden guideposts with plastic reflector tape.
- Sidewalk, curb and gutter installation involves form work and pouring of new structure.
- Light installation involves the installation of light poles, including digging holes and pouring concrete foundations.

Maintenance and repair projects on existing roads that could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of oil, salt, or abrasives to the road, or of a control product to the areas adjacent to the road are included in this sub-class. Project activities include:

- Road surface patching or overlay, which involves the patching of potholes, depressions, bumps etc. using pre-mixed asphalt materials.
- Storage and application of road salts or abrasives:

  - The salt liquid de-icer (MgCl) or abrasives (sand and gravel) or a road salt and abrasive mixture is used to control ice during winter. Material is often stockpiled at a Parks Canada Compound.

  - Gravel, sand and salt used to control ice is removed through street sweeping in the spring, before the roads are cleaned through flushing. However, residue may be flushed into the storm sewer system during spring run-off and rainfall.

- During snow removal and storage, snow is plowed from main thoroughfares and may be stockpiled in roadside locations for collection and deposited at central locations.

- Vegetation management involves removal of roadside brush and standing and fallen trees by felling, grubbing, and vegetative material either reused as compost or mulch or disposed to the appropriate landfill. Rights-of way are generally mown. Herbicide use is minimal.

- Dust control is carried out in Jasper, Waskesiu and Wasagaming using calcium chloride on gravel roads.

Activities associated with the construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots are similar to the activities associated with the modification of roads. These activities are grouped together in Table 10.1, but are explained in more detail below.

Construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks activities include:

- Grading and site preparation.

- Installation, including form work and pouring of new structure using timber forms and concrete, asphalt or paving stones.

- Modification includes the realignment of sidewalks involving base repairs and resurfacing with either concrete, asphalt or paving blocks.

- Demolition involves excavation and removal of deteriorated materials.

Construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of boardwalks includes:

- Placement of supports for boardwalk without disturbing existing vegetation;

- Form work and installing boardwalk, usually of timber.

Construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of parking lots are similar to projects involved in the modification of roads. They include:

- Stripping soil and sub-grade,

- Paving and painting lines,

- Landscaping and light installation, and
- Demolition of existing surface.

Site reclamation and restoration includes:

- Grading, contouring, backfilling (if necessary) of shoulders and ROWs as well as soil preparation prior to seeding.
- Revegetating the disturbed site through seeding, planting and sodding, and herbicide and fertilizer use.

General activities which apply to all stages of a project include:

- **Material handling and storage**: includes stockpiling overburden for use during filling and compacting, and handling construction materials.
- **Equipment operation**: includes machinery used during all activities such as compactors, pumps, jackhammers, compressors, generators, cement mixers, backhoes, trenchers, paving machines and trucks.
- **Waste management**: including waste production and disposal, which occurs during all phases of the project. This also includes the collection of all hazardous and non-hazardous waste and its removal to appropriate facilities, as well as re-use and recycling of construction materials.
- **Hazardous material collection and disposal**: including oil-based paint, fuels, oils, lubricants and other petrochemical products.

10.2.1.Typical Seasonal Scheduling and Activity Duration

Construction, modification and routine maintenance activities would normally occur during the spring, summer and fall, while emergency maintenance and repair would occur on an *as needed* basis. All activities would typically occur with greater frequency between April and November, when the ground is thawed. If necessary, ground can be thawed during the winter months through burning of propane on the surface, although this is usually only done for emergency repair service. Traffic conditions are also taken into account when scheduling repairs. Peak visitor periods are avoided whenever possible. Snow removal and sanding would occur during the winter, as needed.

Project duration varies from one to two days for smaller maintenance and repair activities, to one to three months for larger construction and modification projects.

10.3. Description of Study Areas for Sub-Class 3

The MCSR is being prepared for projects that are conducted regularly and considered routine in nature, and the spatial and temporal extent of the impacts are well understood. Therefore, the potential size of the Study Area for each MCSR Project has been defined below. The Study Areas are defined to include all the environmental components that could be affected by the proposed project.

Sub-Class 3 - Roads	Spatial Extent[(a)]	Temporal Extent
Modification, Maintenance and Repair of Existing Roads within Existing Rights-of-Way or Easements and Construction, Modification, Decommissioning and Abandonment of Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots	• Include Existing Rights-of-Way, Easements or Development Site, and 50 m on either side of Rights-of-Way, Easements or Development Site	• **Construction, Modification, Maintenance and Repair** - Duration of the Modification, Maintenance or Repair Phase (e.g. 1 week to 3 months)

[(a)] The size of the Study Area may need to be adjusted due to site-specific conditions as identified in the CSPR.

10.4. Typical Project Sites and Environmental Setting

Potential project sites are located within different ecosystems in the CSA. The environment in the CSA and their environmental characteristics and sensitivities are described in Sections 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, and 7.2.

10.5. Potential Environmental Effects of Sub-Class 3 Projects

Based on the environmental conditions, location and other site-specific conditions at project sites, potential environmental effects from Sub-Class 3 projects have been identified.
An environmental matrix (Table 10.1) has been used to identify which project activities will likely impact each environmental component. This matrix identifies the potential range of magnitude of the impacts that could result from project activities if no mitigation measures are implemented. Potential impacts are rated as high, moderate or low in magnitude, or none. Only those activities with potential environmental impacts are included in the table.

The highest magnitude potential **pre-mitigation** environmental effects as identified from Table 10.1 include:

- Impact on water quality and aquatic resources from projects located in proximity to waterbodies, including:
  - *Sedimentation* from culvert and ditch projects, and application of abrasives during icy conditions. Surface water runoff and increased sedimentation resulting from eroded soils can decrease the quality of surface waters that they enter. Changes in water quality can impact aquatic resources.
  - *Contamination* of surface water from use and runoff of salt liquid de-icer (MgCl) or rock salt (NaCl). Potential for chronic effects to aquatic organisms is dependent on the volume of product used and proximity to water bodies and the watertable.
  - *Contamination* from improper waste disposal or hazardous materials handling and vehicle and equipment leaks or spills during operation.

- Impacts to soil and vegetation from use of salt. Road salt, including MgCl and NaCl, could be classified as a toxic substance by Environment Canada[1], as it is being assessed under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Increased salt concentrations in soil can result in salt absorption through vegetation roots, and salt accumulation on foliage and branches can result from splash and spray during application[1]. Effects include impacts on soil structure, soil permeability, soil swelling and crusting, soil electrical conductivity and soil osmotic potential. Vegetation die back along heavily salted roads can also occur.

- General negative aesthetic impacts due to project activities, including visual and noise effects, and loss of the wilderness experience.

[1] Environment Canada and Health Canada. 2001. Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Priority Substances List Assessment, Road Salt. Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999.

Table 10.1 Matrix of the Magnitude of Potential Environmental Impacts from Road, Sidewalk, Boardwalk and Parking Lot Projects - Sub-Class 3.

Activity	Environmental Components					
	Air Quality	Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources	Landforms and Soil	Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Aesthetics (Vision, Noise)
Modification of Roads and Construction, Modification, Decommissioning and Abandonment of Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots						
Grading and gravel resurfacing	L	L	L	L	L-M	L-M
Material stripping, excavation, subgrade repair	L	L	L-M	L	L-M	L-M
Road shoulder modifications	—	L	L-M	L-M	L-M	L-M
Replace or modify culverts and ditches	—	L-M	L	L	L	L
Re-surfacing (asphalt)	L	L	L	L	L	L-H
Post installation and replacement	—	L	L	L	L	L
Painting lines	—	L	L	—	—	L
Sidewalk, curb and guttering installation	—	L-M	L	L	—	L
Light installation (10 or more)	—	—	L	L	L	L
Maintenance and Repair of Roads						
Patching	L	L	—	—	L	L
Storage/application of road salts and abrasives	—	L-M	L-M	L-M	L	L
Snow removal and storage	—	L-M	L	L-M	L	L
Vegetation management (herbicides)	—	L	L	L-M	L-M	L
Dust control (CaCl outside town boundary)	P	L	L	L	L-M	—
Site Reclamation and Restoration						
Grading	L	L	P	L	L	L
Revegetation, including herbicide use	—	L	L	L	L	P
General Activities [(a)]						
Materials handling/storage	L	L-H	L-M	L	L	L
Equipment operation and maintenance	L	L-M	L-M	L	L	L
Waste management	L	L-M	L-M	L	L-M	P
Hazardous materials handling/storage	L	L-M	L	L-M	L	L

Potential Magnitude of Impacts:
H = High Negative
M = Moderate Negative
L = Low Negative
— = None
P = Positive

10.6. Mitigation Measures, Guidelines and Standards

Standard construction measures are available which significantly reduce the magnitude of these potential impacts.

Table 10.2 provides a summary of typical mitigation measures that should be used to reduce the magnitude of environmental impacts identified in Table 10.1. Mitigations associated with general activities should be fully considered in the pre-planning stage to ensure that they are the most effective while on-site. It is important to recognise that appropriate mitigation measures will depend on site-specific environmental characteristics. Many of the outlined mitigation procedures are currently practised within the CSA.

Procedures, guidelines and other standards currently used are identified in Attachment 2. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with these recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

Table 10.2 Sub-Class 3: Mitigations for reducing impacts from Road, Sidewalk, Boardwalk and Parking Lot Projects

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Pre-Planning		
General activities	Runoff / sedimentation; Soil contamination	1. Prepare an Emergency Response Plan for the worst case, i.e., heavy rainfall and runoff events, high winds, spills, fires, etc. 2. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 10.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 3. Ensure all activities are conducted at least 30 m from waterbodies.
	Dust production	4. Have a water source available to wet down exposed soil and dry areas.
	Wind and water erosion	5. Prepare a satisfactory Sediment and Erosion Control Plan covering all construction and restoration periods. 6. Acquire necessary sediment control equipment, (i.e., straw bales, landscaping fabric, sediment fences, etc.) and install prior to construction. 7. Extra planning should be used for areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits.
	Compaction of soils	8. Identify soils susceptible to compaction (fine textured and organic soils) 9. Wherever possible, use equipment of low bearing weight, low PSI tires, or tracked vehicles, especially in sensitive sites. 10. Building material storage must be contained in one area and clearly flagged to prevent soil compaction and reduce area of disturbance.
	Slope failure	11. Assess slope stability (based on slope length, soil texture, steepness, soil depth) and adjust activities to avoid these areas if possible. Use appropriate setbacks. 12. Pay particular attention when planning for slopes of Class 6 (15-30%) or greater, especially where soils are shallow and likely to move with disturbance.
	Habitat loss and fragmentation or encroachment on wildlife movement corridor	13. Identify wildlife habitat that may be impacted by activities and avoid sensitive areas. 14. Identify and avoid wetlands. 15. Ensure only necessary vegetation is removed and delineate areas to be avoided with biodegradeable flagging tape and/or temporary fences.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	When working adjacent to natural areas: 16. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 17. Confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2. 18. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas were wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur. 19. Educate workers to not harass or attract wildlife, keep the site free of food scraps, and dispose of garbage in bear proof containers.
	Disturbance of archaeological resources	20. Determine whether there are archaeological sites in the area (see attached maps). 21. Consult with Parks Canada if sites are identified. 22. If potential archaeological sites may be subject to ground disturbance, then activities should be adapted to avoid them. 23. Educate workers to stop work immediately and to notify site supervisor upon finding any archaeological artefacts. Contact Parks Canada immediately.
	Public safety	24. Outline traffic control measures and assess the need for flagging personnel. 25. Call utility line companies to identify infrastructure locations. 26. All roadway signage must be in accordance with provincial standards. Signs must be bilingual or symbolic.
	Reduced aesthetics	27. Evaluate the site layout, access routes and construction activities to minimize their visual impact. 28. Plan work schedule to confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2. 29. Work should be conducted during periods of low park visitation to reduce noise and visual impacts
Modification of Roads and Construction, Modification, Decommissioning and Abandonment of Sidewalks, Boardwalks and Parking Lots		
Grading and gravel resurfacing; Material stripping, excavation, subgrade repair; Road shoulder modifications; Replace or modify culverts and ditches; Re-surfacing (asphalt)	Dust production / aesthetics	30. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 31. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material. 32. Minimize grading and excavation on windy days to limit dust production. 33. Avoid spillage and excess applications.
	Runoff / sedimentation (through intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewer systems)	Particularly areas with slope class of 5 (5-15%) or greater and sites close to water. 34. Wet down or cover stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 35. Minimize vegetation cover removal. 36. Filter or settle out sediment before the water enters any drainage pathway; including stormwater systems. 37. Control overland flow up and down gradient of exposed areas by use of diversion ditches, bales, vegetative filter strips, and/or sediment traps.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Wind and water erosion	All Ecosites in steeply sloped areas, and sloped areas with sandy loam/loamy sand soils for water erosion: 38. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw along drainage pathways. 39. Cover fills or stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 40. Line steep ditches with filter fabric, rock or polyethylene lining to prevent channel erosion.
	Contamination from runoff of poorly adhered seal coat	41. Only apply seal coat to dry surface and not prior to (within 24 hrs.) or during rainfall.
	Sensory disturbance	42. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 43. Educate workers to not harass or attract wildlife, keep the site free of food scraps, and dispose of garbage in bear proof containers.
Post installation and replacement	Sensory disturbance and mortality to wildlife	44. See mitigations for "General activities".
Painting lines	Contamination from accidental spills	45. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use. 46. Paints should be selected that have minimal amounts of potentially harmful substances, particularly water soluble organic chemicals, lead and other metals. Rust inhibiting paints should be chosen over barrier types of paints to refuse the total volume of paint required over the long term. 47. Hand painting is preferred over spray painting. Where sprayers are used, they must be properly adjusted and shielded to minimize the amounts of paint lost to overspray. 48. Do not spray in high winds.
Sidewalk, curb and guttering installation	Reduced aesthetics	49. See mitigations under "General activities".
Light installation (10 or more)	Runoff / sedimentation	50. Light installations requiring small excavations for pre-formed concrete bases should minimize the amount of disturbed soil. 51. Minimize the time that borrow is exposed and the excavation remains open. Where required, use site specific erosion control methods (see mitigations for "Grading and gravel resurfacing".) 52. Do not schedule work during wet weather
	Reduced aesthetics	53. See mitigations under "General activities".
Maintenance and Repair of Roads		
Patching	Runoff of poorly adhered seal coat	54. Only apply seal coat to dry surface and not prior to (within 24 hrs.) or during rainfall

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Storage and application of road salts and abrasives	Salt contamination/ salt impact on vegetation	55. Store salt under dry shelter, away from wind or water erosion on impervious platform. 56. Ensure no runoff from storage of salt to soil or water. For dangerous locations: 57. Minimize the application rate of salt to the road. 58. Restrict application of salt (including liquid deicer) to the traveled surface of the road, and ensure calibration is tightly controlled. 59. Salt-minimizing measures include pre-wetting of salt; calibration of spreaders; combined use with sand and gravel; early snow removal from roads
	Contamination from accidental spills	60. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 10.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. Parks Canada must be notified in the event of a spill.
	Attraction of wildlife to roads (salt) causing mortality	61. Minimize the application rate of salt to the roads, particularly in proximity to wildlife corridors. 62. Restrict salt to the traveled surface of the road. 63. Reduce speed limits.
Snow removal and storage	Salt contamination	64. Accumulated snow contaminated with salt should only be disposed at designated areas away from sensitive vegetation and drainage pathways. 65. Dispose of snow in designated Parks Canada snow dump. 66. Minimize the application rate of salt to the roads, and ensure the calibration is tightly controlled so salt application is restricted to the road surface.
Vegetation management	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	67. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during right-of-way maintenance. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 68. Avoid herbicide/fertilizer use in proximity to, or where run-off may reach waterbodies. 69. Ensure adjacent natural areas are not affected by herbicide use.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation, loss of native vegetation	To protect areas adjacent to development site: 70. Minimize area cleared. Clearly mark area to be cleared with biodegradable flagging tape and/or temporary fences. 71. Ensure sensitive resources listed on the form or attached are protected. 72. Fencing around trees to be retained must be installed beyond the tree's drip line prior to commencement of site work. 73. Where required obtain permit before removing any trees. See Attachment 2 for details. 74. Ensure excavated material does not damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the site or in adjacent areas. 75. Trees are to be cut so they fall inside the cleared perimeters. 76. Care must be taken during grubbing and stripping to ensure trees and roots on the edge of the cleared area are not disturbed. 77. Minimize grubbing in all areas. Grubbing and stripping may not be permitted on steep slopes.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Dust control	Runoff of CaCl into water bodies	78. Avoid spillage and excess applications. Use water, when possible.
Site Reclamation and Restoration		
Grading	Dust production	79. Wet down dry, exposed soils, particularly during windy periods. 80. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Runoff/ sedimentation	81. Halt grading on exposed soil during events of high rainfall intensity and runoff. Consult the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan. 82. Cover stockpiles of soil with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. Establish containment structures to trap runoff.
	Wind and water erosion	Particularly in areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits: 83. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw along drainage pathways. 84. Recontour slopes to predisturbance conditions.
Revegetation	Runoff / Sedimentation (through intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewers)/erosion	85. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas immediately after construction is completed. 86. For every tree cleared, plant at least two native trees, or as directed by Attachment 2. 87. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw along drainage pathways.
	Compaction of soils	88. Cultivate affected areas before reclaiming, especially areas with fine textured or organic soils.
	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	89. Accurately assess the need for chemicals during site revegetation. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 90. Do not use fertilizers and herbicides in areas where residue or run-off may enter a waterbody or drainage pathway. 91. Do not over water.
	Weed invasion	92. Revegetate exposed areas at first opportunity. 93. Ensure topsoil is clean and weed free. If clean fill is unavailable, monitor the site, and treat as needed, to ensure appropriate weed control for 3 years following landscaping (applicable to construction crews only). 94. Revegetate with Parks Canada approved grass seed mix, if applicable, or the Town seed mix for landscape rehabilitation (see Attachment 2). 95. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place.
General Activities		
Materials handling/storage	Dust production	96. Wet down dry, exposed soils or cover with tarps. 97. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	98. If tree damage does occur, a horticultural sealant will be applied to the tree damage as soon as possible. Diseased vegetation should be disposed of through burning. A burning permit must be obtained. 99. Protect undisturbed land by only stockpiling materials on heavy canvas or polypropylene tarpaulins to protect native vegetation. Excavated material will not be permitted to damage or bury plant material that is to be retained on the construction site or in adjacent areas.
	Decreased aesthetics (visual) and public safety	100. Materials will be stored within the delineated confines of the work site.
Equipment operation and maintenance	Decrease in ambient air quality due to emissions	101. Ensure all equipment is properly tuned, free of leaks, in good operating order, and fitted with standard air emission control devices. 102. Minimize idling of engines at all times.
	Dust production	103. Wet down dry and dusty roads. 104. Do not use oil-based dust suppressants. 105. Reduce speeds. 106. Ensure materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill	107. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 10.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 108. Avoid work in high risk areas, particularly in areas of high water table, steeply sloped sites or in close proximity to streams. 109. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies (to clean up 110% of the site's largest possible fuel/chemical spill) will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use. 110. Ensure all construction equipment is free of leaks from oil, fuel or hydraulic fuels. 111. In-stream crossing of any waterbody (including wetlands) by construction equipment, or the use of such equipment within waterbodies is strictly prohibited unless prior approval has been confirmed by Parks Canada. 112. Designate refuelling areas at least 100 m away from any water body. Equipment will be fuelled on hardened surfaces. Stationary stores of fuel will be bermed with an impermeable liner or other suitable secondary containment to contain 125% of the anticipated fuel quantity. Any contaminated rainwater will be moved out of the park. 113. Refuelling activities should not be conducted where run-off could carry contaminants into drainage pathways (including storm sewers). 114. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal will be provided to Parks Canada.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	Compaction of soils	115. Restrict vehicular travel and other equipment operation to the construction site and approved access routes. 116. Vehicle parking will be restricted to specialized areas on the construction site. 117. Minimize or halt construction traffic during wet conditions when the soil shows signs of ponding or rutting. 118. In sensitive areas, if possible, use equipment which minimizes surface disturbance including low ground pressure tracks/tires, blade shoes and brush rake attachments.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	Undeveloped areas adjacent to development site: 119. Careful machine operation is required to ensure that damage to surrounding vegetation does not occur. 120. Excavated material must not be permitted to bury plant material that is to be retained. Snow fences may be used to prevent excavated material escaping into the surrounding forest.
	Weed invasion	121. All construction equipment from outside a national park will be steam cleaned prior to arrival to minimize the risk of introducing weeds. 122. Construction equipment from outside a park will not be washed while in the park.
	Sensory disturbance to wildlife	All undeveloped areas and areas bordering natural habitat, especially wildlife movement corridors and natural wetlands: 123. Use existing roadways, pathways and previously disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site. 124. Educate workers not to enter wildlife corridors. 125. Confine “noise” activities to hours set out in Attachment 2.
	Increased traffic levels	126. Time construction activities to minimize vehicle conflicts on access roads and/or use flagging personnel.
	Public Safety	127. If equipment infringes on driving lane, flag persons are required. 128. All roadway signage must be in accordance with provincial standards. Signs must be bilingual or symbolic. 129. The proponent is responsible for site security at all times.
	Aesthetics	130. All heavy equipmen6t operating on paved surfaces should be equipped with street pads. Damage to paved surfaces will be restored to original conditions.
Waste management (general)	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill or improper disposal	131. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, storm or sanitary sewer, or other water course. Excess material will not be disposed of on or adjacent to the site.
	Aesthetics (visual and smell)	132. Collect all waste, store appropriately and dispose trade waste at appropriate facilities. 133. All garbage and food must be stored in bear-proof bins. 134. Keep site maintained in a tidy condition, free from the accumulation of waste products, debris and litter. 135. Construction sites must undergo thorough clean-up, including removal of general litter, survey stakes and flagging tape at project completion.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Hazardous materials collection and handling	Contamination of soil or water	136. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 10.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 137. All toxic/hazardous materials will be identified during demolition and will be handled as required under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Service. 138. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal should be obtained. 139. All hazardous materials and wastes will be clearly labelled with WHMIS labels and information. 140. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use. 141. All fuels, oils, lubricants and other petrochemical products will not be stored within 100 meters of any waterbody (including wetlands). 142. Do not store fuels, lubricants, solvents, paints, and other chemicals on site overnight except within construction trailers secured with lock and key. Storage should be on a bermed, impervious site (secondary containment). Contact Parks Canada to determine if an additional permit is necessary. 143. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, storm or sanitary sewer, or other water course. 144. All construction sites will be equipped with containers suitable for the secure, temporary storage of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes will be separated by type. Follow all applicable regulations and codes for the management and handling of hazardous wastes. 145. If any hazardous waste is uncovered during excavation/construction it must be investigated, source identified, properly removed and disposed to an approved landfill.

10.7. Residual Impacts

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

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

- **Magnitude of Impact** refers to the percentage of a population or resource that may be affected. Where possible, the population or resource base should be defined in quantitative or ordinal terms. High, medium or low are the terms identified.
- **Direction** refers to whether an impact to a population or resource is considered to be positive, negative or neutral.
- **Duration** refers to the time it takes a population or resource to recover from the impact. It can be identified as short-term (< 3 to 6 months), moderate-term (6 months to 2 years) and long-term (> 3 years).
- **Frequency** refers to the number of times an activity is likely to occur and can be identified as once, intermittent, or continuous.
- **Geographical Extent** refers to the geographical area potentially affected by the impact and may be rated as local (within Study Area), or regional (within the national park) or Provincial.
- **Degree of Reversibility** refers to the extent an adverse effect is reversible or irreversible over a 5 year period.
- **Degree of certainty** in assessing residual impacts.

If the appropriate measures are followed, the potential impacts identified in Table 10.1 and described in Section 10.5 should be reduced to insignificant levels. The degree of certainty in predicting the residual impacts and significance is high because these are well understood mitigations and in known environments.

As most of the projects in the Sub-Class will occur on disturbed sites, the potential residual impacts are likely to include:

- Impacts to water quality can be reduced by careful use of mitigation measures when installing culverts and applying and storing salt and abrasives; including preparing appropriate Spill Response Plans, ensuring that spill contingency equipment and measures are in place before work begins, and constructing enclosures to contain all foreign materials. Provided these mitigations are implemented, residual impacts to surface water quality should be low, negative, short to long term, intermittent, regional and reversible. This would be considered insignificant.

- Impacts to soil and vegetation from potential contamination from storage and application of road salt, painting, or paving should be minimal, provided the mitigations measures in Table 10.2 are followed, including storing salt under dry shelter, away from wind or water erosion on an impervious platform and restricting salt to the traveled surface of the road. Provided such mitigations are followed, residual impacts will be low, negative, short-term, intermittent, local, reversible and would be considered not significant.

- Negative aesthetic impacts can be reduced by adhering to noise restrictions and reducing visual effects by careful placement of facilities. If this is done, these impacts become insignificant.

Use of appropriate mitigation measures should be effective in reducing potential impacts from Sub-class 3 projects to insignificant levels.

10.8. Malfunctions and Accidents

The likelihood of accidents and malfunctions occurring that would cause negative environmental impacts is minimal, as the project activities are routine and their effects predictable. Examples of unlikely accidents or malfunctions and their mitigations include:

- Heavy rains could lead to unexpected erosion and sediment to waterbodies. Possible mitigation measures include the use of erosion control devices to contain and direct flow.

- Spills of asphalt, paint, herbicides, salt from equipment operation. Possible mitigation includes cleaning spills, having Emergency Response Procedures and standard spill containment kits.

10.9. Effects of the Environment on the Project

Natural events including flooding, avalanches, forest fire, heavy wind or snow have the potential to affect construction projects, and, in extreme cases, create emergency situations. These issues and concerns are considered to be mitigable through use of careful planning and Emergency Response procedures. Such measures should be included in Emergency Response Plan, as recommended in Table 10.2.

10.10. Emergencies

The Agency has advised Parks Canada “that pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Act, an environmental assessment is not required of a project where the project is to be carried out in response to an emergency and the project is carried out in the interest of preventing damage to property, the environment, or is in the interest of public health and safety. The scope and magnitude of actions taken by Federal Authorities in these circumstances will be defined by the powers that authorize the emergency actions. However, Federal Authorities should, as a matter of policy, attempt to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into their emergency response planning to the extent possible.”

Emergencies, other than those of a national scale, include but are not limited to the actual occurrence of, and/or imminent threat of flooding, dam failure, extreme erosion, facility structural damage and forest fire, snow, rock or debris avalanche, natural gas leaks or explosions, train derailments and railway track failure, toxic materials release or spill, natural event blockage of highways and railways, and telephone or electrical failure. Initial actions or immediate containment will be approved but will require a post project environmental assessment and follow-up. If a longer-term project arises from the initial emergency, the normal environmental assessment protocol will apply to any further undertakings.

If a project would normally be covered by the MCSR, then it would also be covered if it resulted from emergency situations that occur within the CSA. Projects that would not normally be covered by the MCSR will not be covered in an emergency situation.

10.10.1. Emergency Situation Environmental Assessment Procedure

Protocols in the event of one of the above-specified emergencies include calling Parks Canada and/or emergency responders at the numbers listed in Attachment 2. Inform Parks Canada of the nature and location of the emergency, initial action proposed and any subsequent follow-up.

The week following an emergency, a CSPR form must be completed and submitted to Parks Canada as outlined in Section 10.12.

10.10.2. Post Emergency Environmental Assessment

Should the emergency action require further long-term work already covered in the MCSR, a CSPR form may be used. When emergency repair is outside the activities included under the MCSR, an individual environmental assessment will be required.

10.11. Compliance and Follow-Up

Compliance monitoring is required to ensure compliance with project mitigations. Follow-up is used to track whether the recommended mitigations are effective in reducing predicted impacts.

10.11.1. Compliance Monitoring during Construction

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that construction and maintenance crews are familiar with the mitigations and any other conditions of approval of the MCSR, and how they are to be implemented. Training of crews will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional, or by a construction supervisor familiar with the project-specific mitigations and how they apply.

The Parks Canada environmental assessment coordinator or delegate will be responsible for project surveillance and insuring mitigation and training commitments are followed.

10.11.2. Long-term Monitoring Programs and Follow-up

As stated in Section 1.8.1 approvals will be given to these routine and repetitive projects with understood technology, recognized mitigation and no significant impacts. As a result, long-term site specific monitoring is not required. Each community has a No Net Negative Environmental Impact Framework which identifies indicators to be monitored. These long-term monitoring

programs can assist in tracking the accuracy of predicted impacts and the effectiveness of required mitigations. Similarly, ongoing monitoring is committed to in the park management plans. Additional management initiatives or mitigations may be identified and implemented as a result of the monitoring.

10.12. Preparing the Class Screening Project Report

The information included in this MCSR provides the background environmental and project information necessary to prepare the Class Screening Project Report. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to provide site-specific information necessary for Parks Canada, the Responsible Authority (RA), to reach a decision on project approval. This information will be provided through completion of a Class Screening Project Report, which includes completion of Class Screening Form A-3.

Form A-3 will be completed by the proponent, and submitted to Parks Canada. Depending upon the expected environmental effects of the individual project, the project will receive approval based on the information in Form A-3, or the proponent will be requested to either provide additional information or will be required to undergo an individual environmental assessment.

The following projects will not receive approval under the MCSR but will be reclassified, and an individual assessment will be required. Parks Canada will specify the scope of assessment required for these projects:

- Where there is potential to cause a significant adverse effect that cannot be readily mitigated;
- When the environmental effects are uncertain; or
- When the project is excluded for reasons explained in section 1.7.3; or
- For other reasons, Parks Canada considers the project unsuitable to the class screening process.

When there are no outstanding issues, approval will be given within 14 calendar days of Form 3 being submitted, or notification of reclassification will be provided within 14 calendar days.

10.12.1. Completing Form 3

Form 3 is to be completed by proponents of projects for any new or existing building in the CSA. Below are the locations where forms and information can be obtained.

Field

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Government Compound, Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise, AB, T0L 1E0, Phone (403) 522-1255 Fax (403) 522-1223

Wasagaming

Riding Mountain National Park Development Office and Environmental Assessment Office Administration Building Wasagaming, Manitoba R0J 2H0 Phone (204) 848-7213 Fax (204) 848-2596

Jasper

Jasper National Park Administration Office (Train Station) and Jasper National Park Compound – CEAA department. PO Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0

Waskesiu

Townsite Clerk Box 100, Waskesiu Lake, SK SOJ 2Y0 Prince Albert National Park of Canada (306) 663-4520 (306) 663-5424 (fax)

Lake Louise

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Government Compound, Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise, AB, T0L 1E0, Phone (403-522-1255) Fax (403-522-1223)

Waterton

Parks Canada Municipal Officer Superintendent, Waterton Lakes National Park, P.O.Box 50, Waterton Park, AB, T0K 2M0 Attn: Municipal Officer Park Switch Board (403) 859-2224

10.13. Time Lines

Parks Canada, as the Responsible Authority, will review all projects and provide a response to the proponent within 14 calendar days of submission of all necessary information.

Field Class Screening Project Report Form 3-A

Sub-Class 3: Roads

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Field or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Road Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Field (Appendix 1)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

vi. The construction of a new road ☐ YES ☐ NO

vii. The maintenance or repair of a road? ☐ YES ☐ NO

viii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls? ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

e. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. Within the community of Field please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.*, Fireside Ecosystem 3 FR 3; Refer to Attachment 3)

d. *Outside* the community of Field:

i. If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing infrastructure in or to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- The water reservoir
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Field Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

f. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Field townsite, Yoho National Park : built heritage resource description and analysis* be affected by your project? Please contact the Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

e. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File Name:

Jasper Class Screening Project Report Form 3-B

Sub-Class 3: Roads

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Jasper National Park P.O. Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0 Fax (780) 852-1873	Parks Canada Administration Office Train Station, Connaught Drive or Parks Canada Compound CEA Shop

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you may call the Development Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (780) 852-6162. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Jasper or areas adjacent to the town located in the class screening area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments may be provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Road Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Jasper (Appendix 3)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 3.1 to 3.6)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 2)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new road	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The maintenance or repair of a road?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls?	☐ YES	☐ NO

d. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		
	_____	

e. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project?	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot	☐ YES	☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

If your project is located:

a. Within the community of Jasper please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Patricia Ecosite 4 (PT4) Refer to Attachment 2):

b. *Outside* the community of Jasper:

iv. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Pine Bungalows
- Tekarra Lodge
- Alpine Village
- Becker's Roaring River Chalets
- Pyramid Riding Stables
- Jasper Park Lodge
- Whistler's Campground
- Wapiti Campground
- Jasper House Bungalows
- Patricia Lake Bungalows
- Pyramid Lake Resort
- Jasper Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The perimeter of town ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3) ☐ YES ☐ NO

v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek) ☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

g. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will any building with a built heritage designation be affected by your project? If yes, what list is it on? (You can get information on built heritage designations from the Parks Administration office, 852-6162). ☐ "A" Listed ☐ " B" Listed ☐ "C" Listed ☐ No

h. Will your project change or destroy a Built Heritage resource? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Proponents must notify the environmental management specialist (780-852-6224) of the proposed work schedule, at least two weeks in advance, so a project surveillance officer (ESO) can be appointed, and any surveillance activities accommodated. If stipulated by the environmental surveillance officer, a start-up meeting will be held on site involving the proponent, engineering staff, project contractor(s) and the ESO. The meeting is to ensure key construction personnel are aware of the environmental concerns, laws, rules and regulations in Jasper National Park. No work may commence before all necessary approvals and permits have been obtained from Parks Canada. All park regulations, relevant federal and provincial acts, regulations, guidelines and codes of good practice will apply to all work and activities associated with this project.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Recommended: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use Manager

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File name:

Lake Louise Class Screening Project Report Form 3-C

Sub-Class 3: Roads

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Lake Louise or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Road Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Lake Louise (Appendix 4)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 4.1 to 4.5)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new road	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The maintenance or repair of a road?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls?	☐ YES	☐ NO

d. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		
_____		

e. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot	☐ YES	☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Lake Louise please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Bow Valley Ecosection BV1; Refer to Attachment 3)

b. *Outside* the community of Lake Louise:
If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing infrastructure in or to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Government Horse Corrals

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Lake Louise : built heritage resource description & analysis* be affected by your project? Please contact Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.
Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File Name:

Wasagaming Class Screening Project Report Form 3-D

Sub-Class 3: Roads

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the Riding Mountain National Park Development Office or Environmental Assessment Office in the Administration Building in Wasagaming. Once completed, forms should be returned to the Development Office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Riding Mountain National Park
Environmental Assessment Office
Administration Building
Wasagaming, Manitoba
R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, a signed document, called the "Environmental Screening Approval Report" will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the MCSR or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within the Wasagaming or areas adjacent to the town. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Wasagaming (Appendix 6)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 to 5.?)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 5)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Drainage	☐ YES	☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new road	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The maintenance or repair of a road?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls?	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)	_____	

g. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot	☐ YES	☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. Within the town of Wasagaming please provide:

Street Address, Lot and Block:

b. *Outside* the town of Wasagaming:

If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing infrastructure to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision
- 320 Tawapit site
- Deep Bay cabin site

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners or are you aware of:

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed? _____

Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.
Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

h. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:

Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File name:

Waskesiu Class Screening Project Report Form 3-E

Sub-Class 3: Roads

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Townsite Officer Prince Albert National Park P.O. Box 100 Waskesiu, SK S0J 2Y0 Fax (306) 663-5424	Parks Canada Administration Office Waskesiu

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Townsite Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (306) 663-4520. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waskesiu townsite boundaries (class screening area). It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waskesiu (Appendix 8)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology, Contaminated Sites and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 and 5.2)
- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 7)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new road ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The maintenance or repair of a road? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls? ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)

_____

g. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody? ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot? ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot ☐ YES ☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. Within the community of Waskesiu please provide:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land ☐ YES ☐ NO

ii. The perimeter of town ☐ YES ☐ NO

iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes ☐ YES ☐ NO

iv. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland) ☐ YES ☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed? _____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following:

i. Possible contamination of the site ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(g)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(g), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File name:

Waterton Class Screening Project Report Form 3-F

Sub-Class 3: Roads

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained from the Parks Canada Municipal Officer.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the park switchboard at (403) 859-2224. Forms are to be returned to:

Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer

Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waterton. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Road Projects (Table 10.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waterton (Appendix 9)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5)

SUB-CLASS 3: ROADS

Projects included in Sub-Class 3 are the modification, maintenance and repair of existing roads within existing rights-of-way or easements (only applies when maintenance and repair activities could result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a water body; or involve the application of a dust control product or salt to the road, or of a pest control product to the areas adjacent to the road), and construction, modification, decommissioning and abandonment of sidewalks, boardwalks and parking lots up to 75 stalls. Construction of new roads and modification of roads outside of existing rights-of-way are not covered under the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR) and will require an individual environmental assessment. Any activities associated with parking lots over 75 stalls or construction of parking lots in previously undisturbed areas are not covered under the MCSR, and will require an individual environmental assessment.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new road	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The maintenance or repair of a road?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The construction, modification, decommissioning or abandonment of a sidewalk or parking lot up to 75 stalls?	☐ YES	☐ NO

d. If your project requires excavation:

i. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)	_____	

e. Will a new lease or new right-of-way be required to accommodate your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project is a maintenance or repair project, will it:

i. Result in the likely release of a polluting substance into a waterbody?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Involve the application of oil or salt to a road, sidewalk, or parking lot?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Involve the application of a control product (e.g., herbicide) to the areas adjacent to the road, sidewalk or parking lot	☐ YES	☐ NO

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 3 (Roads) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2.

a. Please provide the following:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed? _____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following:

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e,* any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If **YES**, please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: *Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending on the history of the site or neighbourhood.*

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-3 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. If you answered **YES** to Question 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Please attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-3: Potential environmental effects from roads projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3(g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Cumulative effects were assessed and found to be insignificant in the environmental assessment of the applicable community plan or management plan (See Section 2.4). Compliance monitoring and follow-up will be conducted by Parks Canada (See Section 8.12).

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

11. SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS, PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS

11.1. Description of Class of Projects

This Sub-Class of the MCSR addresses the construction, modification, maintenance and repair, and abandonment and decommissioning of trails, parks and recreation areas in the Class Screening Area (CSA).

Parks Canada is the Responsible Authority (RA) under the Act for all project activities in the CSA. All contractors must hold a valid Business Licence.

11.2. Typical Projects Associated with the Construction of Trails, Parks and Recreation Ground

All projects in this sub-class involve a pre-planning component. Pre-planning includes such activities as the preparation of Emergency Response Plans for potential contamination, Sediment and Erosion Control Plans and scheduling work such that it does not conflict with peak visitation times and critical wildlife life stages (e.g., nesting, incubation, etc.). These steps are an important pre-cursor to engaging in any of the projects and activities described in this Sub-Class.

11.2.1. Trails

Trails included in this project are inside the community boundaries. Trails are located within a right-of-way that is typically up to 20 m wide, while the trail is 2.5 m in width. Only the trail width within the right-of-way is cleared of vegetation. Trails range in length from 20 m to 1.5 km. Trails typically access natural areas and provide alternatives to sidewalks and roads. Trails within the town usually continue outside the town boundary, where they are maintained by Parks Canada. Trails typically are surfaced with a trail mix, composed of a crushed gravel and clay mixture, and may be provided with lighting and/or benches. Trails paved with asphalt and boardwalks are not addressed in this sub-class, but are included under Sub-Class 3, which applies to roads and sidewalks.

- **Construction** projects for Trails include:
    - Clearing of vegetation;
    - Preparing base, grading, trail surfacing, installation of fixtures (fixtures may include excavation, pouring concrete, and installation – e.g., lights, benches, boardwalks, garbage bins, etc.); and
    - Fence construction, including the building of permanent fences (possibly with gates for human passage) made out of metal posts, chain link or wood.

11.2.2. Parks and the Recreation Grounds

Parks are primarily designed to provide aesthetically pleasing green space within the town, and

facilities include benches, gardens, washrooms, garbage bins, lighting, trails, irrigation, fire pits, etc. Cemeteries are classed as parks for this project. Parks requiring a higher level of maintenance (for example cemeteries, recreation grounds, school grounds, and some parks) may involve the following activities: horticulture maintenance (annuals/perennials/arbor care), turf maintenance (fertilizing/regular cutting and trimming), litter pick, irrigation (automatic and manual), capital improvements. Other parks require less maintenance and may involve the following activities: minor horticulture (pruning trees/planting minimum), turf maintenance (minimum fertilizing/cutting 3-4 monthly), irrigation (as required manually), litter pick (weekly or as required).

This MCSR does not address the construction of facilities, such as tennis courts, which are constructed from asphalt. These are covered by Sub-Class 3, which includes roads and sidewalks. Typical projects in Sub-Class 4 include:

- **Construction** projects for new Parks and Recreation Grounds include:
    - Clearing of vegetation,
    - Preparing base, grading by machine, surfacing playfields, and installation of fixtures (fixtures may involve excavation and grading, pouring concrete, installation or construction of camp kitchens, lights, fire places, irrigation etc.)
    - Establishing turf, either with seed or sod, including irrigation and fertilizer,
    - Landscaping, including trees, shrubs, and use of fertilizer, and
    - Fence construction, including the building of permanent fences (possibly with gates for human passage) made out of metal posts, chain link or wood.

11.3. Typical Projects Associated with the Modification, Maintenance, Repair Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Parks, and Recreation Grounds

- **Modification, Maintenance and Repair** of trails, parks or recreation ground projects include:
    - Resurfacing with trail mix, topdressing, seed or sod,
    - Maintaining fixtures (including irrigation),
    - Vegetation management including mowing, turf care, pruning, tree watering, removal of danger trees and use of herbicides for weed control, and
    - Winter plowing and sanding of some trails, parks and recreation grounds.

Modification and repair of trails is carried out on an *as needed* basis, and on a pre-determined priority in winter.

- **Decommissioning and Abandonment** projects for trails, parks or recreation grounds do not normally occur in the CSA. However, should decommissioning and abandonment occur, the following activities would be completed:
  - Removal and disposal of fixtures, and
  - Reclamation, including resurfacing and revegetating.

General Activities associated with Trails, Parks and the Recreation Grounds:

- **Waste Management** includes the storage, collection, transport and disposal of all waste associated with projects in the CSA. Bear-proof bins are emptied daily, or less frequently as needed by truck operation or by hand.

- **Equipment Operation** includes the use of trucks, graders, backhoes, cement mixers, snowplows, mowers, tractors, etc. Machinery is not frequently used on trails.

11.4. Typical Seasonal Scheduling and Project Duration

Construction of trails, parks and Recreation Grounds would normally occur during spring, summer, and fall when the soil is not frozen.

Modification and repair would occur on an as needed basis, primarily during spring and fall when use is low. Snow removal occurs at some parks and trails during the winter months, on an *as needed* basis.

Maintenance activities for parks are scheduled on a daily to bi-weekly schedule during the spring, summer, and fall, but are minimal during the winter months.

Duration of projects varies. Construction and modification activities could last from two days to three weeks, depending on the size of the project. Maintenance or repair activities are much smaller in scope so require from a few hours to one week to complete.

Abandonment and decommissioning of any of the projects does not normally occur in the CSA. However, if necessary, decommissioning and abandonment would require up to one week.

11.5. Description of Study Areas

This MCSR is being prepared for projects that are conducted regularly and considered routine in nature, and the spatial and temporal extent of the impacts are well understood. Therefore, the potential size of the Study Area for each MCSR Project has been defined below. The Study Areas are defined to include all the environmental components that could be affected by the proposed project.

Sub-Class 4 - Trails and Parks	Spatial Extent[(a)]	Temporal Extent
Construction, Modification, Maintenance and Repair, and Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Boardwalks and of Parks and Recreation Grounds	• Include development site, or linear corridor, plus 50 m around site, or from centre line of corridor	• **Construction** - Duration of Construction Phase (e.g. 2 to 6 months) • **Modification, Maintenance and Repair** - Duration of Modification, Maintenance or Repair Phase (e.g. 1 day to 1 month) • **Decommission and Abandonment, Reclamation or Restoration** - Duration of Decommissioning and Abandonment Phase and time for site to re-establish vegetation for selected end land use (e.g. 2 weeks to 1 year)

[(a)] The size of the Study Area may need to be adjusted due to site-specific conditions as identified in the CSPR.

11.6. Typical Project Sites and Environmental Setting

Potential project sites are located within different ecosystems in the CSA. The environment in the CSA and their environmental characteristics and sensitivities are described in Sections 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, and 7.2.

11.7. Potential Environmental Effects of the Construction, Modification, Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds

Based on the environmental conditions, location and other site-specific conditions in each ecosite in the CSA, potential effects of project activities have been identified.

An environmental matrix (Table 11.1) has been used to identify which project activities will likely impact which environmental component. This matrix identifies the potential range of magnitude of the impacts that could result from project activities if no mitigation measures are implemented. Potential impacts are rated as high, moderate or low in magnitude, or none. Only those activities with potential impacts are included in the table.

The highest magnitude potential **pre-mitigated** environmental effects identified from Table 11.1 include:

- Impact upon wildlife habitat and populations due to the placement of linear corridors in areas used by wildlife, including wildlife movement corridors.

Table 11.1 Matrix of the Magnitude of Potential Environmental Impacts from the Construction, Modification, and Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds before Mitigation – Sub-Class 4

Activity	Environmental Components					
	Air Quality	Hydrology, Water Quality and Aquatic Resources	Landforms and Soil	Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Aesthetics (Vision, Noise)
Pre-planning						
General						
Construction Activities for Trails						
Clearing of vegetation	—	L	L	L-M	L-M	L
Preparing base, grading, trail surfacing and installation of fixtures	—	L	L	—	— , L	L
Fence Installation	—	—	L	—	L-M	—
Construction Activities for Parks and Recreation Ground						
Clearing of vegetation	—	L	L	L-M	L-M	L
Preparing base, grading, surfacing playfields, installation of fixtures	—	L	L	—	L	L
Establishing turf	—	L	—	—	M	P
Landscaping	—	L	—	L	L-M	P
Fence Installation	—	—	—	—	L-M	—
Modification, Maintenance and Repair of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds						
Resurfacing (excluding asphalt)	—	L	—	L	—	P
Maintaining fixtures (including irrigation)	—	L	L	L	L	—
Vegetation management (including herbicides)	—	L	—	L	L-M	P
Winter plowing and sanding	—	L	L	L	L	—
Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds						
Reclamation and restoration	—	—	P	P	P	—
General Activities [(a)]						
Waste Management	L	L	L	L	P	P
Equipment Operation	L	L	L	L	L	L

Potential Magnitude of Impacts:
H = High
M = Moderate
L = Low
P = Positive
— = None

11.8. Mitigation Measures, Guidelines and Standards

Standard guidelines and procedures are available which significantly reduce the magnitude of impacts.

Table 11.2 provides a summary of typical mitigation measures that should be used to address the potential environmental effects identified in Table 11.1. Mitigations associated with general activities should be fully considered in the pre-planning stage to ensure that they are the most effective while on-site. It is important to recognize that appropriate mitigation measures will depend on site-specific environmental characteristics, which can be determined from Sections 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, and 7.2. Many of these outlined mitigation procedures are currently practised within the Study Area.

Procedures, guidelines and other standards currently used are identified in Attachment 2. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with these recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

Table 11.2 Sub-Class 4: Mitigation for Reducing Impacts of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Pre-Planning		
General activities	Runoff / sedimentation; Soil contamination	1. Prepare an Emergency Response Plan for the worst case, i.e., heavy rainfall and runoff events, high winds, spills, fires, etc. 2. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 11.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. 3. Ensure all activities are conducted at least 30 m from waterbodies.
	Wind and water erosion	4. Prepare a satisfactory Sediment and Erosion Control Plan covering all construction and restoration periods. 5. Acquire necessary sediment control equipment (i.e., straw bales, landscaping fabric, sediment fences, etc.) and install prior to construction. 6. Extra planning should be used for areas with silty deposits and sloped areas with sandy deposits.
	Compaction of soils	7. Identify soils susceptible to compaction (fine textured and organic soils). 8. In sensitive areas, use equipment of low bearing weight, low PSI tires, or tracked vehicles, especially in sensitive sites. 9. Building material storage must be contained in one area and clearly flagged to prevent soil compaction and reduce area of disturbance.
	Habitat loss and fragmentation; or encroachment on wildlife movement corridor	10. Identify wildlife habitat that may be impacted by activities and avoid sensitive areas. 11. Identify and avoid wetlands. 12. Ensure only necessary vegetation is removed and delineate areas to be avoided with biodegradeable flagging tape and/or temporary fences.
	Sensory disturbance and mortality of wildlife	When working adjacent to natural areas: 13. According to the wildlife that may be present, schedule high noise level activities and other intrusive construction activities to avoid critical life stages (breeding, nesting, rearing, migration). Consult with Parks Canada to discuss any localized wildlife concerns. 14. Confine “noise” activities to hours set out in Attachment 2. 15. Consider posting wildlife signs to reduce vehicle speeds and increase driver awareness near construction areas were wildlife mortality has or is likely to occur. 16. Educate workers to not harass or attract wildlife, keep the site free of food scraps, and dispose of garbage in bear proof containers.
	Disturbance of archaeological resources	17. Determine there are archaeological sites in the area (see attached maps). 18. Consult with Parks Canada if sites are identified. 19. If potential archaeological sites may be subject to ground disturbance, adapt activities to avoid them. 20. Educate workers to stop work immediately and to notify site

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		supervisor upon finding any archaeological artefacts. Contact Parks Canada immediately.
	Public safety	21. Use appropriate signage for closed trails, parks and Recreation Grounds (e.g., signage for trail detours during construction/maintenance). 22. Call utility line companies to identify infrastructure locations
	Reduced aesthetics (noise and visual)	23. Evaluate the site layout, access routes and construction activities to minimize their visual impact. 24. Plan work schedule to confine "noise" activities to hours set out in Attachment 2 and, if possible, periods of low visitation.
Construction of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds		
Clearing of vegetation;	Runoff / sedimentation	25. Minimize vegetation cover removal and grubbing. 26. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas immediately after construction is completed. 27. Halt construction activity on exposed soil during events of high rainfall intensity and runoff and refer to the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan. Periodically inspect and repair erosion control structures.
	Compaction	28. Restrict vehicles to access routes. 29. Select appropriate equipment, especially in erosion/slump prone areas (as identified on mapping). In sensitive areas, for example: wide tracked equipment, rubber tired vehicles and low bearing pressure weight equipment can be used.
	Reduced aesthetics	30. Transport stockpiled material offsite immediately or stockpile cleared vegetation in an area out of view from public until it can be disposed of appropriately.
Preparing base, grading, trail/playfield surfacing and installation of fixtures	Runoff / sedimentation (through intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewer systems)	Particularly areas with slope class of 5 (5-15%) or greater and sites close to water: 31. Cover stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 32. Minimize vegetation cover removal. 33. Filter or settle out sediment before the water enters any drainage pathway; including stormwater systems. 34. Control overland flow up and down gradient of exposed areas by use of diversion ditches, bales, vegetative filter strips, and/or sediment traps.
	Wind and water erosion	All Ecosites, in steeply sloped areas, and sloped areas with sandy loam/loamy sand soils for water erosion. 35. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw. 36. Cover fills or stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 37. Line steep ditches with filter fabric, rock or polyethylene lining to prevent channel erosion.
Establishing turf; Landscaping	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	38. Accurately assess the need for chemicals. Must have an approved current integrated pest management plan. 39. Minimize use of fast-release fertilizers. 40. Do not use herbicides in areas where residue may enter a waterbody.

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		41. Do not over water.
	Attracting wildlife and causing increased potential for interaction between wildlife and people	42. Plant Parks-approved grass seed and native non-palatable species (see Attachment 2) of trees and shrubs, to discourage wildlife.
	Water erosion	43. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas as soon as possible after construction is completed.
Fence installation	Barrier to wildlife movement	44. Evaluate the need for all fences. 45. Construct fences and orient in such a manner to reduce impacts on wildlife movement (see attached maps if appropriate). Consult with Parks staff to determine appropriate fence designs and locations.
Modification, Maintenance and Repair of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds		
Resurfacing	Runoff / sedimentation (through intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewer systems)	Particularly areas with slope class of 5 (5-15%) or greater and sites close to water. 46. Cover stockpiles with polyethylene sheeting, tarps, or vegetative cover. 47. Minimize vegetation cover removal. 48. If necessary, use bales, vegetative filter strips, and/or sediment traps to control any sedimentation along the trail being resurfaced.
	Wind and water erosion	49. Protect exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw. 50. Use mulch or aggregate to prevent soft areas from turning into large depressions 51. Cover fills or stockpiles of surfacing materials with polyethylene sheeting or tarps.
Maintaining facilities (including irrigation)	Runoff / sedimentation (through intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewer systems)	52. Minimize the time that the excavation remains open during irrigation repairs. If deemed necessary, use site-specific erosion control methods, including bales, vegetative filter strips, and/or sediment traps. 53. Do not schedule work during wet weather
Vegetation management (including herbicide use in parks and Recreation Grounds)	Contamination from fertilizers and herbicides	54. Accurately assess the need for chemicals. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 55. Minimize use of fast-release fertilizers. 56. Do not use fertilizers and herbicides in areas where residue or run-off may enter a waterbody or drainage pathway. 57. Do not over water.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation, loss of native vegetation	58. Do not go off-road or trail to remove trees. 59. Chip dead or dangerous trees, stockpile and use for tree beds. Buck remainder of trees to be used as firewood. Dispose of diseased vegetation by burning. A burning permit is required.
Winter plowing and sanding	Runoff / sedimentation (through	60. Ensure that sand spreading mechanisms are properly tuned to minimize the use of sand on trails. 61. Train staff in proper use of plowing machinery so adjacent

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	intermittent drainage pathways including storm sewer systems)	vegetation is not damaged.
Decommissioning and Abandonment of Trails, Parks and Recreation Grounds		
Reclamation or restoration	Contamination from accidental spills	62. Accurately assess the need for chemicals. An approved current integrated pest management plan must be in place. 63. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 11.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 64. Minimize use of fast-release fertilizers. 65. Do not use herbicides in areas where residue may enter a waterbody. 66. Do not over water.
	Erosion (water)	67. Initiate replanting of disturbed areas within 48 hours after construction is completed. 68. For every tree removed, plant two native trees.
General Activities		
Waste management (general)	Visual impacts (including viewscapes)	69. Collect all waste, store appropriately and dispose trade waste at designated facilities.
	Contamination of soil and water from accidental spill or improper disposal	70. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 11.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 71. If any hazardous waste is uncovered during excavation/construction, it must be investigated, source identified, properly removed and disposed to an approved landfill. 72. Dispose of contaminated soil at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. Written proof of disposal must be provided to Parks Canada. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. 73. No rock, silt, cement, grout, asphalt, petroleum product, lumber, vegetation, domestic waste, or any deleterious substance shall be placed or allowed to disperse into any stream, river, pond, storm or sanitary sewer, or other water course. Excess material will not be disposed of on or adjacent to the site. 74. All construction sites will be equipped with containers suitable for the secure, temporary storage of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes will be separated by type. Storage and handling of hazardous waste must be in accordance with applicable regulations and codes. 75. All construction sites will be equipped with containers suitable for the secure, temporary storage of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes will be separated by type. Follow all applicable regulations and codes for the management and

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		handling of hazardous wastes. 76. If any hazardous waste is uncovered during excavation/construction it must be investigated, source identified, properly removed and disposed to an approved landfill.
Equipment operation and maintenance	Decrease in ambient air quality due to emissions	77. Ensure all equipment is properly tuned, in good operating order, and fitted with standard air emission control devices. 78. Minimize idling of engines at all times.
	Dust production	79. Wet down dry and dusty roads. 80. Do not use oil-based dust suppressants. 81. Reduce speeds. 82. Ensure fine materials being stored or transported are covered with tarps or equivalent material.
	Soil and water contamination from accidental spills.	83. Prepare an appropriate Spill Response Plan. In the event of emergency operations (as defined in Section 11.11 of the MCSR), call Emergency Services and/or Parks Canada at the phone numbers indicated on Attachment 2. All spills must be reported to Parks Canada. 84. Avoid work in high risk areas, particularly in areas of high water table, steeply sloped sites or in close proximity to streams. 85. Spill contingency plans, equipment and supplies (to clean up 110% of the site's largest possible fuel/chemical spill) will be present on-site at all times and employees trained in their use. 86. Ensure all construction equipment is free of leaks from oil, fuel or hydraulic fuels. 87. The crossing of any waterbody (including wetlands) by construction equipment, or the use of such equipment within waterbodies is strictly prohibited unless prior approval has been confirmed. 88. Designate refuelling areas at least 100 m away from any water body. Stationary fuel storage sites will be bermed with an impermeable liner or other appropriate secondary containment to contain 125% of the anticipated fuel quantity. Any contaminated rainwater will be moved out of the park. 89. Refuelling activities should not be conducted where run-off could carry contaminants into drainage pathways (including storm sewers). 90. Dispose of contaminated materials at provincially certified disposal sites outside of the park. No treatment of contaminated soils (e.g., bioremediation) is allowed in the park. All applicable documentation demonstrating proper disposal must be provided to Parks Canada.
	Compaction of soils	91. Restrict vehicular travel and other equipment operation to the construction site and approved access routes. 92. Vehicle parking will be restricted to specialized areas on the construction site. 93. Minimize or halt construction traffic during wet conditions when the soil shows signs of ponding or rutting. 94. In sensitive areas, use equipment which minimizes surface disturbance including low ground pressure tracks/tires, blade

Activity	Potential Impacts	Mitigation Measures
		shoes and brush rake attachments.
	Damage to adjacent vegetation	Undeveloped areas adjacent to development site: 95. Careful machine operation is required to ensure that damage to surrounding vegetation does not occur. 96. Excavated material must not be permitted to bury plant material that is to be retained. Snow fences may be used to prevent excavated material entering the surrounding forest.
	Weed invasion	97. All construction equipment from outside the park will be steam cleaned prior to arrival to minimize the risk of introducing weeds. 98. Construction equipment from outside the park will not be washed while in the park.
	Sensory disturbance to wildlife	All undeveloped areas and areas bordering natural habitat: 99. Use existing roadways, pathways and previously disturbed areas for site access and travel within the site. 100. Educate workers not to enter wildlife corridors. 101. Confine “noise” activities to hours set out in Attachment 2 and, if possible, to periods of low visitation.
	Increased traffic levels	102. Time activities to minimize vehicle conflicts on access roads.
	Public Safety	103. If equipment infringes on driving lane, flag persons are required. 104. All roadway signage must be in accordance with provincial standards. Signs must be bilingual or symbolic. 105. The proponent is responsible for site security at all times.
	Aesthetics	106. All heavy equipmen6t operating on paved surfaces should be equipped with street pads. Damage to paved surfaces will be restored to original conditions.

11.9. Residual Impacts

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

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

- **Magnitude of Impact** refers to the percentage of a population or resource that may be affected. Where possible, the population or resource base should be defined in quantitative or ordinal terms. High, medium or low are the terms identified.
- **Direction** refers to whether an impact to a population or resource is considered to be positive, negative or neutral.
- **Duration** refers to the time it takes a population or resource to recover from the impact. It can be identified as short-term (< 3 to 6 months), moderate-term (6 months to 2 years) and long-term (> 3 years).
- **Frequency** refers to the number of times an activity is likely to occur and can be identified as once, intermittent, or continuous.
- **Geographical Extent** refers to the geographical area potentially affected by the impact and may be rated as local (within CSA), or regional (within the national park) or Provincial.
- **Degree of Reversibility** refers to the extent an adverse effect is reversible or irreversible over a 5 year period.
- **Degree of certainty** in assessing residual impacts.

The degree of certainty in predicting the residual impacts and significance is high because these are well understood mitigations and in known environments. After appropriate mitigation measures are taken, it is likely that the following impacts will remain:

- Impact upon wildlife habitat and populations from project activities are low to moderate, negative, short-term, intermittent, local and reversible. However, longer-term impacts may result from the location of the trail or park, for example:
  - Sensory disturbance to wildlife in previously undisturbed areas (trails),
  - Fragmentation of habitat and disruption of wildlife movement corridors (trails),
  - Attraction of wildlife to introduced grasses, shrub and tree species (parks), and
  - Increased potential for interaction between wildlife and people (parks and trails).

These impacts are rated as low to moderate, negative, long-term, continuous, regional and irreversible. Due to their location, they are not considered significant.

11.10. Malfunctions and Accidents

The likelihood of accidents and malfunctions occurring that would cause negative environmental impacts is minimal, as the activities associated with construction, modification, maintenance and repair, decommissioning and abandonment of trails, parks and recreation sites are routine and their effects predictable. There are no examples of unlikely accidents or malfunction.

11.11. Effects of the Environment on the Project

Natural events including flooding, avalanches, forest fire, heavy wind or snow have the potential to affect construction projects, and, in extreme cases, create emergency situations. These issues and concerns are considered to be mitigable through use of careful planning and Emergency Response procedures. Such measures should be included in Emergency Response Plan, as recommended under Table 11.2.

11.12. Emergencies

The Agency has advised Parks Canada "that pursuant to Section 7(1) of the Act, an environmental assessment is not required of a project where the project is to be carried out in response to an emergency and the project is carried out in the interest of preventing damage to property, the environment, or is in the interest of public health and safety. The scope and magnitude of actions taken by Federal Authorities in these circumstances will be defined by the powers that authorize the emergency actions. However, Federal Authorities should, as a matter of policy, attempt to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into their emergency response planning to the extent possible."

Emergencies, other than those of a national scale, include but are not limited to the actual occurrence of, and/or imminent threat of flooding, dam failure, extreme erosion, facility structural damage and forest fire, snow, rock or debris avalanche, natural gas leaks or explosions, train derailments and railway track failure, toxic materials release or spill, natural event blockage of highways or railways, and telephone or electrical failure. Initial actions or immediate containment will be approved but will require a post project environmental assessment and follow-up. If a longer-term project arises from the initial emergency, the normal environmental assessment protocol will apply to any further undertakings.

If a project would normally be covered by the MCSR, then it would also be covered if it resulted from emergency situations that occur within the CSA. Projects that would not normally be covered by the MCSR will not be covered in an emergency situation.

11.12.1. Emergency Situation Environmental Assessment Procedure

Protocols in the event of one of the above-specified emergencies include calling Parks Canada and/or emergency responders at the numbers listed in Attachment 2. Inform Parks Canada of the nature and location of the emergency, initial action proposed and any subsequent follow-up.

The week following an emergency, a CSPR form must be completed and submitted to Parks Canada as outlined in Section 11.14.

11.12.2. Post Emergency Environmental Assessment

Should the emergency action require further long-term work already covered in the MCSR, a CSPR form may be used. When emergency repair is outside the activities included under the MCSR, an individual environmental assessment will be required.

11.13. Compliance and Follow-Up

Compliance monitoring is required to ensure compliance with project mitigations. Follow-up is used to track whether the recommended mitigations are effective in reducing predicted impacts.

11.13.1. Compliance Monitoring during Construction

It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that construction and maintenance crews are familiar with the mitigations and any other conditions of approval of the MCSR, and how they are to be implemented. Training of crews will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional, or by a construction supervisor familiar with the project-specific mitigations and how they apply.

The Parks Canada environmental assessment coordinator or delegate will be responsible for project surveillance and insuring mitigation and training commitments are followed.

11.13.2. Long-term Monitoring Programs and Follow-up

As stated in Section 1.8.1 approvals will be given to these routine and repetitive projects with understood technology, recognized mitigation and no significant impacts. As a result, long-term site specific monitoring is not required. Each community has a No Net Negative Environmental Impact Framework which identifies indicators to be monitored. These long-term monitoring programs can assist in tracking the accuracy of predicted impacts and the effectiveness of required mitigations. Similarly, ongoing monitoring is committed to in the park management plans. Additional management initiatives or mitigations may be identified and implemented as a result of the monitoring.

11.14. Preparing the Class Screening Project Report

The information included in this MCSR provides the background environmental and project information necessary to prepare the Class Screening Project Report. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to provide site-specific information necessary for Parks Canada, the Responsible Authority (RA), to reach a decision on project approval. This information will be provided through completion of a Class Screening Project Report, which includes completion of Class Screening Form A-4.

Form A-4 will be completed by the proponent, and submitted to Parks Canada. Depending upon the expected environmental effects of the individual project, the project will receive approval based on the information in Form A-4, or the proponent will be requested to either provide additional information or will be required to undergo an individual environmental assessment..

The following are projects that will not receive approval under the MCSR but will be reclassified, and an individual assessment will be required. Parks Canada will specify the scope of assessment required for these projects:

- Where there is potential to cause a significant adverse effect that cannot be readily mitigated;
- When the environmental effects are uncertain; or
- When the project is excluded for reasons explained in section 1.7.3; or
- For other reasons, Parks Canada considers the project unsuitable to the class screening process.

When there are no outstanding issues, approval will be given within 14 calendar days of Form 4 being submitted, or notification of reclassification will be provided within 14 calendar days.

11.14.1. Completing Form 4

Form 4 is to be completed by proponents of projects for any new or existing building in the CSA. Below are the locations where forms and information can be obtained.

Field

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403) 522-1255
Fax (403) 522-1223

Wasagaming

Riding Mountain National Park Development Office and Environmental Assessment Office
Administration Building
Wasagaming, Manitoba
R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Jasper

Jasper National Park Administration Office (Train Station) and Jasper National Park Compound – CEAA department.
PO Box 10
Jasper, AB
T0E 1E0

Waskesiu

Townsite Clerk
Box 100, Waskesiu Lake, SK
SOJ 2Y0
Prince Albert National Park of Canada
(306) 663-4520
(306) 663-5424 (fax)

Lake Louise

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

Waterton

Parks Canada Municipal Officer
Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer
Park Switch Board (403) 859-2224

11.15. Time Lines

Parks Canada, as the Responsible Authority, will review all projects and provide a response to the proponent within 14 calendar days of submission of all necessary information.

Field Class Screening Project Report Form 4-A

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Field or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Trails/Parks Projects (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Field (Appendix 1)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

v.	The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES	☐ NO
vi.	The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
vii.	The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
viii.	The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i.	For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	For post holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Field please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Fireside Ecosystem 3 FR 3; Refer to Attachment 3)

b. *Outside* the community of Field:

i. If your project is located in one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- The water reservoir
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Field Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following?

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Field townsite, Yoho National Park : built heritage resource description and* ☐ YES ☐ NO

analysis be affected by your project? Please contact the Parks Canada if you are not sure.

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

g. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

h. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File name:

Jasper Class Screening Project Report Form 4-B

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Jasper National Park P.O. Box 10 Jasper, AB T0E 1E0 Fax (780) 852-1873	Parks Canada Administration Office Train Station, Connaught Drive or Parks Canada Compound CEA Shop

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you may call the Development Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (780) 852-6162. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Jasper or areas adjacent to the town located in the class screening area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Trails and Parks (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Jasper (Appendix 3)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 3.1 to 3.6)

- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 2)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Projects included in Sub-Class 4 include construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails and of parks and Recreation Grounds.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. For post holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. a. Is your project located inside the community of Jasper boundary? If yes, please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Patricia Ecosite 4 (PT4) Refer to Attachment 2):

b. Outside the community of Jasper:

v. If your project is located on the periphery of the town in one of the areas listed below, please circle it:

- Pine Bungalows
- Tekarra Lodge
- Alpine Village
- Becker's Roaring River Chalets
- Pyramid Riding Stables
- Jasper Park Lodge
- Whistler's Campground
- Wapiti Campground
- Jasper House Bungalows
- Patricia Lake Bungalows
- Pyramid Lake Resort
- Jasper Cemetery

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i.	Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii.	The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii.	Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv.	Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v.	Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i.	Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii.	The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii.	The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv.	If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will your project affect a building with a built heritage designation? If yes, which list is it on? (You can get information on built heritage designations from the Parks Administration office, 852-6162). ☐ "A" Listed ☐ " B" Listed ☐ "C" Listed ☐ No

h. Will your project change or destroy a Built Heritage resource? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

j. If you answered **YES** to 3(i)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a

Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(i), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (j), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

Proponents must notify the environmental management specialist (780-852-6224) of the proposed work schedule, at least two weeks in advance, so a project surveillance officer (ESO) can be appointed, and any surveillance activities accommodated. If stipulated by the environmental surveillance officer, a start-up meeting will be held on site involving the proponent, engineering staff, project contractor(s) and the ESO. The meeting is to ensure key construction personnel are aware of the environmental concerns, laws, rules and regulations in Jasper National Park. No work may commence before all necessary approvals and permits have been obtained from Parks Canada. All park regulations, relevant federal and provincial acts, regulations, guidelines and codes of good practice will apply to all work and activities associated with this project.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Recommended: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use Manager

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

Lake Louise Class Screening Project Report Form 4-C

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office, Lake Louise Warden Office, Lake Louise. Once completed, forms should be returned to this office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

Lake Louise, Yoho and Kootenay Environmental Assessment Office,
Lake Louise Warden Office,
Government Compound,
Sheol Rd, Box 213, Lake Louise,
AB, T0L 1E0,
Phone (403-522-1255)
Fax (403-522-1223)

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Lake Louise or areas adjacent to the town within the Class Screening Area. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Trails/Parks Projects (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Lake Louise (Appendix 4)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 4.1 to 4.5)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Projects included in Sub-Class 4 include construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails and of parks and recreation grounds.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i.	The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES ☐ NO
ii.	The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES ☐ NO
iii.	The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES ☐ NO
iv.	The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES ☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i.	For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES ☐ NO
ii.	For post holes only?	☐ YES ☐ NO
iii.	Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES ☐ NO
iv.	Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES ☐ NO
v.	What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)	_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Lake Louise please provide:

Street Address:

Ecosite (initials and name, *e.g.,* Bow Valley Ecosection BV1; Refer to Attachment 3)

b. *Outside* the community of Lake Louise:
If your project is located in one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Lake Louise Campground
- Lake Louise Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Fairview Picnic Area
- Lake Louise Trailer Court
- Parks Canada Day Use Area at Lake Louise
- Government Horse Corrals

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

Attachment 3)?

f. Will any of the buildings listed in the *Lake Louise : built heritage resource description & analysis* be affected by your project? Please contact Parks Canada if you are not sure. ☐ YES ☐ NO

g. Is a federally or provincially designated heritage building or site affected by your project? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

i. If you answered **YES** to 3(h)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a

Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(h), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (i), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Integrated Land Use, Policy & Planning Manager

File Number: File Name:

Wasagaming Class Screening Project Report Form 4-D

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the Riding Mountain National Park Development Office or Environmental Assessment Office in the Administration Building in Wasagaming. Once completed, forms should be returned to the Development Office.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Environmental Assessment Office. The address and phone number is provided below. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Riding Mountain National Park
Environmental Assessment Office
Administration Building
Wasagaming, Manitoba, R0J 2H0
Phone (204) 848-7213
Fax (204) 848-2596

Parks Canada's Environmental Assessment Office will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, a signed document, called the "Environmental Screening Approval Report" will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the MCSR or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within the Wasagaming or areas adjacent to the town. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**:Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**:Specific mitigation information for Wasagaming (Appendix 6)
- **Attachment 3:**Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 to 5.?)

- **Attachment 4**:Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 5)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Projects included in Sub-Class 4 include construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails and of parks and the Recreation Grounds.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

i. Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. Drainage	☐ YES	☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. For post holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. a. Is your project located inside Wasagaming boundary? If yes, please provide:

Street Address, Lot and Block:

b. Outside the town of Wasagaming:

If your project is located on the periphery of the town, or providing infrastructure to one of the areas listed below, please circle:

- Blocks 1, 15, 17 and 18 of the North Shore Cottage Subdivision
- 320 Tawapit site
- Deep Bay cabin site

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 4 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e*, any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If you answered **YES** to 3(g)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a

Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(g), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

a. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

Waskesiu Class Screening Project Report Form 4-E

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained at the following locations. Once completed, forms should be returned to one of these offices.

Mail	**Pick-up**
Townsite Officer Prince Albert National Park P.O. Box 100 Waskesiu, SK S0J 2Y0 Fax (306) 663-5424	Parks Canada Administration Office Waskesiu

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the Townsite Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (306) 663-4520. Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waskesiu townsite boundaries (class screening area). It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form see Attachments 1 and 2 and if necessary 3 and 4.

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Building Projects (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waskesiu (Appendix 8)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Ecosites, Archaeology, Contaminated Sites and Land Use Districts (Figures 5.1 and 5.2)

- **Attachment 4**: Potentially Sensitive Sites in the Class Screening Area (Appendix 7)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Projects included in Sub-Class 4 include construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails and of parks and recreation grounds.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by any of the following:

Tree removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
Fence removal	☐ YES	☐ NO
Blocked view	☐ YES	☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. For post holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

2. If your project is located:

a. *Within* the community of Waskesiu please provide:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

3.

a. Will your planned development be located on or adjacent to any of the potentially sensitive sites or special resources described in Attachment 4?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If **YES,** please identify the type of site or resource by clearly marking Attachment 3 and returning it with this form.

b. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek, lake, wetland)	☐ YES	☐ NO

c. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

d. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e,* any hydrocarbon product)?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE
iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners?	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

e. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

f. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

g. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

h. If you answered **YES** to 3(g)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a

Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1 and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(g), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (h), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____

Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

Waterton Class Screening Project Report Form 4-F

Sub-Class 4: Trails and Parks

COMPLETING A CLASS SCREENING PROJECT REPORT (CSPR) FORM

This CSPR is based on information provided in the Model Class Screening Report for Routine Projects in National Parks Communities. Forms can be obtained from the Parks Canada Municipal Officer.

If you have questions about completing the form or the assessment process you should call the park switchboard at (403) 859-2224. Forms are to be returned to:

Superintendent,
Waterton Lakes National Park,
P.O.Box 50,
Waterton Park, AB,
T0K 2M0
Attn: Municipal Officer

Incomplete or improperly completed forms will be returned. In some cases you may be asked to supply additional information or to do an individual environmental assessment.

Parks Canada will complete a review of the form within 14 calendar days of its submission, and the proponent will be informed of the decision. If approved, the approval will be mailed or faxed to you.

Certain projects may not need an environmental assessment. Other projects may require a more detailed individual environmental assessment. Such projects are usually those that are located near environmentally sensitive areas, are excluded from the model class screening or those where unproven mitigations are to be used. If your project requires an individual environmental assessment, you will be advised. An individual environmental assessment may need to be prepared by an individual or firm with experience in environmental assessment.

This CSPR form is to be completed by the project proponent or the proponent's authorized agent for proposed building development activities within Waterton. It is the responsibility of the proponent to ensure that all information provided in this form is accurate and correct. Incomplete or inaccurate forms will be returned. To assist you in the preparation of the form, the following attachments have been provided:

- **Attachment 1**: Mitigation Information for Trails/Parks Projects (Table 11.2)
- **Attachment 2**: Specific mitigation information for Waterton (Appendix 9)
- **Attachment 3:** Maps of Wildlife Corridors, Ecosites, Archaeology and Land Use Districts (Figures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5)

SUB-CLASS 4: TRAILS AND PARKS

Projects included in Sub-Class 4 include construction, modification, maintenance or repair, and decommissioning and abandonment of trails and of parks and recreation grounds.

Who is the project being completed for?

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

_____

Phone/Fax: Home: _____ Work: _____

Who is the project manager, if different from above?

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone/Fax Home: _____ Work: _____

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section is designed to determine whether you have a project as defined in the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act that requires an environmental screening.

a. What do you want to do? List all activities including any excavation. Please attach a one page site plan showing the proposed development.

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. Work Schedule

Start Date _____ End Date _____

c. i. Will you be cutting any trees? How many and what type?

ii. Will you be planting any trees? How many and what species?

d. Will neighbouring lots be affected by tree removal ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. Does your project involve (check all of the following that apply)?

i. The construction of a new trail, park or recreational grounds	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The decommissioning of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. The modification, maintenance or repair of an existing trail, park or recreational grounds.	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. The issuing of a new lease or right-of-way.	☐ YES	☐ NO

f. If your project requires excavation will it be (check all that apply)

i. For geotechnical investigation?	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. For post holes only?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Outside the footprint of an existing site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Will the excavated material be re-used on site?	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. What is the total quantity of material to be excavated? (m^3)		

_____

SECTION 2: LOCATION OF PROJECT

This section is designed to determine if your projects fits into Sub-Class 4 (Trails and Parks) of the Model Class Screening Report (MCSR).

a. Please provide the following:

Street Address:

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

This section is designed to determine whether your project could potentially impact any valued environmental or cultural components, and if it may cause any impacts not identified in the MCSR.

a. Is your proposed project located on or adjacent to any of the following?

i. Previously undisturbed or undeveloped land	☐ YES	☐ NO
ii. The perimeter of town	☐ YES	☐ NO
iii. Land with steep or unstable slopes	☐ YES	☐ NO
iv. Wildlife corridors (see Attachment 3)	☐ YES	☐ NO
v. Within 30 meters of a waterbody (river, stream, creek)	☐ YES	☐ NO

b. In what year or decade were the facilities now existing on site constructed?

_____
Year

c. Are you aware of any of the following?

i. Possible contamination of the site ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

ii. The existence of hazardous materials on the site (e.g., asbestos, lead, PCB) or in the soil ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iii. The presence of septic tanks, fuel tanks, fuel storage etc. on the site (Fuel includes gasoline, propane, diesel, heating oil *i.e,* any hydrocarbon product)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

iv. If YES, has any investigative work been done by you or previous owners? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If** YES, **please attach a list of the work done or copies of the reports or documents.

Note: **Parks Canada may request that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be completed as part of the environmental screening depending the history of the site or neighbourhood.**

d. Will you be getting rid of any hazardous materials? If yes, what?

e. Are any historic or archaeological resources directly or indirectly affected by your project (see Attachment 3)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

f. Will your project cause any impacts to the environmental or cultural/heritage setting that have not been identified in Table SC-4 (below)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If you answered **YES** to 3(f)**,** briefly describe those impacts not already identified. Attach a separate sheet to this form, if necessary.

Table SC-4: Potential environmental effects from trails, parks and recreation ground projects

• Dust production	• Habitat loss, fragmentation
• Decrease in air quality	• Wildlife sensory disturbance
• Runoff/sedimentation of waterbodies	• Encroachment on wildlife movement corridors
• Soil and water contamination	• Increased traffic
• Soil compaction and erosion	• Risk to public safety
• Slope failure	• Waste production
• Loss of topsoil	• Hazardous materials
• Damage/loss of vegetation	• Use of resources
• Changes in noise/visual quality	• Impact to historical or archaeological resources

SECTION 4: MITIGATIONS

This section is designed to identify what mitigations will be used to remove or reduce the potential impacts identified above, and to determine the potential for impacts to remain after the mitigations are implemented.

4.

a. Will Standard MCSR mitigations as described in Attachment 1 and 2 be used? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

b. Will any environmental mitigations be undertaken *other than* or *in addition to* those listed in Attachment 1and 2? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNSURE

If you answer **YES** or **UNSURE** to 4(b), please submit detailed information on your proposed mitigations on a separate sheet along with this form.

c. Will your project involve blasting, dredging, surface or groundwater dewatering, excavation of contaminated soil or disposal of any hazardous materials? If so, please specify on a separate sheet. ☐ YES ☐ NO

d. Will your project require geo-technical investigation - drilling, soil sampling, - to determine soil capacity, contamination, groundwater depth etc? ☐ YES ☐ NO

e. If you answer **YES** to 3(f), and you identified additional potential impacts in 3 (g), please describe additional mitigations to be followed to address those impacts. Please attach a separate sheet if necessary.

f. Please indicate those groups/individuals you have informed about your project.

Note: Further project specific mitigation may be required.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION SIGNATURE

As the developer of the proposed project or his/her authorized agent, I guarantee that to the best of my knowledge all information provided here is complete, correct and accurate.

Signature:	Date:
Name:	Phone:
Address:	

SECTION 6 (*Parks Canada to complete*)

Will the project adversely affect species at risk, either directly or indirectly, such as by adversely affecting their habitat? For the purposes of this document, species at risk include:

- species identified on the List of Wildlife Species at Risk set out in Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act (SARA*), and including the critical habitat or the residences of individuals of that species, as those terms are defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Species at Risk Act.*
- species that have been recognized as "at risk" by COSEWIC or by provincial or territorial authorities.

☐ Yes - Do Not Continue with the CSPR. Contact Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Specialist for information about environmental assessment requirements.

☐ No

Is there a potential for cumulative effects to occur that were not identified in the MCSR?

☐ Yes - Please attach an assessment of cumulative effects.
☐ No - Please continue with the CSPR.

Is the project likely to cause significant environmental effects if all of the mitigations are followed (based on the following criteria: magnitude, geographic extent, duration, frequency of occurrence, and permanence)?

☐ Yes, the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.
☐ No, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Screening Reviewed: _____ Date: _____
Environmental Assessment Specialist

Screening Approved by: _____ Date: _____
Park Superintendent

File Number: File Name:

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Field Specific Mitigations

1. Emergencies: In the event of a medical emergency call 911. For all other emergencies call the Banff Warden dispatch at (403-762-4506).

2. All other inquiries: Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Office, Phone (403-522-1255); Fax (403-522-1223)

3. Disposal of Waste: Food waste should be disposed of in bear proof containers located throughout town; trade waste should be taken to Golden Landfill; Contact Parks Canada (522-1255) for removal of vegetation waste because access is restricted. Dispose of diseased vegetation by burning.

4. Noise: Noise must be restricted to daylight hours.

5. Removal of Trees: No additional permit required. Consult the Field Land Use Directive to determine replanting and landscaping requirements.

6. Dewatering: No discharge into a sanitary or storm sewer, or a watercourse without an approved dewatering plan.

7. Replanting: Use the following grass seed mix.

Agropyron riparium - streambank wheat grass	20%
Agropyron violaceum - broadglumed wheat grass	20%
Agropyron dasystachum - northern wheat grass	10%
Festuca saximontana - Rocky Mountain fescue	20%
Deshampsia caespitosa - tufted hairgrass	10%
Poa alpina - Alpine bluegrass	10%
Bromus carinatus - mountain brome	10%

A commercial Montane mix is also available from Prairie Seeds Inc. which is also acceptable.

10% Festuca saximontana
20% northern wheatgrass "Elbee"
25% slender wheatgrass "Adanac"
15% mountain brome
20% rough fescue
10 % broadglumed wheatgrass "Mountaineer"

8. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with the following recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

- Banff National Park, Directive 17: “Environmental Guidelines for Development Projects”;

- Environmental Standards for Road Maintenance Functions in National Parks. Prepared for Canadian Parks Service by Environmental Systems Group, Delcan Corp. (1989), a publication prepared to develop a set of environmental standards to focus specifically on road operation and maintenance activities in national parks, and corresponding methods of environmental protection
- Best Available Methods for Common Leaseholders Activities (Axys 1998).
- Environmental Protection Guidelines for Electrical Transmission Lines, Conservation and Reclamation Information Letter 95-2 (AENV 1995).

Appendix 2: Jasper Potentially Sensitive Sites

The following represents sites that are potentially sensitive to disturbance. Considerations of these sensitivities should be included in future development plans.

1. General Wetlands and Riparian Habitats

Cottonwood Creek, Cabin Creek, Whistler's Creek, Pyramid Lake, Patricia Lake, Edith Lake, Lac Beauvert, Mildred Lake, Athabasca River.

2. Stream Levees

Cabin Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Whistler's Creek

3. Fish Spawning Sites

Cottonwood Creek, Cabin Creek, Whistler's Creek, Pyramid Lake, Patricia Lake, Edith Lake, Lac Beauvert, Mildred Lake, Athabasca River.

4. Waterfowl Habitat

Pyramid Lake, Patricia Lake, Edith Lake, Lac Beauvert, Mildred Lake, and Athabasca River.

5. Beaver Habitat

Potential beaver habitat should be identified and projects designed to minimize the disruption of habitat. Potential sites include Cottonwood Creek, Whistler's Creek and Cabin Creek.

6. Avifauna

Some parts of the class screening area are used by breeding and migrating birds. The most significant bird habitat within the town is the riparian areas along Cabin Creek and Cottonwood Creek. Other sites should also be reviewed.

7. Vegetation

Disturbance of the following species should be avoided whenever possible:

- Douglas Fir: most dry forested sites.
- Aspen: various locations.
- Balsam Poplar: various locations
- Native grasslands: various locations.

8. Viewpoints/Viewscapes

Athabasca River views, Pyramid Lake Road Views, and Old Fort Point.

9. Incidentals

- Fossils: sites should be surveyed for the presence of fossils.
- Glacial Deposits: evidence of glacial and periglacial activity should be preserved as interpretive features. Features include Cottonwood Creek alluvial fan below the east train underpass.
- Bedrock Exposures offer an opportunity to interpret the geologic history of Jasper National Park. Potential sites include: Hwy 16 rock cuts and outcrops along Pyramid Lake Road.
- Historical sites should be reviewed for potential historical/archaeological features.

Appendix 3: Jasper Specific Mitigations

1. Emergencies: In the event of a medical emergency call 911. For all other emergencies and archaeological artefacts are found call the Warden dispatch at (780- 852-6155).

2. All other inquiries: Development Officer at the Parks Canada Administration Office (780) 852-1884.

3. Disposal of Waste:

- Food waste should be disposed of in bear proof containers located throughout town.
- Clean fill from excavations goes to the Trade Waste Pit.
- Clean wood, doors, windows, metal and piping, asphalt shingles, clean concrete, and asphalt may be disposed in the signed locations at the Jasper Waste Transfer Station.
- Treated and painted wood, contaminated concrete and other hazardous waste must be disposed of at an approved landfill site, the closest being Hinton. Contact with the facility in advance is required for the delivery and acceptance of toxic materials. Parks Canada must be provided with a receipt from the landfill facility documenting the amount and type of materials accepted.
- All cardboard must be recycled at the Jasper Recycling Depot.

4. Noise: Construction noise is allowed between 7 AM - 9 PM, Monday to Saturday, and not on statutory holidays. Written permission may be sought to extend these hours.

5. Removal of Trees: A Tree Removal Permit is required to cut any trees. Two native species trees will be planted for each tree removed.

6. Dewatering: Dewatering into the storm sewer requires permission. Dewatering into the sanitary sewer is not allowed.

7. Replanting: Topsoil or other soil (sodding) and mulch materials for restoration must be certified free of non-native plant seed. Replanting must be of native plant species found on the "Approved Landscaping Plant Species List for Jasper National Park of Canada" (available upon request). Native species with low palatability to wildlife are preferred, to avoid enticement and conflict. Fruit bearing trees are generally not acceptable under this present strategy. Trans-plantings may be available from within the park by permit only.

8. Before building: A radon test should be performed before the basement floor is poured so that venting can be installed if required. To minimize demands placed

on existing energy infrastructure, energy efficient and water saving fixtures must be incorporated into any new facility.

9. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with the following recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

    - Best Available Methods for Common Leaseholder Activities. January 1998.
    - A Generic Environmental Assessment Related to Routine Maintenance and Traditional Activities in the Developed Areas, Jasper Park Lodge. January 1991.
    - Jasper National Park Waste Disposal Guidelines.
    - Jasper Townsite Built Heritage Resource Description and Analysis. August 1992. Parks Canada.
    - Results of Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments, Various Sites, Jasper, AB Volume 1 & 2. May 2003. Aqua Terre Solutions Inc.
    - Watercourse Crossings. Second Edition. November 2000. Canadian Pipeline Water Crossing Committee.
    - Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings. May 2000. Alberta Environment.
    - Environmental Assessments and Protection Plans for Routine AGT Maintenance and Upgrading Activities in Jasper National Park. March 1993.
    - Fish Habitat Manual. July 2000. Alberta Transportation.
    - Environmental Guidelines for Railway Construction and Maintenance. January 2002. Canadian National Railway.
    - Architectural Motif Guidelines for the Town of Jasper

Appendix 4: Lake Louise Specific Mitigations

1. Emergencies: In the event of a medical emergency call 911. For all other emergencies call the Banff Warden dispatch at (403-762-4506).
2. All other inquiries: Parks Canada Environmental Assessment Office, Phone (403-522-1255); Fax (403-522-1223)

3. Disposal of Waste: food waste is disposed in bear proof containers located throughout community. Trade waste should be taken to Exshaw Landfill. Contact Parks Canada (522-1255) for disposal of vegetation waste.

4. Noise: Noise must be restricted to daylight hours.

9. Removal of Trees: No additional permit required. Consult the Lake Louise Land Use Directive to determine replanting and landscaping requirements.

5. Dewatering: No discharge into a sanitary or storm sewer, or a watercourse without an approved dewatering plan.

6. Replanting: Use the following grass seed mix.

Agropyron riparium - streambank wheat grass	20%
Agropyron violaceum - broadglumed wheat grass	20%
Agropyron dasystachum - northern wheat grass	10%
Festuca saximontana - Rocky Mountain fescue	20%
Deshampsia caespitosa - tufted hairgrass	10%
Poa alpina - Alpine bluegrass	10%
Bromus carinatus - mountain brome	10%

A commercial Montane mix is also available from Prairie Seeds Inc. which is also acceptable.

10% Festuca saximontana
20% northern wheatgrass "Elbee"
25% slender wheatgrass "Adanac"
15% mountain brome
20% rough fescue
10 % broadglumed wheatgrass "Mountaineer"

7. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with the following recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

- Banff National Park, Directive 17: “Environmental Guidelines for Development Projects”;
- Alberta Transportation and Utilities. 1995. “Standard Specification for Highway Maintenance”. Edmonton, Alberta.

- Environmental Standards for Road Maintenance Functions in National Parks. Prepared for Canadian Parks Service by Environmental Systems Group, Delcan Corp. (1989), a publication prepared to develop a set of environmental standards to focus specifically on road operation and maintenance activities in national parks, and corresponding methods of environmental protection
- Best Available Methods for Common Leaseholders Activities (Axys 1998).
- Environmental Protection Guidelines for Electrical Transmission Lines, Conservation and Reclamation Information Letter 95-2 (AENV 1995).

Appendix 5: Wasagaming Potentially Sensitive Sites

The following sites in and immediately adjacent to the CSA are potentially sensitive to disturbance and should receive special consideration in the form of additional mitigation measures or individual assessment reports.

Wetlands and Riparian Areas

The wetland located between Columbine Street and Tawapit Drive, behind Donor's Cabins and the Mooswa Resort.

Octopus Creek and Ominnik Marsh, located immediately adjacent to the southwest portion of the townsite and in the Boat Cove area.

The wetland between the tennis courts and the lakeshore.

North Shore Creek, located on the west side of Block 17 in the North Shore subdivision.

Clear Lake

Clear Lake itself, and all areas within 30 m of Clear Lake, including steep slopes near the portable cabin and cottage areas, and the beach ridge and wetland near the tennis courts.

Wildlife

The lakeshore and the townsite periphery are used by a variety of large wild mammals for travel. In particular, the forested area in the vicinity of the water tower and adjacent to Wasagaming campground is an important area for black bear travel, resting and dispersal.

Heritage Buildings

Ten buildings in Wasagaming are designated as federal heritage buildings, and two buildings on leasehold property have been designated by the Province of Manitoba. If a project occurring near a heritage structure has the potential to affect a heritage structure or it's ancillary heritage characteristics, a separate environmental assessment should be considered.

Viewscapes and Streetscapes

The Wasagaming Community Plan identifies some key vistas within the community. The view of Clear Lake from the townsite is considered an important part of the community's character, as are the streetscape vistas of the Visitor Centre, the Danceland building, and the Administration building. Any projects which have the potential to affect key streetscapes within Wasagaming should be assessed on an individual basis.

Appendix 6: Wasagaming Specific Mitigations

1. Emergencies: In the event of a life-threatening emergency, call 911. For all other emergencies, call the Emergency Service (24 hours) at 1-877-852-3100.

2. For inquiries related to environmental assessment, call (204) 848-7213.

3. Waste Disposal: Dispose of food waste in the bear proof containers located throughout Wasagaming and the North Shore subdivison. Deposit recyclable materials (cardboard, newspaper, aluminum cans, tin cans, plastic drink containers, etc) at the recycling station in Wasagaming. Deposit trade waste (properly separated) at the appropriate areas in the Onanole Waste Disposal Ground. Deposit vegetation waste such as grass clippings, small tree limbs etc at the Onanole Waste Disposal Ground. (Note: useable wood to remain in the Park, see #4). Deposit hazardous waste at a licensed facility outside the Park. Maintain construction sites in a neat and tidy condition at all times.

4. Tree removal to be done only by a contractor licensed for tree removal work in RMNP. Branches and slash are to be deposited at the Onanole Waste Disposal Ground or can be chipped at the site. Useable wood is to be bucked into 16” lengths and delivered to the Park woodyard near the maintenance compound. If desired, firewood may be kept for use on site by the lessee.

5. Tree removals related to development projects are approved through the environmental assessment and development permit process. A separate tree removal permit must be obtained for any tree removals not approved in the development project proposal (eg: hazard trees, etc).

6. Noise: In the Clear Lake Portable Cabin Area, construction hours are limited in July and August to between 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. only.

7. Dewatering into sewers by written permission only.

8. Replanting: Please contact the park Vegetation Specialist (204-848-7246) for information and advice on appropriate native plant species for landscaping.

Appendix 7: Waskesiu Potentially Sensitive Sites

The following represents sites that are potentially sensitive to disturbance. Considerations of the sensitivities should be included in future development plans.

Wetlands and Riparian Habitats

Beaver Glen Creek, Beaver Glen Wetland Complex and Beaver Pond Complex between the Waskesiu Golf Course and core commercial area.

Waskesiu Lake

All steep sloped lakefront areas from west of the Townsite commercial area (Lakeview Drive and Willow Street) around Prospect Point Subdivision to the Townsite boundary.

Beaver Habitat

Beaver Pond Complex between the Waskesiu Golf Course and core commercial area.

Elk Calving Habitat

Prospect Point Cottage Subdivision and Waskesiu Lakeshore west of Waskesiu Nature Centre including Fisher Trail.

Fox Dens

Known fox den(s) on steep slope between Waskesiu Drive and Prospect Point cottage development.

Avifauna

Waterfowl breeding habitat in Beaver Pond Complex between the Waskesiu Golf Course and core commercial area.

Fish Spawning

Fish spawning in Beaver Glen Creek.

Appendix 8: Waskesiu Specific Mitigations

1. All emergencies can be reported to 911, 24 hours a day. Dispatchers at 911 will route the call to the Warden Service, Parkland Ambulance, the Fire Department or the RCMP depending upon the details of the emergency.

2. All other inquiries: Townsite Clerk, telephone: (306) 663-4520, fax: (306) 663-5424

3. Disposal of Waste: Food waste should be disposed of in bear proof containers located throughout town; Vegetation waste such as grass clippings, branches and tree limbs can be disposed of at the by-pass road staging area. All trade waste is to be disposed of at a provincially approved landfill site outside the park. The park also has programs to divert hazardous waste through collection days 2x year (spring and fall) as well as recycling facilities. There is also a treated wood reuse program where the public is able to acquire treated wood from a used pile at the maintenance compound.

4. It is a common mitigation to limit construction activities within the townsite to daylight hours or in the case of major works to further mitigate disturbance of the public by encouraging construction in the shoulder seasons.

5. Removal of Trees: If a tree is required to be removed as a result of a development, there is no additional permit needed as the tree removal is addressed as part of the development EA screening. However, if a tree is to be removed when there is no "associated leasehold development " (ie. safety hazard), a tree removal permit is required and can be obtained from the "Townsite" office. Plant two native species trees for each tree removed.

6. Dewatering into the sanitary or storm sewer: Only with permission/permit.

7. Replanting: native species are preferred. Please contact the park vegetation specialist to obtain a list of preferred species.

8. Proponents of projects in the CSA are required to be familiar with the following recommended construction techniques, and to use them on project sites to minimize the impacts of their activities.

    - Prince Albert National Park Code of Good Practice for Environmental Protection
    - Waskesiu Land Use Directives
    - Waskesiu Facility Appearance Guidelines

Appendix 9: Waterton Specific Mitigations

1. Emergencies: In the event of emergency call (403) 859-2636.

2. All other inquiries: Parks Canada Switch Board (403) 859-2224.

3. Disposal of Waste: All domestic garbage should be stored over the short term in wildlife-proof dumpsters. Domestic recycling should be put in appropriate facilities. Contaminated materials are to be taken to approved storage containers located in the government compound. Grass clippings and other vegetative material suitable for composting can be taken to the parks 'trade waste pit' where a composting pile is maintained. Other material such as branches, wood, rock, concrete etc. is also taken to the trade waste pit.

4. Removal of Trees: Permits are required from the warden service if a tree is to be removed. Contact the warden office at (403) 859-5140. The municipal officer may also give permission for a dead tree to be removed without the consent of the Warden Service. Three young trees, from our native species or approved introduced species list, must be planted for each tree removed.

5. Dewatering: Dewatering of a construction site will require a special permit.

6. Replanting: The warden service (and the Municipal Officer) have a list of native grasses, shrubs, flowers and trees for appropriate revegetating.

Modifications of existing buildings are conducted according to industry standards. Modifications of Heritage Buildings and Canada Parks Service (CPS) buildings are encouraged to reflect the heritage character of the building. Procedures similar to those used for original building construction are used for Heritage Buildings.

The procedures and activities used to construct, modify, maintain and repair, and decommission and abandon these service lines must meet industry standards and follow Standards Manuals prepared by the following operators:

- Natural gas - Chief Mountain Natural Gas Co-op
- Water and sanitary waste - Community of Waterton Park
- Power - Aquila Utilities
- Telephone - Telus